Government
Publications

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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Ontario. Legislative Assembly
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Volume XXXVIII. Part IX.

Second Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1906.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public	1	*Printed.*
Agricultural College, Report	14	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
Archives, Report	41	"
Asylums, Report	38	"
Asylums, Perquisites of Officials	58	*Printed for distribution to Members only.*
Ballot Papers, fac similes	63	*Not printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Deaths and Marriages, Report	9	"
Brockville License Commissioners, Correspondence	6	*Not printed.*
Canadian Improvement Company, Agreement	80	*Printed.*
Central Prison, Rope and Cord Contract	65	"
" Woodware Contract	73	"
Children, Neglected, Report	43	"
Colonial Investment Company, Assets	78	*Not printed.*
Colonization, Report	32	*Printed.*
Crown Lands, Report	3	"
" Sales since 1867	54	*Not printed.*
Dairymen's Association, Report	22	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	33	"
Education, Report of Minister	12	*Printed.*
" Orders in Council	51	*Not printed.*
" Teachers' Certificates	67	"
" Books on authorized list	76	"
Elections, Return from Records	46	*Printed.*
Electric Power Commission, Report	49	"
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Equitable Loan Company	78	*Not printed.*
Estimates	2	*Printed.*
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Fairs and Exhibitions, Report	26	"
Farmers' Institutes, Report	25	"
Fisheries, Report	31	"
" Thames River	70	*Not printed.*
Fruit, Report	24	*Printed.*

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
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" Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
Fumigation Appliances, Report	18	"
Game Commission, Report	30	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories, Report	39	"
Government Bond Issue, Correspondence	68	"
Health, Report	36	*Printed.*
Highways, Report	27	"
Home Guard, Fenian Raid, Certificates	64	*Not printed.*
Hospitals and Charities, Report	40	*Printed.*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Report	49	"
Indian Claim, Treaty No. 9	71	*Not printed.*
Industries, Report	28	*Printed.*
Insurance, Report	10	"
King's College, Endowment of Grants to, etc	53	*Not printed.*
Labour, Report	29	*Printed.*
Lands, Forests and Mines, Report	3	"
Land Titles, Report	75	*Not printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	34	*Printed.*
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License Commissioners and Inspectors, Correspondence	52	"
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" " North Renfrew, Correspondence	74	"
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Live Stock Associations, Report	23	"
Loan Corporations, Statements	11	"
McClure, Herchel, etc., withdrawal of lots in	55	*Not printed.*
Market Fees, amount received etc	62	"
Marriage Licenses, Issuers of, etc	59	"
Mines, Report	5	*Printed.*
Mining Divisions, O. in C	66	*Printed for distribution only.*
Municipal Auditor, Report	45	*Printed.*
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Panton, A. M., Correspondence *re* Scully *vs.* Peters	61	*Not printed.*
Petewawa, Liquor License, Correspondence	74	"
Pigeon River, Timber Berth, Block D	72	"
Poultry Institute, Report	21	*Printed.*
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Provincial Municipal Auditor, Report	45	"
Public Accounts, 1905	1	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Public Institutions, Perquisites to Officials of	58	*Printed for distribution to Members only.*
Public Works, Report	7	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	6	*Printed.*
Registrar-General, Report	9	*Printed.*
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Rope and Cord Contract, Central Prison	65	"
School of Practical Science, Calendar, 1906-7	60	*Printed for distribution only.*
St. Thomas, Audit, Correspondence	79	*Not printed.*
Scully *versus* Peters, Correspondence	61	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report	37	*Printed.*
Statutes, Distribution of	77	*Not printed.*
Succession Duties, Orders in Council *re* Regulations	50	"
Surrogate Court Act, Fees under	56, 57	"
Temiskaming and N.O. Railway, Report	48	*Printed.*
Thames River Fisheries, Licenses Granted	70	*Not printed.*
Timber Berth, Block D, Pigeon River, Correspondence	72	"
Toronto University, Report	13	*Printed.*
Toronto University Commission, Report	42	"
Toronto University Endowments, Grants, etc., to	53	*Not printed.*
Treasury Bills, six months, $6,000,000	68	*Printed.*
Vegetable Grower's Association, Report	4	*Printed.*
Woodenware Contract, Central Prison	73	*Printed.*

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No. 1. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, February 27th, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 2. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1906. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1906. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 3. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 4. Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 5. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 6. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 8. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 9. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 10. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 11. Loan Corporations, Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 12. Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1905, with the Statistics of 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 13. Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees, University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 14. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 15. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 16. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 17. Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 18. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 19. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 21. Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 22. Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 23. Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 24. Report on the Fruits of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 25. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 26. Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February. 1906. *Printed.*

No. 27. Report of the Commissioner of Highways, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 28. Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 29. Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 30. Report of the Ontario Game Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 31. Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906.

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No. 32. Report on Colonization, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 33. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 34. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 35. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 36. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 37. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 38. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 39. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 40. Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 41. Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 42. Report of the Royal Commission on the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 43. Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 44. Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 45. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 46. Supplementary Return from the Record of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of East Nipissing, Kingston and North Toronto, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District; (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1906. Printed.

No. 47. Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 48. Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 49. Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 50. Copy of Order in Council approving of certain Regulations under Section 22 of the Succession Duties Act. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 51. Copies of Orders in Council under the provision of Section 9, Chapter 38, 1 Edward VII., *re* Education. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 52. Return, in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return of, 1. Copies of all correspondence, documents, memoranda, instructions and circulars in connection with the appointment of license commissioners and inspectors for the present year, or in connection with their administration of their offices. 2. The names of all license inspectors who were dismissed, or have resigned during the present year and the reasons for their dismissals, or resignations, with the names of those appointed in their places. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. Mr. *McDougal. Not printed.*

No. 53. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing:—1. The original endowment or grants to King's College, Toronto, in (*a*) Lands. (*b*) Money. 2. The amount derived from sale of land by King's College, or University College, Toronto, and statement of lands still owned by University College. 3. Statement shewing subsequent Legislative endowments, or grants, to University College or Toronto University in lands, or money. 4. (*a*) The property or funds at present held by, or in trust, for the University of Toronto, or University College, or any of the affiliated Colleges. (*b*) The present annual revenue from such property or funds. 5. Statement of expenditures, annually, on buildings and equipment, salaries and maintenance of Toronto University or University College for the last ten years. 6. The annual amount at present required for salaries and expenses of maintenance. 7. Statement of all legislative grants, or expenditures, for University purposes at any city in Ontario, other than Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 20th Februray, 1906. Mr. *Calder. Not printed.*

No. 54. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing, by Counties, the amounts due the Province on acount of unpaid balances, due on sales of Crown Lands, from Confederation down to December 31st, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.) Not printed.*

No. 55. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the eighteenth day of May, 1905, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council, documents, correspondence and memoranda regarding the withdrawal of lots in the townships of McClure, Herchel, Dungannon, Mount Eagle, Mayo, Limerick, Cardiff, Farraday and Chandos, from sale or location, or other disposition, for a period of twenty-five years. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1906. Mr. *Smyth. Not printed.*

No. 56. Copies of Orders-in-Council under ss. 2 of section 84 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 57. Copy of Order-in-Council authorizing the payment of surplus Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Jamieson, Junior Judge of Wellington. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 58. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing, 1. The names of all officers, attendants, or other officials of the Asylums, Prisons and other Public Institutions of the Province, under the Department of the Provincial Secretary, receiving perquisites, allowances or payments of any nature whatever, whether in cash, goods or supplies, beyond the amount voted for their salaries in the Estimates. 2. The nature and amount of such perquisites, allowances or payments received by such officer or other official. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. Mr. *Dunlop. Printed for distribution to Members only.*

No. 59. Return to an order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1906, for a Return shewing—1. How many persons, in Ontario, were commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses on the 7th day of February, 1905. 2. How many of such persons have had their authority revoked since such date. 3. How many persons have been commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses, in Ontario, between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 7th day of February, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1906. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 60. Calendar of the Ontario School of Practical Science for the year 1906-7. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 61. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence, papers and documents between the Attorney-General, or other Member of the Government, and A. M. Panton and others, in the year 1903, in any way relating to the action at law brought by Mr. Scully, against Mr. Peters for malicious prosecution. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1906. Mr. *Torrance. Not printed.*

No. 62. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing the amount received in each of the last five years for Market Fees in Cities and Towns situated in Counties in which Toll Roads exist, or have existed during the past five years. And shewing as well what reductions, if any have been made in the respective market fees by Towns and Cities situated in Counties in which Toll Roads have been abolished during the past five years. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. Mr. *Thompson* (*Wentworth.*) *Not printed.*

No. 63. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1906; That the Clerk of the House, *ex-officio*, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do lay upon the Table of the House, facsimiles of the Ballot papers furnished to the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers, and used in the recent Bye Elections in the City of Kingston and in the North Riding of the City of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1906. Mr. *Pense*. *Not printed.*

No. 64. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, together with a copy of any Orders in Council, in the matter of granting Certificates to the Home Guard acting during the Fenian Raid in the year 1866. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1906. Mr. *Smyth*. *Not printed.*

No. 65. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and William Bernard Converse, of Montreal, conditioned for the manufacture of rope and cord at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 66. Copies of Orders in Council under the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, Chapter 36, Section 8, *in re* Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 67. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of:—1. Part II. Junior Leaving and Junior Teacher's Certificates. 2. Part I. Senior Leaving and Part I. Senior Teacher's Certificates, and 3. Part II. Senior Leaving and Part II. Senior Teacher's Certificates, obtained at each of the following centres, at the examinations of 190-'01-'02-'03-'04 and '05, *viz.*—Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Morrisbug, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Renfrew, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (Harbord Street), Toronto (Jamieson Avenue), Toronto (Jarvis Street), Harriston, Meaford, Mount Forest, Orangeville and Port Hope. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. Mr. *MacKay*. *Not printed.*

No. 68. Copies of correspondence in the matter of the sale of $6,000,000 six months' Treasury Bills, at a rate of discount not exceeding four *per cent*,. and to the subsequent issue of Government Bonds or Stock. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 69. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of the Town of Brockville; the License Inspector, or any citizen of the Town and the Government, or any Member thereof, or the

License Department, with reference to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Liquor License Act, or to the granting, or withholding, of Licenses to the Imperial Hotel, or to Samuel Johnston. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 70. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of fishing licenses granted on the River Thames, east of the City of Chatham, during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906; the Revenue received each year, and whether the fish were sold in Canada or the United States, and whether the fish were taken with nets, and if so, of what description. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 71. Return to an Address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 72. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all Orders in Council, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the cancellation of the license of timber berth, Block D., Pigeon River, held by J. Murphy, which stands in the Public Accounts, 1905, page 319, as a charge of $18,787,10. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1906. Mr. *McDougal*. *Not printed.*

No. 73. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and Ellen Charlotte Scott, of Toronto, trading under the name of Taylor, Scott & Co'y, respecting the manufacture of wooden ware at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 74. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Renfrew, or any member of the Board of License Commissioners, or af any citizen of Pembroke, and the License Department, or any Member of the Government, with reference to the granting of a liquor license at Petewawa. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 75. Report of the Land Titles Office for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 76. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1906, for a Return giving a complete list of all books on the authorized list for public and high schools, with dates of authorization; names of authors; positions occupied by them; with the Royalties, or other considerations, paid to them, respecting such books and the selling price thereof, and how prices are arranged. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906. Mr. *Craig. Printed.*

No. 77. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, from 31st December, 1904, to 31st December, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906, *Not printed.*

No. 78. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1906, for a Return shewing: 1. On what terms the assets of the Equitable Loan Company were taken over by the Colonial Investment and Loan Company and what percentage was paid in stock of Colonial Company to holders of terminating stock in Equitable Loan Company. 2. The names and addresses of Directors and officials of the Colonial Investment and Loan Company. 3. The names and addresses of the Directors and officials of Imperial Trusts Company. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. Mr. *Jamieson. Not printed.*

No. 79. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of May, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of the City of St. Thomas, or any official thereof and any other person or persons, proposing to the Government, or any official thereof, to have a special audit of the books of the Municipality of St. Thomas. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906, Mr. *Macdiarmid. Not printed.*

No. 80. Copy of Agreement, Deed of Trust and Guaranty, made by and between His Majesty the King and the Canadian Improvement Company and others. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charities, Etc.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1906

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC. 1, 1905.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1905.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH

Inspector.

The Honorable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages.

In presenting the Thirty-sixth Annual Report on the Public Hospitals, Houses of Refuge, Orphans' Homes, Homes for Incurables, Convalescent Homes and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending September 30th, 1905, I have to state that there are at present in Ontario:

60 Hospitals.
35 Refuges.
32 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
2 Magdalen Asylums.

The above have, during the year, received Government aid in accordance with the terms of the Charity Aid Act. Official visits of inspection have been made to each institution.

The Hospitals.

The hospitals of Ontario have, as the annexed report will show, had a successful and progressive year.

Number of patients in the hospitals Oct. 1st, 1904	2,491
" " admitted during the year	34,351
" births in hospitals during the year	1,483
Total number under treatment during the year	38,325

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as out-door patients.

Number of deaths during the year	2,103
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	5.49
The total number of days' stay in the hospitals	798,423
Provincial grant to hospitals	$110,000 00
Amount received from all sources	787,871 28
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	147,831 67
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account)	1,226,482 86
Average cost of each patient per day	1.13
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	.12

It is pleasing to report that the subscriptions and donations (not counting the special subscriptions for the new hospital in Toronto) have been much more liberal than in former years. The hospital spirit has been manifest in nearly every part of the Province.

The past year has been one of considerable progress and improvement in the hospitals of Ontario. This is specially marked in the increased expenditures which have been made in providing for better equipment, and it has been gratifying to notice the kindly spirit in which suggestions for improvements have been received. Civic pride and local philantrophy have gone hand in hand in the matter of hospital progress and the sixty public hospitals in all parts of Ontario, to-day are indicative of a social and humanitarian movement that may well be encouraged. The sick are ever with us, and provision for the needy sick must always remain a question of supreme importance. There has been an increased public confidence, so that not only the poor, but the well to do class, seek hospital treatment. There have been many evidences during the past year where hospitals, by able and efficient

management, have justified themselves sufficiently to appeal to the public for special contributions for carrying to successful completion schemes for enlargement and improvement. Although there are a greater number of hospitals in Ontario than there are counties there are still several counties where there is no hospital. The value of a hospital to every section is fully appreciated and the prospects for hospital extension, until every county will pride itself on possessing such an institution, are gratifying. It is not too much to hope that before long every physician in Ontario will be able to command hospital facilities for his patients within easy reach of their homes. Some of the most thriving hospitals in this Province are in the towns. This goes to show that the success of a hospital depends not so much on the size of the place as on the public spirit of its citizens and the standing of the local physicians. It is surely not visionary to predict that the time will come when a hospital in every town of 3,000 inhabitants will be regarded as a necessity and demanded by every thriving, progressive community. Where modern medical and surgical methods are adopted the need of a hospital will be felt and the ambition of the medical men to do better work will be recognized and the needed facilities provided.

New Hospital in Toronto.

The prospects are now favorable for the erection of a new hospital in the city of Toronto that will supply a need which has long been recognized and commented upon. The hospital development has not kept pace with the city's growth in population. Many of the smaller cities and county towns of Ontario to-day afford much better hospital accommodation than can be found in Toronto. This long desired solution of the hospital problem seems, however, about to be reached. The provincial and municipal grants have been generously seconded by benefactions that are pleasing evidence that the lamentable deficiency in hospital accommodation in Toronto is recognized. The erection of the new hospital should be delayed as little as possible and at the same time care should be taken that in its erection only the best plans for construction should be adopted. The present is an age of great development in hospital construction. The mistakes of the past are impressive of the great truth "the only value of a past is to get a better future out of it."

The Educational Function of a Hospital.

A great hospital, such as we have reason to expect will be erected in Toronto, must play an important part in the philanthropic activities of the community; the relief of individual suffering and the cure of individual cases must not, however, be considered the only reasons for such a hospital's existence. That would indeed be a narrow view to take. Great as its service to the community is in those particulars it is only a small part of the service which it really renders. It is as an educational institution, an institution through which alone doctors and nurses can be trained, and through which alone medical science can be advanced that a large hospital in a great university centre and under enlightened management has its chief claim upon the public. Dr. Osler has well said "the whole art of medicine is in observation, but to educate the eye to see, the ear to hear, and the finger to feel, takes time and to start a man in the right direction is all that we can do." Dr. John S. Billings testifies "Teaching hospitals are those where the patient is best observed, best cared for, and receives the greatest benefit." It is only by providing hospitals where the art of healing can be practically

taught that doctors and nurses can be prepared for their ministrations of mercy, whether to the sick who can afford to pay in money, or to the poor whose only recompense is thankfulness. It is by providing our provincial university with a great hospital where medical and surgical science may be clinically taught that we provide for the people medical men equipped with the knowledge that is power in alleviating human ills. At one time the instruction in the lecture room of the medical school was followed by perfunctory and haphazard walks through a hospital ward. Scores of students sauntered along between rows of beds and listened at an almost out-of-earshot distance. A student rarely touched a patient, seldom listened to the physical signs of pulmonary or cardiac disease, and never really studied a ward case. The surgical operations in the amphitheatre could only be vaguely seen. Thanks to the impulse given by the dominating idea of scientific investigation, all this is now rapidly changing. Now in small groups, or individually, students are permitted to work out some phase of a specified disease. The student sees the patient, touches the patient, comes in close personal contact with the disease of the patient and begins to get a grip on its meaning. Then when each student has familiarized himself with the details of the case an opportunity is afforded for discussion on the points brought out. In the evolution of medical instruction it has come to be recognized that the arena of teaching must be transferred from the lecture room to the hospital wards. The hospital is the real school of the medical student. The future will surely disclose how advantageous to the public it was to provide facilities for hospital instruction for those who are the guardians of the nation's health in the years to come. Dr. Osler recently said "For the student of medicine and surgery it is a safe rule to have no teaching without a patient for a text, and the best teaching is that taught by the patient himself."

In such a hospital, as we are now anticipating the erection of in Toronto, will be assembled not only the sick and the maimed, who will not merely be healed themselves, but by whose healing, that is learned which will heal others in generations to come; the physicians and the nurses who are there both to heal and to learn; the laboratories and surgical appliances with which they are to put their learning to the highest use. Such a combination in a great hospital will prevent more disease in generations to come than it actually cures in the generation with which it is immediately and personally dealing. The educational function of such a hospital should receive the same prominence which is given to its actual relief of human suffering. Then again the well equipped hospital not only relieves human suffering, educates doctors and trains nurses but sets standards for the countless many who for the first time perhaps in their lives have the chance to see cleanliness, the importance of details and the beauty of a well ordered, self-contained life. The hospital indeed now plays such an important part in the world's progress that the erection of a well equipped modern hospital in the capital city of Ontario is cheering evidence of the fact that this Province is determined to share in this great forward movement.

Training Schools for Nurses.

There are now forty-one hospitals in Ontario where regular training schools for nurses are in successful operation. In the majority of those excellent courses are given both by practical teaching and didactic lectures. It is almost invariably the rule, that those hospitals which have training schools in connection therewith are found to be conducted in the best manner and have their records in the most accurate form. The importance of

cultivating habits of careful, accurate, intelligent observation of symptoms and recording of the same is in most hospitals so impressed upon the nurse that I am pleased to note the improvement in the hospital records. The forming of correct habits is the very essence of a nurse's training. Slovenliness, lack of accuracy and lack of interest from a scientific standpoint are sure to show in the manner in which her records are kept. If these faults are not tolerated in one part of her work, neither should they be in another. If the nurse is directed right throughout her training there is no reason why every nurse upon graduation should not be able to keep a clinical record which would be not only a credit to herself and her hospital but of value to the physician and an aid to science. There is no reason why a nurse trained in our Ontario hospitals should not on graduating be well equipped for the important duties that lie before her. Many of our hospitals have excellent facilities for affording nurses in training the instruction required and there are satisfactory evidences that these facilities are year by year being improved. In this connection special mention must be made of the Nurses' Home, the magnificent gift of Mr. John Ross Robertson, now in course of erection in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. This new Home, costing seventy-five thousand dollars, will not only provide comfortable quarters for the staff of nurses, but will have in connection therewith facilities for giving practical instruction to nurses in the subject of dietetics. The preparation of food for the sick is second in importance to no other subject that belongs to a nurse's training and it is pleasing evidence of progress that one of the Toronto hospitals is to lead all others in providing in connection with the new Nurses' Home such facilities for instruction in dietetics as will not be surpassed by any other hospital in America.

Consumptives in Hospitals.

In some instances attention has been called to the lack of care taken to isolate consumptive patients who have been admitted to our public hospitals. It may seem strange that in these days when the nature of the disease is so well understood that the occasion should ever arise when those in charge of hospitals have to be criticized for improperly allowing tubercular cases to be assigned to public wards along with other patients. Until local sanitoria are established it is, I am aware, difficult to deal with these cases. If it becomes necessary to admit a consumptive patient to a public hospital provision should be made that he should be given a bright, well ventilated room and isolated from other cases.

For some reason or other local municipalities have been slow to take advantage of the generous provision made by the Act of 1900 to encourage the establishment in Ontario of municipal sanitoria for consumptives. The prospects are, however, that before long some municipalities which are now considering the desirability of establishing local institutions for the care of tubercular patients will take action in that direction. In the housing of these cases, we have yet much to learn. The idea has prevailed that in establishing local sanitoria it would be necessary to copy the usual methods of hospital construction and the question of expense has stood in the way. Expensive and ornate construction should not be thought of in preparing plans for the housing of consumptive patients. The one aim should be to provide for a maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense. A frame building with wide verandahs and a few tents comfortably fitted up would surely be an investment that every county in Ontario could profitably make. In some parts of the United States medical men in their county

societies have taken the matter up and established tent colonies and demonstrated that the dread disease can be combatted most successfully with open air treatment and abundant nutritious diet. The practice in former years of sending consumptives away to some distant part is nearly altogether discarded for it is now recognized that the disease can be treated as well at home as abroad. It is also a well established fact that where patients recover they must afterwards continue to live under substantially the same climatic conditions as those where the cure is effected. The many instances where consumptives have been cured in Ontario is assuring evidence that should justify the establishment of municipal sanitoria, especially in view of the beneficent provision made by the Act, which not only offers a generous contribution to the establishment of municipal sanitoria, but in addition provide a contribution of one dollar and fifty cents per week for each patient's maintenance.

Education in Regard to Consumption.

During my inspection of the Sanitorium at Gravenhurst the suggestion was made that advantage might be taken of the facilities there afforded for giving clinical instruction in regard to consumption. I am convinced that many medical men would be glad to avail themselves of the advantages that might be there afforded for post-graduate study, not only of the physical signs of the disease, but also in regard to methods in examination of sputa. A special department in connection with the Toronto General Hospital now affords excellent clinical instruction in tubercular diseases. The importance of early diagnosis is most essential to success in the treatment of consumption. The profession admit that often the disease is not diagnosed until it is well advanced and no doubt many a patient's life is sacrificed because a diagnosis is not made early enough for him to avail himself of the advantages of treatment. The curability of tuberculosis is well established. Scepticism on this point must go down before ocular demonstration. It must be understood that a cure depends upon an early diagnosis. Since it is a wasting disease it is self-evident that the earlier a diagnosis is made the more certainly can a cure be effected. While it is true that patients in all stages of the disease may be cured it is equally true that the chances for recovery diminish very rapidly as the disease progresses. Not only is it important for physicians to have every opportunity for early diagnosis but the patients and those about them should be taught more fully in regard to the nature of the disease. There is the greatest need for more general, diffuse enlightenment along such lines. There would be, if people were properly educated in regard to consumption, a more rational view taken in regard to the disease and the public press would seldom have to publish accounts of the heartless and cruel treatment sometimes accorded to the victims of the disease on account of the ignorant prejudice of the public. The attention of the department was called during the year to a patient in a town of Ontario who was sent away from a hospital, turned away from several boarding-houses, and finally had been sent to gaol to provide a shelter. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the public has such a dread of the poor consumptive. If less had been written that was alarming and greater efforts had been taken to enlighten in regard to the true nature of the disease and the simple methods that may be adopted for both its prevention and its cure, greater progress would probably be made in eradicating tuberculosis from this Province. People must be taught that house infection is the key to the prevention of tuberculosis. When a child contracts the disease it is nearly always from an infected house. The question of healthy

dwellings will always dominate the prevention of tuberculosis. There is no sovereign remedy for the disease outside of good food, fresh air, rest and healthy living. Medicines, tuberculin, sera and such like are aids, but nothing more. They have their place in the treatment of tuberculosis, but are valuable only when carefully and judiciously used. If consumptives were treated with more kindness and fully instructed in regard to the nature of their disease they might readily aid in preventing its spread. The prejudice which exists in some municipalities against having sanitoria established for consumptives should not prevail, for the experience in Germany where such municipal institutions have been in existence for years, has been that instead of causing the disease to spread the education that has been imparted to the people in the neighborhood of the sanitoria in regard to the preventability of the disease has caused new cases of consumption to be of rare occurrence.

The public must be taught, says Knopf, to avoid the use of the patent nostrums so extensively advertised for to the use of such agents must be largely attributed a great share in the undermining of the constitution of people so as to render them liable to attack from tubercular diseases and less able to withstand them. The solution of the tuberculosis problem means the solution of the social problem. Whatever prevents the development of tuberculosis will prevent social misery. Whatever cures it will help to cure social ills. In so much as we diminish tuberculosis among the masses we will diminish suffering, misery and social discontent, and when the problem of tuberculosis will have been solved we will be nearer the millenium than we have ever been before.

Hospital Accounting.

It has been necessary to direct attention in several instances to the lack of proper methods in some hospitals in keeping accounts. Every contributor to the funds of a hospital has a right to know that every dollar will be used to do the most possible good. In view of the annual deficits so often reported the question of waste is one of the most urgent and important problems confronting hospital Boards. In several hospitals where the practice has been introduced of keeping a regular stock book, carefully balanced at the end of each month showing articles purchased and used and the balance on hand, the system has produced excellent results. Every one connected with a hospital should remember that the resources of the institution are a public trust and that they must be guarded and used as such. The generosity of the public towards hospitals can be stimulated in no better manner than by an accurate system of accounting that will show that every dollar is made to do its full duty in the actual work of the institution. About a million dollars is now annually expended for maintenance of hospitals in Ontario and the greatest care must be taken to have such accuracy in the system of hospital accounts that it can always be shown that expenditures are wisely and prudently made.

Fire Protection of Hospitals.

It was found necessary during the year to call special attention to the lack of proper provision for fire protection in many hospitals and other charitable institutions. Each institution was notified that means for the prevention of fire must be provided, and that in future a stand pipe with an outlet on each flat and a sufficient length of hose attached thereto to reach and protect the entire floor surface must be regarded as necessary equipment. Hose must be tested at least every three months and all members of the staff should be trained in its use. Not less than six fire pails, kept constantly

filled with water, and used for no other purpose, must be provided on each flat. Bath tubs must be kept filled with water during the night and pails be left hanging in the bath room ready in case of emergency. Coal oil must not be used for lighting purposes unless it is impossible to have electric light or gas in the institution. All swinging gas jets in closets, clothes rooms, employees' rooms and rooms used by inmates must be provided with wire screens Painters' supplies and inflammable liquids of all kinds must not be stored in buildings occupied by inmates. All attics and basements must be constantly kept free from rubbish and articles, not necessary for the proper conduct of the institution, and must be regularly swept, and all broken and needless articles promptly removed. All buildings of more than two storeys must have fire escapes in the form of iron stairways on the outside with suitable doorways leading thereto, so that patients can be removed in safety. A regular system of fire drill must now be taught so that nurses and attendants will be prepared to follow out fixed rules in case of fire. The report of each inspection will in future bear evidence of the manner in which the regulations are being observed, and the Government grant should be withheld from all institutions where proper fire protection is not provided.

Registration of Private Hospitals.

Ontario has hitherto had no disreputable institutions posing as hospitals. Recently, however, attention has been called to the necessity for strict inspection of some private hospitals in suburban districts which advertise, especially in American journals, accommodation for women awaiting confinement. If these institutions are to be permitted to exist in this Province, it will be better to enact and enforce stricter laws in regard to the inspection of all such places. In some of the United States, where such hospitals have obtained a foothold, crimes have been committed; and recently, when an effort was made to suppress these institutions, investigation disclosed the fact that there are many such places. In Ontario it is necessary for a private asylum to become registered, and probably it would be an advantage to have each private hospital registered at the Department. Certainly there should be some check upon the conduct of institutions which are of necessity maintained in strictest privacy, and which are liable, as in other countries, to become public nuisances. So long as men and women commit crimes against the laws of marital relation, just so long will there be a field for disreputable lying-in and abortion resorts. A certain class of women will make use of them in their times of trouble, rather than go to a reputable place. Nearly all the public hospitals of Ontario and several properly conducted private institutions have maternity departments, so it would be advantageous to have a law enacting that every maternity should be under strict inspection, and that every birth occurring in such places must be registered.

Inspections and Reports.

During the past year a system of inspection reports has been introduced that permits of a more complete return of all information in regard to the hospitals being made to the Minister in charge of public charities. A copy of the report that is made to the Government is sent directly to the institution, so that all parties interested are informed in regard to conditions in which the various departments of the hospital were found conducted. These reports deal with all departments of hospitals and have reference specially to the condition in which the wards, the beds, bedding, ventilation, heating, lighting and dietary are found. These reports also furnish a record of the provision made for fire protection in each hospital and are a valuable check

to guard against overcrowding of patients in improperly ventilated wards. Hitherto it has been customary to have each hospital forward to the Department an annual report showing the admissions, discharges and deaths of all patients. Commencing with July 1st a system of monthly reports, giving the above information from each hospital, has been adopted. So that now, instead of having to make a full report at the end of the year, often a laborious task in which errors were sure to be made, a monthly statement is received each month and duly recorded in the Department. The system of monthly reports is also proving an excellent check on some hospitals who were so zealous in their anxiety to share in the Government grant that the names of persons who could not be regarded as bona fide patients were returned in some instances. An error in returns can by the present system be at once detected.

Refuges Receiving Government Aid.

There are 43 Refuges and Homes in Ontario receiving Government aid. The total population during the past year in these institutions was 5,507. The total annual expenditure for the maintenance of these Refuges for the past year was $298,342.75. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed $70,828.59 to be divided among the institutions at the rate of seven cents per day, as provided for by the Charity Aid Act, according to the length of residence of inmates, the balance of the expenditure being contributed by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc. These Refuges have all been regularly inspected according to statute and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. It was found in many of these institutions that there was altogether too much crowding of patients or inmates together in dormitories and wards where there was an insufficient amount of sunlight and air. It was thought well to issue a formal regulation and point out that in future it will be necessary in all dormitories or wards of institutions, receiving aid under the Charity Aid Act, that the beds shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet in width, and so arranged that under each bed air shall freely circulate. There must be adequate ventilation of each bed, and each dormitory or ward shall be furnished with proper means of ventilation. In each dormitory or ward six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be allowed and provided for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than are thus provided for. In addition to providing six hundred cubic feet of air for each inmate, provision must be made by a system of ventilation so that a complete change of air every hour is secured in each department.

If in future the Government grant will be paid, as in the past, according to the number of days' stay of inmates, in no case should a greater number be paid for than the capacity of the institution warrants. For this purpose a record of the capacity of each institution will be kept in the Department and the annual returns will be carefully audited.

The Care of Feeble-Minded Women.

There is a class of females found in many of our Refuges for whose custody and care there should be some special institution. I refer to weak-minded girls of the child-bearing age. I have found during the past year many of these simple creatures in the Refuges and in some of the Infants' Homes nursing their offspring. Many of these young mothers were under sixteen years of age, and in most instances it was easily to be seen that they belonged to the imbecile class. They could not be certified to as insane and sent to our asylums, and yet they are not able to protect themselves. Many

of these girls have had several illegitimate children. It is not a difficult task to predict the future of such children. The influence of heredity is so traceable and is such a fruitful source of mental diseases that these children, illegitimately born of imbecile mothers, are more than likely destined to become a public charge on the Province. Either the prison or the asylum will have to afford most of them a future home. Imbecility and heredity are the most prolific of the known causes of pauperism and crime. There are well-known instances in Ontario where nearly all the insanity and pauperism of a community were traceable to one family. The authenticated records of one "Margaret" bear evidence that the curse of feeble-mindedness descends from parent to child as no other defect does. She was left adrift seventy years ago just as many of these poor girls in this Province are to-day, and among her descendants are over 200 criminals, and through six generations 900 of her posterity were added to the human family and most of them imbecile, drunkards, idiots, lunatics, prostitutes and paupers. If that young woman, "Margaret," had seventy years ago been detained in an industrial home for feeble-minded girls, the investment would have been amply justified, for who can compute the cost of this single case during six generations?

The moral strength of every individual is governed by the mental condition, consequently the feeble-minded woman falls easily into vice. It is time for a change in some of our methods. More attention should be given to prevent the propagation of the undesirable species. We must care for the feeble-minded that we have now to look after, and these must not be permitted to perpetuate their kind. The cost of protecting feeble-minded women is normal. The cost of neglecting them is appalling. Provision should be made for establishing in Ontario at an early date an Industrial Refuge or Home for Feeble-minded Women. There are in this Province to-day nearly five hundred of this class. Many of them, on account of there being no other place for them, have been sent to our asylums. An institution of this class should be located convenient to some large city, and if properly organized, could, after the first year, by prudent management, be made nearly self-supporting. This assurance is made after careful consideration and with some knowledge of the methods which are now being pursued in some of the American States to cope with the evil. During the past year in England, where the deplorable results of neglect in the past with regard to this matter are now most noticeable, a Commission was appointed to take this question into full consideration, and after visiting other countries to make a report with recommendations. Ontario can hardly afford to delay any longer. An institution for the custodial care of the feeble-minded women of Ontario would not only provide a great charity, but on the stage of prevention it would play a part the value of which cannot be easily estimated. To care for these poor creatures who are too simple to care for themselves would be an act of the truest christian philanthrophy.

County Houses of Refuge.

During the past year the time given to the Counties of Ontario to erect Houses of Refuge has been extended to January 1908. Nearly every County has now taken action, and in those Counties which have not already erected Houses of Refuge provision has been made for complying with the Act within the time limit. When these Refuges are found in every County there will be less tendency to send old people, whose mental weakness is solely due to old age, to the Asylums. In the more recently erected Refuges provision has been made by having isolated wards where those who

become disturbed mentally may have special care until their excitement abates. It would be probably much better if a uniform system of management was established for all the Houses of Refuge in Ontario under provincial inspection. The Act states that these Houses of Refuge shall be subject to inspection by the Inspector of Public Charities but hitherto each County has regulated its own Refuge in regard to management, dietary, etc. If these Refuges are to be inspected by a Provincial Officer it would be necessary to amend the Act so that the authority would be more clearly defined than it is at present. In several instances during the past year, but always under special request, a visit of inspection has been made to some County Refuges and each of such visits has made it seem desirable that there should be one uniform system for the whole Province in the management of these Homes which will very soon be found in every County in Ontario.

The Undesirable Immigrant Class.

There is marked evidence that public attention should be called to the large number of undesirable and unsuitable immigrants that are being induced to seek a shelter in Ontario. This has been found no where more noticeable than in the city of Toronto where more than half of the indigent casuals who have had to be provided for, belong to the immigrant class. When they arrive here they are carefully and kindly looked after and provided with employment. In many instances, however, they prove quite incapable and, when winter comes on, they drift into cities and are not slow to find the location of the Charitable Institutions. The whole fault for this condition must be placed where it belongs, namely, in the system that permits and encourages immigration without a proper discrimination. The present policy of Canadian Emigration Agents in Europe would seem to be to secure the number and pay no heed to the quality of persons urged to seek a haven in this country. The present system of the Dominion Government in bonusing agents to send out in an apparently indiscriminate manner a class of people totally unfit to provide a livelihood for themselves is deplorable. During the past year it has cost the hospitals and Public Charities of Ontario thousands of dollars to provide for these people who are homeless and friendless and quite incapable of earning a living in this country. More precautions are needed. "Quality not quantity" should be a rule from which there should be no deviation. Perhaps more than ever before Ontario has been made during the past year the dumping ground of a most undesirable class. Charity may suffer long and be kind, but this Province cannot afford to permit the bonused and designing agent abroad to continue as he has been doing during the past year, and the manner in which some of our Charities have been imposed upon fully justifies this protest.

Orphanages.

There are about 32 Orphanages in Ontario receiving Government Aid. These Institutions during the year had total population of 4,604 children. The total expenditure for these charities during the year has been $137,-173.20. To meet this expenditure the Government grant has, at the rate of two cents per day, amounted to $16,421.00, the balance being contributed by municipal grants, private donations, etc. These Orphanages have all been regularly inspected, and it has been found necessary to direct attention to the fact that there was too great a tendency to overcrowd these Institutions. It is a pleasure to note that suggestions for improvements have been received in a kindly spirit.

The reports show that there are four thousand six hundred children in the public Orphanages of Ontario but the inference must not be that all these are destitute children, although that was the original idea for which Orphan Asylums were established. Many of them are kept in these Institutions by parents, who find there provided a home where their children can be cared for and educated. The Children's Aid Societies of Ontario have more applications on hand from persons wishing to adopt children than can be filled. The excellent opportunities which these Societies have for securing desirable homes for the adoption of children suggests the propriety of abolishing Provincial grants to Orphan Asylums. All the really dependent children by a slight enlargement of the Children's Aid Society could easily be provided for in suitable family homes. Those children who are kept in these Institutions by their parents of course should not be interfered with, but Government grants are so much needed for other charities that it might seem desirable to hand over all dependent children to the organization specially provided for such cases, and leave the Orphanages to care for the children supported by their parents, the same as is done in the case of other semi-public boarding schools.

The Government now makes an annual grant of ten thousand dollars to provide for a neglected and dependent children's department and auxiliaries. About forty Children's Aid Societies are doing excellent work throughout Ontario in looking after those committed to their care. They have more applications on hand from suitable homes for children than there are children available in the Province. It seems rather strange then that the Government should continue to assist in keeping up these Orphanages and at the same time be making a large annual expenditure for Children's Aid Societies, having homes in view but no children. The latter might do the work and thus permit the grant paid to Orphanages to be diverted to the further protection of the really neglected children of the Province.

Then again, no matter how excellent an Orphanage may be and the majority of them are well managed, the best Institution is a poor substitute for the home. These poor children would, if provided with suitable homes, be brought up in a different atmosphere and their social aspirations would have a tendency to make them better citizens. The environment in childhood has a potent influence in moulding character. The little ones in our Orphanages certainly lead a shut-in life. Many do not mingle with outside children and do not get in youth that broadening development that comes from intercourse with others. I would not advocate an immediate change such as I have suggested, but I would urge for the sake of the children that in future whenever a dependent child is admitted to an Orphanage the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children should be notified in order that a suitable home might be provided and these Orphanages left entirely as homes for children whose parent or parents desired to have them cared for and educated therein. During the past year over two thousand children have been brought out from the Orphanages of Great Britain and provided with good homes in Ontario. This is in itself an indication of the splendid possibilities of home finding as the majority of persons taking English children express a decided preference to have Canadian born children sent to them. To bring out English children when hundreds in our own Orphanages might with such advantage be provided with those homes does not appear to be sound public policy and the subject is one worthy of careful consideration.

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1904.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1905	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1905.	Number discharged during the year	Number who died during the year	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1905
General Hospital	Toronto	248	3,495	172	3,915	3,344	266	305
Grace Hospital	"	85	1,221	193	1,499	1,334	66	99
Hospital for Sick Children	"	123	768	.....	891	697	58	136
St. Michael's Hospital	"	176	2,388	153	2,717	2,369	178	170
Western Hospital	"	84	1,037	50	1,171	1,005	71	95
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	36	310	.....	346	322	3	21
City Hospital	Hamilton	118	1,804	46	1,968	1,742	126	100
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	42	544	2	588	515	43	30
General Hospital	Kingston	61	1,124	44	1,229	1,997	58	74
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	75	1,392	....	1,467	1,354	41	72
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	67	1,219	.....	1,286	1,147	64	75
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	103	1,622	.....	1,725	1,546	91	88
Mesericorde Maternity Hospital	"	27	169	160	356	315	11	30
Maternity Hospital	"	9	164	156	329	301	12	16
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	57	1,056	.....	1,113	1,045	21	47
General Hospital	London	102	1,557	55	1,714	1,492	127	95
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	55	741	39	835	755	40	40
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	30	409	25	464	394	44	26
Galt Hospital	Galt	21	353	12	386	345	19	22
General Hospital	Guelph	64	709	71	844	741	36	67
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	30	397	.....	427	370	21	36
General Hospital	Pembroke	28	501	.....	529	473	21	35
The Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	9	226	6	241	206	13	22
General Hospital	Mattawa	15	250	..	265	244	4	17
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	46	477	36	559	488	36	35
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	25	521	7	553	505	25	23
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	25	351	7	383	331	23	29
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	48	759	.. ..	807	726	27	54
General Hospital	"	42	484	26	552	479	31	42
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	18	246	12	276	231	15	30
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	24	394	10	428	369	34	25
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	23	497	....	520	498	10	12
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	23	481	.....	504	446	32	26
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	40	394	30	464	408	25	31
General Hospital	"	36	432	37	505	488	31	36
General Hospital	Stratford	17	291	32	340	291	26	23
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	14	293	27	334	298	23	13
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	34	378	14	426	378	23	25
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	13	278	.....	291	262	6	23
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	18	265	6	289	249	19	21
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	14	202	14	230	205	13	12
General Hospital	Sarnia	19	252	21	292	250	22	20
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	17	261	5	283	231	30	22
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	46	490	.....	536	499	13	24
General Hospital	"	39	392	.....	431	385	16	30
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	117	335	.....	452	320	11	121
General Hospital	Kenora	20	285	2	307	274	18	15
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7	145	.....	152	127	11	14
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	19	529	.....	548	500	23	25
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	5	145	5	155	138	6	11
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	3	113	2	118	109	4	5
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	12	116	.....	128	104	11	13
John McKellar Memorial H'spit'l	Fort William	40	427	2	469	419	24	26
General Hospital	Walkerton	7	67	1	75	60	9	6
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	15	249	2	266	243	13	10
General Hospital	Midland	.....	55	.....	55	43	5	7
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	.....	155	.....	155	137	7	11
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	.....	136	1	137	60	47	30
Totals for 1905		2,491	34,351	1,483	38,325	33,654	2,103	2,568
Totals for 1904		2,579	35,307	1,337	39,223	34,406	2,241	2,576

TABLE No. II.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the Year ending September, 1905.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	48	27	75
Constipation	138	150	288
Dysentery	58	45	103
Diarrhœa	90	74	164
Dyspepsia	150	168	318
Enteritis	58	67	125
Fistula-in-ana	93	59	152
Gastrodynia	24	28	52
Gastritis	344	228	572
Hæmorrhoids	181	147	328
Hæmatemesis	16	25	41
Intestinal Worms	11	18	29
Œsophagus (diseases of)	15	15	30
Pharyngitis	32	49	81
Ptyalism	2	9	11
Peritonitis	118	138	256
Quinsy	53	46	99
Stomatitis	31	24	55
Tonsilitis	180	222	402
Typhlitis	401	299	700
Ulceration of Stomach	68	126	194
Appendicitis	468	345	813
	2,579	2,329	4,908
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	35	19	54
Chorea	15	51	66
Catalepsy	7	9	16
Concussion of Brain	55	13	68
" Spine	10	3	13
Compression of Brain	13	6	19
" Spine	3	4	7
Delirium Tremens	73	7	80
Epilepsy	57	42	99
Hemiplegia	58	49	107
Hysteria	42	185	227
Inflammation of Brain	15	13	28
Insolation	7	5	12
Insomnia	45	48	93
Insanity	48	54	102
Locomotor Ataxia	27	2	29
Myetilitis	8	1	9
Neuralgia	86	134	220
Neuroma	15	17	32
Paralysis, General	61	43	104
Paraplegia	31	13	44
Paralysis Agitans	14	11	25
Softening of the Brain	9	6	15
Spina Bifida	9	4	13
Sciatica	113	59	172
Spinal Curvature	21	35	56
Tubercular Meningitis	31	19	50
Tetanus		3	3
Neurasthenia	100	321	421
	1,008	1,176	2,184

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bones.			
Anchylosis	29	18	47
Caries	45	25	70
Exostosis	8	3	11
Necrosis	105	38	143
Ostitis	38	18	56
Periostitis	39	26	65
Rickets	12	4	16
	276	132	408
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	20	21	41
Aneurisms	25	5	30
Atheroma of Vessels	23	8	31
Cyanosis	5	12	17
Dis. of Aortic Valves	38	31	69
" Mitral Valves	89	78	167
" Tricuspid Valves	12	4	16
" Pulmonary Artery	3	6	9
Endocarditis	72	73	145
Heart, Dilation of	29	33	62
" Hypertrophy	7	9	16
" Degeneration	37	13	50
Nævus	6	7	13
Pericarditis	31	19	50
Phlebitis	23	21	44
Phlegmasia Dolens	1	9	10
Varicose Veins	150	110	260
	571	459	1,030
Dislocations.			
Ankle	42	23	65
Bones in the Hand	15	10	25
" Foot	52	33	85
Clavical	26	10	36
Elbow	16	14	30
Femur	35	8	43
Humerus	34	11	45
Knee	37	33	70
Lower Maxilla	6	4	10
Patella	8	3	11
Wrist	28	18	46
	299	167	466
Ear.			
Cophosis	2		2
Otorrhœa	7	10	17
Otitis Media	103	64	167
Mastoiditis	29	26	55
Other diseases of the Ear	4	1	5
	145	101	246
Eye.			
Amarosis	5	5	10
Amblyophia			

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eye.—*Continued.*			
Blepharophimosis	1	3	4
Cataract	123	101	224
Entropion	13		13
Ectropion	2	3	5
Foreign body in the Eye	38	16	54
Glaucoma	17	23	40
Iritis	68	39	107
Keratitis	39	19	58
Leucoma	4	6	10
Ophthalmia	19	11	30
" Catarrhal	20	20	40
" Purulent	9	7	16
" Granular	14	17	31
" Gonorrhoeal	11	11	22
Pterygium	15	3	18
Retinitis	2	8	10
Sclerotitis	1	2	3
Staphloma	8	4	12
Strabismus	11	15	26
Trichiasis Ciliorum	8	7	15
Ulcer of Cornea	63	46	109
Optic Neuritis	3	3	6
Other diseases of the Eye	65	15	80
	559	384	943
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head & Face	127	24	151
" Hand	54	7	61
" Foot	93	16	109
" Pelvis	12		12
Clavical	63	18	81
Femur	140	82	222
Fibula	97	26	123
Humerus	82	28	110
Patella	36	10	46
Ribs	76	34	110
Radius	53	19	72
Scapula	6	3	9
Sternum	9	12	21
Tibia	165	31	196
Ulna	22	4	26
Vertebra	7	2	9
Toes	6	2	8
	1,048	318	1,366
Liver.			
Abscess of Liver	15	9	24
Acute Atrophy of Liver	9	5	14
Cirrhosis	43	11	54
Fatty Liver	4	3	7
Gall Stones	65	83	148
Hepatitis	17	13	30
Hydatds of Liver			
Jaundice	7		7
Waxy Liver	1		1
	161	124	285

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	87	70	157
Epulis	2	5	7
Epistaxis	17	12	29
Lipoma	2		2
Ozena	6	5	11
Polypus	38	42	80
Tonsils Enlarged	41	43	84
Cleft Palate	6	1	7
	199	178	377
Poisons.			
Gases	15	7	22
Irritant	20	11	31
Lead poisoning	23	3	26
Narcotic	26	13	39
Narcoto-Irritant	2	4	6
Rhus Torecodendron	2	1	3
	88	39	127
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	109	95	204
Bronchitis	252	188	440
" Chronic	108	85	193
Croup	11	7	18
Emphysema of Lung	14	11	25
Empyema	76	39	115
Hydrothorax	8	7	15
Pneumonia	438	234	672
" Pleuro	114	58	172
" Typho	29	17	46
" Broncho	49	36	85
Pleurisy	213	151	364
Phthisis	343	235	578
Pleurodynia	24	13	37
Tuberculosis	289	272	561
Laryngitis	18	12	30
" Tubercular	22	27	49
	2,117	1,487	3,604
Spleen.			
Splenitis	2	3	5
Waxy Spleen	1		1
	3	3	6
Skin.			
Acne	17	5	22
Boils	67	13	80
Burns and Scalds	142	67	209
Chilblains	4	33	37
Carbuncles	61	15	76
Corns and Bunions	15	19	34
Elephantiasis	11	4	15
Eczema	145	91	236
Erythema	22	10	32

TABLE No. II. —*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Skin.—*Continued.*			
Frost Bites	67	5	72
Herpes	21	5	26
Impetigo	12	9	21
Intertrigo	1	1	2
Lupus	7	7	14
Lichen	1	1	2
Onychia	7	4	11
Pruritus	2	6	8
Pediculi	7	6	13
Pityriasis	2	3	5
Psoriasis	15	11	26
Roseola			
Rupia	2	5	7
Ringworm	2	2	4
Scabies	26	10	36
Sycosis	9	2	11
Urticaria	3	3	6
Whitlow	6	19	25
	674	356	1,030
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	126	84	210
" " Chronic	77	62	139
Balanitis	12	1	13
Bubo	36	2	38
Cystitis	187	101	288
Condyloma	1		1
Diabetes Mellitus	40	26	66
" Insipidus	6	2	8
Enlarged Prostate	98	5	103
Epididymitis	25	2	27
Gonorrhœa	115	60	175
Gleet	5		5
Hydrocele	57	1	58
Hæmatocele	6	1	7
Incontinence of Urine	38	22	60
Pyelitis	8	6	14
Phymosis	129	1	130
Paraphymosis	34		34
Retention of Urine	33	13	46
Suppurative Nephritis	36	41	77
Stricture	107	11	118
Spermatorrhœa	4		4
Urinary Calculus	82	31	113
Varicole	54		54
Moveable Kidneys		25	25
Hypospadias	6	5	11
	1,322	502	1,824
Women.			
Amenorrhœa		31	31
Abortion		165	165
Dysmenorrhœa		102	102
Erosion of Osuteri		87	87
Fistula Recto-Vaginal		20	20
" Vesico-Vaginal		9	9
Metritus and Endometritis		581	581
Menorrhagia		73	73
Ovarian Disease		525	525
Parturition		1,386	1,386
Premature Labour		139	139
Uterus, Anteversion of		35	35
" Retroversion of		102	102
" Anteflection of		65	65
" Retroflection of		15	15
" Inversion of		107	107
" Prolapsus of		49	49
Womb, Polypus of		138	138
" Fibroid of		130	130
" Cancer of		133	133
Salpinigitis		91	91
		3,983	3,983
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	75	291	366
Anasarca	1	4	5
Chicken Pox	1	2	3
Cholera, Asiatic	1	5	6
" Morbus		12	12
" Infantum	3	4	7
Chloriosis	7	44	51
Diphtheria	246	261	507
Dropsy	35	33	68
Erysipelas	97	55	152
Fever, Intermittent	11	23	34
" Remittent	3	6	9
" Scarlet	86	134	220
" Pernicious	2		2
" Typho-Malarial	18	11	29
" Typhoid	1,304	746	2,050
" Typhus	16	12	28
" Cerebro-Spinal	7	7	14
" Puerperal	3	19	22
" Continued	18	3	21
Gout	22	4	26
Influenza	249	235	484
Leucocythemia	2	12	14
Measles	62	51	113
Mumps	16	17	33
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	101	70	171
Purpura	3	5	8
Rheumatism, Acute	489	270	759
" Chronic	184	163	347
" Gonorrhœal	32	12	44
Smallpox	1	1	2
Scrofula	12	7	19
Syphilis, Primary	32	19	51
" Secondary	56	56	112
" Tertiary	35	20	55
" Hereditary	10	7	17
Vaccination	1	6	7
Whooping Cough	7	5	12
	3,248	2,632	5,880

TABLE No. II.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.			
Abcess, General	314	195	509
" Psoas	24	33	57
" of Breast	...	58	58
Alcoholism	834	78	912
Amputations	203	20	223
Cancer, Epithelial	166	118	284
Encephaloid	30	51	81
" Schirrus	19	62	81
Melanotic	4	7	11
Contusions	244	43	287
Scurry	1	1	2
Shoulder, Dislocation	2	...	2
Club and Flat Foot	48	6	54
Laceration of Cervi	...	133	133
" Perineum	...	53	53
Eclampia	...	8	8
Vaginitis	...	15	15
Burns	265	259	524
Neuritis	10	21	31
Melancholia	3	7	10
Sarcoma	17	12	29
Pott's Disease	30	20	50
Arthritis	2	3	5
Mastred Abscess	2	2	4
Joint Diseases	54	35	89
Adenoids	73	66	139
Hare Lips	11	6	17
Cholecystitis	8	...	8
Hypenhopty of Turbuatis	7	6	13
La Grippe	5	7	12
Idithyosis	1	2	3
Dog Bites	6	...	6
Decubitus	...	1	1
Gangrene	1	...	1
Deformities	8	12	20
Orchitis	21	...	21
Cancer of Bladder	...	6	6
Torticolli	3	2	5
Morbus Coral	21	14	35
Ectopic Gastation	...	8	8
Carcenorma	26	48	74
Uraemia	5	2	7
Morphinism	3	5	8
Enteropathy	2	4	6
Frozen Feet	6	...	6
Cellulitis	126	83	209
Coxalgia	13	11	24
Debility	240	389	629
Goitre	12	63	75
Gangrene	57	22	79
Gunshot wounds	90	12	102
Hernia	435	207	642
Injuries, not otherwise classed	570	224	793
Sprains	138	43	181
Tumors—Fibroid	7	76	83
" Fatty	24	39	63
" Cartilaginous	9	26	35
" Cystic	26	134	160
" Other	56	91	147
Tetanus	8	4	12
Talipes	12	8	20
Ulcers	208	154	362
Ingrowing toe nails	3	1	4
Migraine	1	1	2
Pregnancy	...	20	20
Malmetrition	9	6	15
Pelvic Cellilitis	...	3	3
Circumcision	2	...	2
Synovitis	6	1	7
Blood poisoning	5	2	7
Tubercular Glands	2	4	6
Prolapsus Ani	4	1	5
Intussuception	6	7	13
Polypus of Rectum	1	2	3
Neuroses	3	4	7
Infantile Paralysis	7	3	10
Miscellaneous	409	527	936
	4,968	3,596	8,564
Grand Total	17,265	17,966	37,231

TABLE III.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients	Total collective stay of adults and infants	Average stay of each patient in electing infants
General	Toronto	3,915	2,760	92,898	95,658	24
Grace	"	1,499	3,887	27,701	1,588	10
Sick Children's	"	891	2,297	38,732	41,029	46
St. Michael's	"	2,717	2,167	54,031	56,198	26
Western	"	1,171	53	26,195	26,248	23
The Orthopedic	"	346	...	9,288	9,288	27
City	Hamilton	1,968	894	22,801	23,695	15
St. Joseph's	"	588	90	11,276	11,366	20
General	Kingston	1,229	197	25,935	26,132	21
Hotel Dieu	"	1,467	30	35,328	35,358	25
General Protestant	Ottawa	1,286	42	24,820	24,862	20
Roman Catholic	"	1,725	42	31,159	31,201	18
Misericorde Maternity	"	356	788	11,751	12,539	35
Maternity	"	329	1,205	2,048	3,253	10
St. Luke's General	"	1,113	6	27,965	27,971	25
General	London	1,714	1,475	33,495	33,970	20
St. Joseph's	"	835	535	15,218	15,753	19
General and Marine	St. Catharines	464	309	9,649	9,958	21
Galt	Galt	386	195	6,795	6,990	19
General	Guelph	844	934	18,250	19,184	23
St. Joseph's	"	427	57	9,212	9,269	22
General	Pembroke	529	...	10,137	10,137	20
The Cottage	Pembroke	241	108	4,148	4,256	18
General	Mattawa	265	...	4,485	4,485	17
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	559	486	10,173	10,659	19
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	553	78	9,672	9,750	18
Belleville	Belleville	383	236	5,533	5,769	15
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	807	113	17,812	17,925	22
General	"	552	399	11,908	12,307	22
General and Marine	Collingwood	276	224	5,833	6,057	22
Nicholl's	Peterborough	428	131	5,585	5,716	13
St. Joseph's	"	520	14	8,589	8,603	17
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	504	..	8,539	8,539	17
St. Joseph's	Chatham	464	424	10,511	10,935	24
General	"	505	605	9,483	10,088	20
General	Stratford	340	448	6,802	7,250	21
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	334	285	3,364	3,649	11
General and Marine	Owen Sound	426	205	7,536	7,741	18
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	291	...	5,296	5,296	18
Woodstock	Woodstock	289	75	2,778	2,853	10
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	230	224	3,850	4,074	17
General	Sarnia	292	234	6,238	6,572	23
Royal Victoria	Barrie	283	87	6,520	6,607	23
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	536	...	12,869	12,867	24
General	"	431	...	10,780	10,780	25
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	452	...	31,465	31,465	69
General	Kenora	307	16	7,631	7,647	25
St. Joseph's	"	152	.	2,700	2,700	18
General	S. Ste. Marie	548	4	11,188	11,192	20
Victoria	Renfrew	155	...	2,056	2,056	13
Victorian	Thessalon	118	30	2,086	2,086	18
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	128	...	2,650	2,650	21
The John McKellar	Fort William	469	80	6,770	6,850	15
General	Walkerton	75	...	1,515	1,515	20
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	266	118	3,133	3,251	12
General Hospital	Midland	55	...	684	684	13
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	155	4	2,564	2,568	16
Free Hospit'l for Cons'mptives	Weston	137	..	9,334	9,334	70
Totals for 1905		38,325	22,591	797,764	798,423	20¾
Totals for 1904		39,223	21,695	944,872	966,567	24¼

TABLE IV. Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients, for the protracted residence of incurables, and lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $3.50 per week.	No. of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is made.
General	Toronto	92,898	30,555	62,343
Grace	"	27,701	10,709	16,992
Sick Children's	"	38,732	848	37,884
St. Michael's	"	54,031	8,713	45,318
Western	"	26,195	1,867	24,328
The Orthopedic	"	9,276	3,380	5,896
City	Hamilton	22,801	12,325	10,476
St. Joseph's	"	11,276	3,851	7,425
General	Kingston	25,935	12,428	13,507
Hotel Dieu	"	35,328	6,418	28,910
General Protestant	Ottawa	24,820	11,145	13,675
Roman Catholic	"	31,159	8,807	22,352
Misericorde Maternity	"	11,751	6,030	5,721
Maternity	"	2,048	7	2,041
St. Luke's General	"	27,965	1,151	16,814
General	London	33,495	13,614	19,881
S. Joseph's	"	15,218	11,061	4,157
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,649	2,778	6,871
Galt	Galt	6,795	3,197	3,598
General	Guelph	18,250	6,070	12,180
St. Joseph's	"	9,212	3,059	6,153
General	Pembroke	10,137	1,560	8,577
The Cottage	Pembroke	4,148	374	3,774
General	Mattawa	4,485	203	4,282
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,173	3,006	7,167
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	9,672	2,880	6,792
Belleville	Belleville	5,533	573	4,960
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	17,812	8,299	9,513
General	"	11,908	4,742	7,166
General and Marine	Collingwood	5,833	3,206	2,627
Nicholls'	Peterborough	5,585	1,194	5,391
St. Joseph's	"	8,589	1,418	7,171
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,539	3,369	5,170
St. Joseph's	Chatham	10,511	4,013	6,498
General	"	9,483	7,643	1,840
General	Stratford	6,802	4,535	2,267
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	3,364	1,640	1,724
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,536	2,980	4,556
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,296	6	5,290
Woodstock	Woodstock	2,778	313	2,465
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,850	226	3,624
General	Sarnia	6,238	481	5,757
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,520	391	6,129
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	12,869	159	12,710
General	"	10,780	2,284	8,496
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	31,465	8,336	23,129
General	Kenora	7,631	563	7,068
St. Joseph's	"	2,700	586	2,114
General	Sault Ste. Marie	11,188	582	10,606
Victoria	Renfrew	2,056	99	1,957
Victorian	Thessalon	2,086	99	1,987
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	2,650	66	2,584
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	6,770	104	6,636
General	Walkerton	1,515	28	1,487
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	3,133	20	3,113
General Hospital	Midland	684		684
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	2,564	132	2,432
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	9,334	1,591	7,743
Totals for 1905		797,752	225,714	557,803
Totals for 1904		944,872	253,762	691,110

TABLE V.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients maintenance.	Amount received for beds for board	Amount received as income from property or invested funds belonging to Hospital	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and charitable societies	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant
General	Toronto	$18,144 10	$49,750 70	$28,544 64	$6,344 55	$102,783 99
Grace	"	4,477 40	22,472 80	150 26	30 00	27,130 46
Sick Children's	"	10,692 25	6,343 71	2,567 27	23,362 54	42,965 77
St. Michael's	"	13,593 30	23,920 56		2,043 00	39,556 86
Western	"	4,759 00	16,460 47		275 14	21,494 61
The Orthopedic	"		8,559 30	235 25	739 22	9,533 77
City	Hamilton	25,661 12	17,241 46			42,902 58
St. Joseph's	"		7,329 85		133 67	7,463 52
General	Kingston	3,115 00	9,347 10		2,470 71	14,932 81
Hotel Dieu	"	900 00	4,486 08		5,142 11	10,528 19
General Protestant	Ottawa	4,814 60	18,215 33		5,533 58	28,563 51
Roman Catholic	"	6,492 20	12,029 74		2,642 25	21,164 19
Misericorde Maternity	"	250 00	1,284 75	105 22	3,355 16	4,995 13
Maternity	"	250 00	2,858 64		258 61	3,367 25
St. Luke's General	"	2,614 80	13,647 89	200 00	5,788 95	22,251 64
General	London	19,081 53	18,859 90	272 93		38,214 36
St. Joseph's	"		17,771 91		100 00	17,871 91
General and Marine	St. Catharines	1,885 00	6,479 06	200 00	1,345 38	9,909 44
Galt	Galt	2,600 00	4,381 54	111 30	174 05	7,266 89
General	Guelph	2,850 63	12,656 37		3,257 90	18,764 90
St. Joseph's	"	1,025 00	4,786 69		1,269 07	7,080 76
General	Pembroke	225 00	2,790 90		1,049 50	4,064 40
The Cottage	Pembroke	234 75	2,107 59		1,442 04	3,784 38
General	Mattawa	25 00	628 15		2,866 01	3,519 16
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	3,000 00	5,560 72		116 32	8,677 04
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1,000 00	3,924 42		3,212 50	8,136 92
Belleville	Belleville	1,196 70	3,899 02		3,348 07	8,443 79
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	845 00	6,052 19	61 00	6,010 39	12,968 58
General	"	960 00	6,208 40	1,170 86	7,871 88	16,211 14
General and Marine	Collingwood	450 00	4,119 16		185 78	4,754 94
Nicholls'	Peterborough		4,550 73	4,072 00	82 00	8,704 73
St. Joseph's	"	233 00	2,116 25		1,310 50	3,659 75
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	813 70	4,166 19		606 15	5,586 04
St. Joseph's	Chatham	263 77	5,157 30		733 10	6,154 17
General	"	440 65	7,069 10		665 74	8,175 49
General	Stratford	1,100 00	5,288 77	291 61	524 65	7,205 03
Amasa Wood	St Thomas	3,250 00	3,141 16		1 30	6,392 46
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1,200 00	4,110 46	12 85	1,313 87	6,637 18
St. Joseph's	Sudbury		1,586 00		4,328 00	5,914 00
Woodstock	Woodstock	1,000 00	4,061 53	174 25	336 00	5,571 78
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	2,500 00	2,098 82		835 79	5,434 61
General	Sarnia	1,100 00	5,368 21		810 76	7,278 97
Royal Victoria	Barrie	550 00	4,867 05	67 50	197 43	5,681 98
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	390 00	2,051 65		1,781 25	4,222 90
General	"	350 00	3,219 36		2,588 92	6,158 28
National Sanitorium	Gravenhurst	6,105 30	40,210 52	2,966 65	14,247 24	63,529 71
General	Kenora	472 25	1,723 18		10,150 07	12,345 50
St. Joseph's	"		2,833 10		1,397 58	4,230 68
General	Sault St. Marie	750 00	4,917 50		1,599 31	7,268 81
Victoria	Renfrew	550 00	1,493 76		466 07	2,509 83
Victorian	Thessalon		1,462 19		41 17	1,503 36
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	1,800 00	1,934 15	646 83	546 35	4,927 33
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William		3,922 00		2,923 46	6,845 46
General	Walkerton	945 00	1,310 18		446 00	2,701 18
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	900 00	1,947 37		536 45	3,383 82
General Hospital	Midland	250 00	165 95		915 00	1,330 95
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	63 00	1,130 97		720 67	1,914 64
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	5,180 00	760 29		7,359 46	13,299 75
Totals for 1905		161,349 05	436,850 14	41,850 42	147,831 67	787,871 28
Totals for 1904		140,540 76	432,858 31	37,623 82	123,858 80	734,881 69

TABLE VI.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based	Collective days' stay upon which computation of refuge rates is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
General	Toronto	62,343	5,892	$412 44	$11,734 98	$12,147 42
Grace	"	16,992	808	56 56	3,198 49	3,255 05
Sick Children's	"	37,884			7,131 00	7,131 00
St. Michael's	"	45,318	1,197	83 79	8,530 33	8,614 12
Western	"	24,328	1,867	130 69	4,579 32	4,710 01
The Orthopedic	"	5,896	3,380	236 60	1,109 82	1,346 42
City	Hamilton	10,476	6,607	462 49	1,971 92	2,434 41
St. Joseph's	"	7,425	423	29 61	1,397 63	1,427 24
General	Kingston	13,507	7,192	503 44	2,542 46	3,045 90
Hotel Dieu	"	28,910	2,425	169 75	5,441 80	5,611 55
General Protestant	Ottawa	13,675	2,012	140 84	2,574 08	2,714 92
Roman Catholic	"	22,352	2,388	167 16	4,207 38	4,374 54
Misericorde Maternity	"	5,721	5,008	350 56	1,076 88	1,427 44
Maternity	"	2,041	7	49	384 18	384 67
St. Luke's General	"	16,814	1,151	80 57	3,164 94	3,245 51
General	London	19,881	4,535	317 45	3,742 25	4,059 70
St. Joseph's	"	4,157	285	19 95	782 48	802 43
General and Marine	St. Catharines	6,871	522	36 54	1,293 35	1,329 89
Galt	Galt	3,598	490	34 30	677 26	711 56
General	Guelph	12,180	2,181	152 67	2,292 67	2,445 34
St. Joseph's	"	6,153	225	15 75	1,158 20	1,173 95
General	Pembroke	8,577	95	6 65	1,614 47	1,621 12
The Cottage	Pembroke	3,774	374	26 18	710 39	736 57
General	Mattawa	4,282	168	11 76	806 01	817 77
J. H. Stratford	Brantford					*
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	6,792	80	5 60	1,278 48	1,284 08
Belleville	Belleville	4,960	275	19 25	933 63	952 88
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	9,513	1,449	101 43	1,790 66	1,892 09
General	"	7,166	709	49 63	1,348 87	1,398 50
General and Marine	Collingwood	2,627	690	48 30	494 49	542 79
Nicholl's	Peterborough	5,391	331	23 17	1,014 76	1,037 93
St. Joseph's	"	7,171	211	14 77	1,349 82	1,364 59
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,170	59	4 13	973 16	977 29
St. Joseph's	Chatham	6,498	276	19 32	1,223 14	1,242 46
General	"	1,840	1,590	111 30	346 35	457 65
General	Stratford	2,267	156	10 92	426 72	437 64
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	1,724	163	11 41	324 53	335 94
General and Marine	Owen Sound	4,556	752	52 64	857 59	910 23
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,290	6	42	995 75	996 17
Woodstock	Woodstock	2,465	313	21 91	463 99	485 90
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,624	226	15 82	682 15	697 97
General	Sarnia	5,757	481	33 67	1,083 66	1,117 33
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,129	391	27 37	1,153 67	1,181 04
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	12,710	159	11 13	2,392 44	2,403 57
General	"	8,496	2,284	159 88	1,599 22	1,759 10
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	23,129	8,336	583 52	4,353 63	4,937 15
General	Kenora					*
St. Joseph's	"	2,114	585	40 95	397 93	438 88
General	Sault Ste. Marie	10,606	582	40 74	1,996 40	2,037 14
Victoria	Renfrew	1,957	99	6 93	368 37	375 30
Victorian	Thessalon	1,987	99	6 93	374 02	380 95
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	2,584	66	4 62	486 39	491 01
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	6,666	104	7 28	1,254 75	1,262 03
General	Walkerton	1,487	28	1 96	279 90	281 86
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	3,113	20	1 40	585 97	587 37
General	Midland	684			128 75	128 75
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	2,432	132	9 24	457 78	467 02
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	7,743	1,591	111 37	1,457 49	1,568 86
Totals for 1905		557,803	71,475	5,003 25	104,996 75	110,000 00
Totals for 1904		627,208	69,551	4,868 57	105,131 43	110,000 00

* Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 58.

TABLE VII.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of age	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maint'ance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General	Toronto	92,898	39,765 23	79,154 84	118,920 07	1 28
Grace	"	27,701	9,815 67	17,892 49	27,708 16	1.00
Sick Children's	"	38,732	13,178 92	43,006 82	56,185 74	1.45
St. Michael's	"	54,031	20,979 03	31,751 81	52,730 84	.90½
Western	"	26,195	6,351 02	17,695 49	24,046 51	.92
The Orthopedic	"	9,288	2,296 35	7,967 20	10,263 55	1 10½
City	Hamilton	22,801	14,696 89	31,912 08	46,608 97	2.04
St. Joseph's	"	11,276	4,273 42	4,603 24	8,876 66	.78
General	Kingston	25,935	6,963 85	12,183 68	19,147 53	.79
Hotel Dieu	"	35,328	10,130 03	9,313 75	19,443 78	.55
General Protestant	Ottawa	24,820	10,439 66	21,690 98	32,130 64	1.29
Roman Catholic	"	31,159	9,580 63	15,623 21	25,203 84	.81
Misericorde Maternity	"	11,751	2,953 43	5,341 64	8,295 07	.70
Maternity	"	2,048	1,008 12	3,163 36	4,171 48	2.03
St. Luke's General	"	27,965	7,012 66	17,241 35	24,254 01	.87
General	London	33,495	11,685 14	30,698 84	42,383 98	1 26
St. Joseph's	"	15,218	6,716 03	12,033 33	18,749 36	1 23
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,649	2,899 10	7,581 79	10,480 89	1.08
Galt	Galt	6,795	2,028 81	5,624 67	7,653 48	1.12½
General	Guelph	18,250	6,063 51	15,199 22	21,262 73	1 16
St. Joseph's	"	9,212	3,472 47	4,321 22	7,793 69	.84
General	Pembroke	10,137	1,695 60	3,700 25	5,395 85	.53
The Cottage	Pembroke	4,148	1,168 80	2,842 23	4,011 03	.97
General	Mattawa	4,485	1,985 77	2,336 04	4,321 81	96
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,173	1,884 23	6,129 20	8,013 43	.78
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	9,672	3,208 70	7,346 90	10,555 60	1 09
Belleville	Belleville	5,533	2,587 71	6,415 80	9,003 51	1 63
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	17,812	4,899 87	10,592 80	15,492 67	.87
General	"	11,908	5,561 15	11,077 42	16,638 57	1.39
General and Marine	Collingwood	5,833	1,753 05	3,821 91	5,574 96	96
Nicholls'	Peterborough	5,585	1,921 20	8,995 79	10,916 99	1 95
St. Joseph's	"	8,589	1,386 70	2,668 23	4,054 83	.47
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,539	2,601 98	3,879 96	6,481 94	.76
St. Joseph's	Chatham	10,511	2,886 36	4,710 21	7,596 57	.72
General	"	9,483	3,148 30	5,133 41	8,281 71	.87
General	Stratford	6,802	2,088 97	5,869 01	7,957 98	1 17
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	3,364	2,168 50	4,309 50	6,478 00	1 92
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,536	1,244 82	5,433 67	6,678 49	.89
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,296	1,563 11	4,037 56	5,600 67	1 08
Woodstock	Woodstock	2,778	1,880 53	4,715 24	6,595 77	2 37
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,850	1,657 79	4,658 58	6,316 37	1.64
General	Sarnia	6,238	2,592 75	7,547 77	10,140 52	1 63
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,520	2,666 20	3,768 46	6,434 66	.98
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	12,869	3,646 86	3,223 00	6,869 86	.53
General	"	10,780	2,732 18	5,270 17	8,002 35	.74
National Sanitorium	Gravenhurst	31,465	22,205 81	42,284 43	64,490 24	2 05
General	Kenora	7,631	2,675 11	8,459 38	11,134 49	1 46
St. Joseph's	"	2,700	1,184 20	4,922 93	6,107 13	2 26
General	S. Ste Marie	11,188	4,105 61	6,032 40	10,138 01	90
Victoria	Renfrew	2,056	950 57	2,109 46	3,060 03	1 49
Victorian	Thessalon	2,086	537 95	965 41	1,503 36	72
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	2,650	1,100 53	3,929 73	5,030 26	1 89
The John McKellar	Fort William	6,770	2,048 25	5,311 03	7,359 28	1 08
General	Walkerton	1,515	948 06	3,079 80	4,027 86	2 66
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	3,133	987 67	2,540 91	3,528 58	1.13
General Hospital	Midland	684	192 74	1,244 85	1,437 59	2.10
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	2,564	750 23	1,271 36	2,021 59	.78
Free Hos'l for Consump's	Weston	9,334	4,365 16	9,947 88	14,313 04	1.53
Totals for 1905		797,764	293,292 89	614,583 69	907,876 58	1.13
Totals for 1904		944,872	291,500 82	560,739 69	852,240 51	.89

TABLE VIII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government

Hospitals.	Location	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General	Toronto	102,783 99	12,671 27	115,455 26	118,920 07	10
Grace	"	27,130 46	3,005 48	30,135 94	27,708 16	10
Sick Children's	"	42,965 77	7,438 05	50,403 82	56,185 74	13
St. Michael's	"	39,556 86	8,908 83	48,465 69	52,730 84	16¾
Western	"	21,494 61	4,837 80	26,332 41	24,049 51	20
The Orthopedic	"	9,533 77	1,710 31	11,244 08	10,263 55	16
City	Hamilton	42,902 58		42,902 58	46,608 97	
St. Joseph's	"	7,463 52	1,421 90	8,885 42	8,876 66	16
General	Kingston	14,932 81	2,728 27	17,661 08	19,147 53	14
Hotel Dieu	"	10,528 19	5,735 41	16,263 60	19,443 78	29½
General Protestant	Ottawa	28,563 51	2,651 48	31,214 99	32,130 64	8¼
Roman Catholic	"	21,164 19	4,449 92	25,614 11	25,203 84	17¾
Misericorde Maternity	"	4,995 13		4,995 13	8,295 07	
Maternity	"	3,367 25		3,367 25	4,171 48	
St. Luke's General	"	22,251 64	2,787 45	25,039 09	24,254 01	11
General	London	38,214 36	4,190 15	42,404 51	42,383 98	9
St. Joseph's	"	17,871 91	837 72	18,709 63	18,749 36	4½
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,909 54	1,146 89	11,056 43	10,480 89	10¾
Galt	Galt	7,266 89	738 87	8,005 76	7,653 48	9¾
General	Guelph	18,764 90	3,129 96	21,894 86	21,262 73	14¾
St. Joseph's	"	7,080 76	1,161 11	8,241 87	7,793 69	14¾
General	Pembroke	4,064 40	1,471 97	5,536 37	5,395 85	27
The Cottage	Pembroke	3,784 38	528 27	4,312 65	4,011 03	13
General	Mattawa	3,519 16	799 04	4,318 20	4,321 81	18½
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	8,677 04	1,549 03	10,226 07	8,013 43	19¾
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	8,136 92	1,552 56	9,689 48	9,855 60	15¾
Belleville	Belleville	8,443 79	917 56	9,361 35	9,003 51	11¾
St Vincent de Paul	Brockville	12,968 58	2,850 11	15,818 69	15,492 67	18¼
General	"	16,211 14	1,935 97	17,147 11	16,638 57	11¼
General and Marine	Collingwood	4,754 94		6,754 94	5,574 96	
Nicholls'	Peterborough	8,704 73	1,289 77	9,994 50	10,916 99	11¾
St. Joseph's	"	3,659 75	1,151 23	4,810 98	4,054 83	28½
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,586 04	888 50	6,474 54	6,481 94	13¾
St. Joseph's	Chatham	6,154 17	1,354 06	7,508 23	7,596 57	17¾
General	"	8,175 49	792 79	8,968 28	8,281 71	9½
General	Stratford	7,205 03	477 63	7,682 66	7,957 98	6
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	6,392 46	334 61	6,727 07	6,478 00	5
Ceneral and Marine	Owen Sound	6,637 18	826 78	7,463 96	6,678 49	12¾
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,914 00	763 67	6,677 67	5,600 67	
Woodstock	Woodstock	5,571 78	691 94	6,263 72	6,595 77	10½
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	5,434 61		5,434 61	6,316 37	
General	Sarnia	7,278 97	1,184 10	8,463 07	10,140 52	11¾
Royal Victoria	Barrie	5,681 98	1,169 86	5,851 84	6,434 66	18
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	4,222 90	2,293 79	6,516 69	6,869 86	33½
General	"	6,158 28	1,575 73	7,734 01	8,002 55	19½
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	63,529 71	5,855 21	69,384 92	64,490 24	9
General	Kenora	12,345 50	1,294 85	13,640 35	11,134 19	11½
St. Joseph's	"	4,230 68	712 23	4,942 91	5,107 13	14
General	Sault Ste. Marie	7,268 81	1,699 12	8,967 93	10,138 01	16¾
Victoria	Renfrew	2,509 83	399 26	2,909 09	3,060 03	13
Victorian	Thessalon	1,503 36	288 26	1,791 62	1,503 36	19
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	4,927 33	609 80	5,537 13	5,030 26	12
The John McKellar	Fort William	6,845 46	1,348 13	8,193 59	7,359 28	18¼
General	Walkerton	2,701 18	386 02	3,087 20	4,027 86	9½
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	3,383 82	1,034 55	4,418 37	3,528 58	29
General Hospital	Midland	1,330 95		1,330 95	1,437 59	
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	1,914 64		1,914 64	2,021 59	
Free Hos'l for Consump's	Weston	13,299 75		13,299 75	14,213 04	
Totals for 1905		787,871 38	109,577 27	897,448 65	906,079 78	12
Totals for 1904		732,619 04	110,000 00	842,619 04	852,240 51	13

TABLE IX. Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospital.	Location.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
General	Toronto	78 98	75.49	.91	1.28
Grace	"	99.70	81 92	.71	1.00
Sick Children's	"		74.91	.82	1.45
St. Michael's	"		51 53	.66	90¼
Western	"			1.39	.92
The Orthopedic	"			1.16	1.10½
City	Hamilton	74.24	89.61	1.00	2.04
St. Joseph's	"		72.75	.58	.78
General	Kingston	53.60	75.58	.61	.79
Hotel Dieu	"	48.83	52 20	.43	55
General Protestant	Ottawa	73.02	74.22	.83	1.29
Roman Catholic	"	46.60	48.94	.64	81
Misericorde Maternity	"	50.48	49.95	.70	70
Maternity	"			1.97	2.03
St. Luke's General	"			.84	.87
General	London	88.29	85.32	.84	1.26
St. Joseph's	"		57.88	.98	1.23
General and Marine	St. Catharines	81.06	65.85	.82	1.08
Galt	Galt		88.10	1.11	1.12½
General	Guelph	77.69	82.68	.69	1.16
St. Joseph's	"	43.57	32.28	.91	84
General	Pembroke	67.00	61.63	.49	.53
The Cottage	Pembroke				.97
General	Mattawa	77.90	54.51	.45	96
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	59.78	77.06	.75	.78
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	60.00	1 20.71	.39	1.09
Belleville	Belleville	85.70	92.70	.78	1.63
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	28.23	53.50	.59	.87
General	"	97.46	1 21.66	.66	1.39
General and Marine	Collingwood	1 01 00	71 02	1.14	.96
Nicholls'	Peterborough	2 11.00	88.65	1.29	1.95
St. Joseph's	"		74.07	.72	.47
Hotel Dieu	Windsor		37.85	.65	.76
St. Joseph's	Chatham		76.17	.56	.72
General	"		56.20	.53	.87
General	Stratford		80.38	.95	1.17
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas		1 23.65	1.24	1.92
General and Marine	Owen Sound		1 00.90	.63	.89
St. Joseph's	Sudbury			1.05	1.08
Woodstock	Woodstock			1.23	2.37
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin			1.13	1.64
General	Sarnia			1.05	1.63
Royal Victoria	Barrie			.84	.93
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall			.42	.53
General	"			.71	.74
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst			1.29	2.05
General	Kenora			1.16	1.46
St. Joseph's	"				2.26
General	Sault Ste. Marie			.54	.90
Victoria	Renfrew				1.49
Victorian	Thessalon				.72
Ross Memorial	Lindsay				1.89
John McKellar Memorial	Fort William				1.08
General	Walkerton				2.66
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay				1.33
General Hospital	Midland				2.10
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls				.78
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston				1.53
				.83½	1.13

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1904	248
Admitted	3,495
Births in the Hospital	172
Total number under treatment	3,915
Discharges, including infants	3,344
Died	266
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	305
Total	3,915

Of the 3,915 persons treated during the year, 188 males and 83 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 375 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 89 male and 83 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	2,315
Female	1,600
	3,915

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,671 27
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	17,378 90
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	611 60
From other municipalities of the Province	153 60
From paying patients themselves	49,750 70
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	28,544 64
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,126 55
From all other sources not above enumerated	5,218 00
Total	$115,455 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$12,730 74
Butter and eggs	6,940 05
Flour, bread and meal	3,772 96
Milk	4,415 34
Tea and coffee	1,352 48
Potatoes and other vegetables	5,726 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,826 76
Drugs and medicines	5,516 19
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	6,735 71
Surgical instruments, ordinary	1,786 15
Beer, wine and spirits	410 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	7,424 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	1,471 86
Fuel	7,645 63
Light: gas, oil and candles	4,133 20
Water supply	560 17
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc.	899 90
Ice supply	495 34
Salaries and wages	30,908 45
Legal expenses	620 49
Rent and taxes (emergency branch, etc.)	1,174 18
Contingencies	666 80
Repairs, ordinary	8,081 15
Telephone and elevator service	623 92
Total	$118,920 07
Government grant for 1905	$12,147 42

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1904	85
Admitted	1,221
Births in the Hospital	193
Total number under treatment	1,499

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO—*Continued.*

Discharges, including infants	1,334
Died	66
Under treatment, 30th September, 1905	99
	1,499

Sex.

Male	600
Female	899
	1,499

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,005 48
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	4,477 40
From paying patients themselves	22,472 80
Income from endowments, etc.	150 26
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	30 00
From all sources not above enumerated	.....
Total	$30,135 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,959 45
Butter and eggs	1,490 97
Flour, bread and meal	921 95
Milk	1,682 87
Tea and coffee	338 22
Potatoes and other vegetables	767 52
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,654 69
Drugs and medicines	1,231 04
Medical and surgical appliances	1,459 86
Surgical instruments	45 27
Beer, wine and spirits	140 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,225 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	591 00
Fuel	2,214 61
Light: electric, oil and candles	918 49
Water supply	155 48
Hay and straw	10 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	3 00
Ice	272 28
Salaries and wages	6,776 26
Taxes and insurance	193 99
Contingencies	1,087 43
Repairs, ordinary	1,162 03
Advertising, stationery, etc.	405 60
Total	$17,892 49
Government grant for 1905	$3,255 05

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment 1st October, 1904	123
Admitted	768
Total number under treatment	891
Discharged	697
Died	58
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	136
	891

Sex.

Male	516
Female	375
	891

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,438 05
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
From other municipalities	3,192 25
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,343 71
From property belonging to the Hospital	2,567 27
From subscriptions donations, and bequests from private individuals	22,231 54
From all other sources, not enumerated	1,131 00
Total	$50,403 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,944 42
Butter and eggs	2,074 75
Flour, bread and meal	953 73
Milk	2,539 64
Tea and coffee	214 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	755 08
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,696 31
Drugs and medicines	2,381 98
Medical and surgical appliances	2,084 01
Surgical instruments	112 99
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	727 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	943 40
Fuel	4,925 74
Light, gas, oil and candles	1,614 96
Water supply	986 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	2,039 96
Ice	123 90
Salaries and wages	18,590 49
Insurance and taxes	592 82
Contingencies	867 68
Repairs, ordinary	708 17
Printing, stationery, etc.	5,845 69
Telephone and electricity	461 68
Total	$56,185 74
Government grant for 1905	$7,131 00

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	176
Admitted	2,388
Births in the Hospital	153
Total number under treatment	2,717
Discharges, including infants	2,369
Died	178
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	170
	2,717

Sex.

Male	1,334
Female	1,383
	2,717

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$8,908 83
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	13,453 80
From County of York	96 50
From other municipalities	43 00
From paying patients themselves	23,920 56
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	599 00
From all other sources not above enumerated	1,444 00
	$48,465 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$6,412 80
Butter and eggs	3,620 20
Flour, bread and meal	2,018 00
Milk	3,408 28
Tea and coffee	602 00
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,312 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,605 75
Drugs and medicines	3,280 15
Medical and surgical appliances	2,792 28
Surgical instruments	304 00
Beer, wine and spirits	385 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	1,910 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	921 25
Fuel	3,300 25
Light: gas oil, candles and electric light	1,607 35
Water supply	440 34
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	
Ice	299 56
Salaries and wages	9,166 00
Taxes and insurance	782 58
Contingencies	55 35
Repairs, ordinary	1,883 75
Telephone service	75 20
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.,	243 80
Loan repaid	4,304 50
Total	$52,730 84
Government grant for 1905	$8,614 12

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	84
Admitted	1,037
Births in Hospital	50
Total number under treatment	1,171
Discharged	1,005
Died	71
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	95
	1,171

Sex.

Male	512
Female	659
	1,171

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,837 80
From the City of Toronto	4,759 00
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	16,460 47
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	
From other sources	275 14
	$26,332 41

WESTERN HOSPITAL TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,765 25
Butter and eggs	
Flour, bread and meal	571 79
Milk	927 42
Tea and coffee	132 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	67 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,886 71
Drugs and medicines	1,711 90
Medical and surgical appliances	1,011 50
Surgical instruments	396 81
Beer, wine and spirits	69 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,183 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	46 00
Fuel	1,612 05
Light: gas, oil and candles	828 73
Water	119 02
Ice supply	75 80
Salaries and wages	4,974 66
Taxes, insurance	89 14
Contingencies	4,940 56
Repairs, ordinary	593 78
Coffins and funerals	41 00
Total	$24,046 51

Government grant for 1905 ... $4,710 01

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	36
Admitted	310
Total number under treatment	346
Discharges	322
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	21
	346

Sex.

Male	203
Female	143
	346

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,710 31
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	235 25
From paying patients themselves	8,559 30
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	
From all other sources not above enumerated	739 22
	$11,244 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$481 49
Butter	341 77
Flour, bread and meal	257 12
Milk	443 52
Tea and coffee	74 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	147 03
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	550 49
Drugs and medicines	148 04
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments	438 20
Beer, wine and spirits	22 01
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	37 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	142 53
Fuel	762 50
Light: gas, oil and candles	246 61
Water supply	222 36
Ice	62 60
Salaries and wages	2,805 55
Taxes and insurance	173 94
Printing, postage, telephone, etc.	2,515 16
Repairs, ordinary	389 90
Total	$10,263 55

Government grant for 1905.. $1,346 42

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	118
Admitted	1,804
Births in the Hospital	46
Total number under treatment	1,968
Discharged	1,742
Died	126
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	100
	1,968

Sex.

Male	1,124
Female	844
	1,968

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the City of Hamilton	$25,614 87
From the County of Wentworth	46 25
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	17,241 46
From all other sources	.....
Total	$42,902 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,784 12
Butter and eggs	4,141 12
Flour, bread and meal	1,095 00
Milk	1,820 31
Tea and coffee	606 02
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,830 91
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,419 21
Drugs and medicines	2,595 75
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,307 02
Beer, wine and spirits	128 58
Bedding, etc.	3,271 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	616 98
Fuel	5,531 01
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,773 66
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	19 20
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	75 90
Ice	369 98
Salaries and wages	11,380 60
Taxes and insurance	805 50
Contingencies	876 07
Repairs, ordinary	1,326 03
Advertising, printing and stationery	483 81
Total	$46,608 97
Government grant for 1905	$2,434 41

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	42
Admitted	544
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	588
Discharged	515
Died	43
Under treatment 30th September, ber, 1905	30
	588

Sex.

Male	295
Female	293
	588

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,421 90
From the City of Hamilton	.....
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to Hospital	.....
From paying patients themselves	7,329 85
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	133 67
Total	$8,885 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,093 00
Butter and eggs	711 21
Flour, bread and meal	447 72
Milk	582 07

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	154 55	Water supply	43 15
Potatoes and other Vegetables	343 94	Hay and straw	
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	941 43	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	88 24
Drugs and medicines	413 24	Ice supply	39 40
Medical and surgical appliances	280 36	Salaries and wages	229 00
Surgical instruments	47 53	Taxes, insurance and interest	176 69
Beer, wine and spirits	107 00	Coffins and funerals	14 50
Bedding, etc	996 40	Contingencies	323 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	129 94	Repairs, ordinary	578 58
Fuel	856 17	Total	$8,876 66
Light: gas, oil and candles	279 80	Government grant for 1905	$1,427 24

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	61
Admitted	1,124
Births in Hospital	44
Total number under treatment	1,229
Discharged	1,097
Died	58
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	74
	1,229

Sex.

Male	587
Female	642
	1,229

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,728 27
From the County of Frontenac	700 00
From the City of Kingston	1,500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	915 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	9,347 10
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,519 71
From all other sources not enumerated	951 00
Total	$17,661 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,245 99
Butter and eggs	1,554 44
Flour, bread and meal	573 05
Milk	800 77
Tea and coffee	290 31
Potatoes and other vegetables	452 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,047 24
Drugs and medicines	1,022 14
Surgical instruments and appliances	796 33
Beer, wine and spirits	73 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	208 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	255 78
Fuel	2,940 67
Light: gas oil and candles	917 30
Water supply and ice	124 00
Clothing for patients	2 50
Salaries and wages	3,770 68
Insurance and taxes	35 70
Contingencies	1,322 28
Repairs, ordinary	714 50
Total	$19,147 53
Government grant for 1905	$3,045 90

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	75
Admitted	1,392
Total number under treatment	1,467
Discharged	1,354
Died	41
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	72
	1,467

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	722
Female	745
	1,467

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,735 41
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From the County of Frontenac	400 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	4,486 08
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,244 80
From other sources not enumerated	2,897 31
Total	$16,263 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,954 59
Butter and eggs	1,490 79
Flour, bread and meal	1,386 91
Milk	1,270 85
Tea and coffee	552 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	765 41
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,709 36
Drugs and medicines	1,035 25
Medical and surgical appliances	772 45
Surgical instruments	186 78
Beer, wine and spirits	110 11
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	751 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	200 05
Fuel	2,600 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	820 00
Water supply	90 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	32 50
Ice	67 50
Salaries and wages	513 50
Taxes and insurance	456 80
Coffins and funerals	54 00
Contingencies	508 21
Repairs, ordinary	505 20
Fire escapes	610 00
Total	$19,443 78
Government grant for 1905	$5,611 55

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	67
Admitted	1,219
Births in the Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	1,286
Discharged	1,147
Died	64
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	75
	1,286

Sex.

Male	671
Female	615
	1,286

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,651 48
From the City of Ottawa	3,959 60
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities	255 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	18,215 33
Income and endowments, investments, etc.	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,525 01
From other sources not enumerated	8 57
Total	$31,214 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,524 02
Butter and eggs	1,959 07
Flour, bread and meal	873 17
Milk	1,372 97
Tea and coffee	369 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	318 69
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,022 56
Drugs and medicines	1,951 60
Medical and surgical appliances	1,678 42
Surgical instruments	175 70
Beer, wine and spirits	335 53
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	184 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	451 90
Fuel	4,187 98
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	502 80
Water supply	386 91
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	15
Ice	96 00
Salaries and wages	8,720 18
Taxes and insurance	147 68
Contingencies	1,170 01
Repairs, ordinary	461 94
Interest	1,239 50
Total	$32,130 64
Government grant for 1905	$2,714 92

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	103
Admitted	1,622
Total number under treatment	1,725
Discharged	1,546
Died	91
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	88
	1,725

Sex.

Male	951
Female	774
	1,725

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,449 92
From the City of Ottawa	6,192 20
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	12,029 74
Income from property	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,900 00
From all other sources not enumerated	742 25
	$25,614 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,724 10
Butter and eggs	1,578 25
Flour, bread and meal	991 30
Milk	1,592 50
Tea and coffee	365 33
Potatoes and other vegetables	371 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	957 30
Drugs and medicines	2,978 06
Medical and surgical appliances	
Surgical instruments	400 00
Beer, wine and spirits	167 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,476 92
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	129 50
Fuel	3,405 37
Light: gas, oil, candles	899 86
Water supply	430 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	289 69
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages and interest	3,355 30
Taxes and insurance	549 97
Coffins and funerals	22 00
Contingencies	31 71
Repairs, ordinary	1,457 08
Total	$25,203 84
Government grant for 1905	$4,374 54

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	27
Admitted	169
Births in Hospital	160
Total number under treatment	356
Discharged	315
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	30
	356

Sex.

Male	87
Female	269
	356

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,284 75
Income and investments	105 22
From subscriptions and donations	2,774 55
From other sources	580 61
	$4,995 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$634 98
Butter and eggs	413 03
Flour, bread and meal	510 99
Milk	449 05
Tea and coffee	73 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	292 05

MISERCORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	580 23
Drugs and medicines	109 65
Medical and surgical appliances	3 15
Surgical instruments	39 75
Beer, wine and spirits	209 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	490 41
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	113 59
Fuel	1,728 72
Light: gas, oil and candles	112 24
Water supply	131 29
Hay and straw	138 20
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	282 69
Salaries and wages	963 50
Taxes, insurance	435 75
Coffins and funerals	27 50
Contingencies	369 02
Repairs, ordinary	186 69
Total	$8,295 07
Government grant for 1905	$1,427 44

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	9
Admitted	164
Number of births to 30th September, 1905	156
Total number under treatment	329
Discharged	301
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	16
	329

Sex.

Male	79
Female	250
	329

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	2,858 64
Income from investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	.....
From other sources	258 61
Total	$3,367 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$244 64
Butter and eggs	167 17
Flour, bread and meal	72 00
Milk	125 85
Tea and coffee	52 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	72 17
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	274 01
Drugs and medicines	165 42
Medical and surgical appliances	308 33
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	130 27
Fuel	816 25
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	112 96
Water supply	56 09
Ice	33 00
Salaries and wages	1,289 25
Insurance and taxes	.....
Contingencies	182 79
Repairs, ordinary	69 00
Total	$4,171 48
Government grant for 1905	$384 67

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	57
Admitted	1056
Total number under treatment	1,113
Discharged	1,045
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	47
	1,113

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	575
Female	538
	1,113

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,787 45
From the City of Ottawa	2,414 80
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From paying patients themselves	13,647 89
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	3,847 68
From other sources	1,941 27
	$25,039 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,629 91
Butter and eggs	964 76
Flour, bread and meal	635 30
Milk	1,016 07
Tea and coffee	333 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	325 83
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,106 94
Drugs and medicines	1,235 22
Medical and surgical appliances and surgical instruments	1,456 36
Beer, wine and spirits	119 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	359 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	261 33
Fuel	2,890 04
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	355 48
Water supply	230 19
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	101 87
Ice	135 62
Salaries and wages	7,634 82
Taxes, insurance and interest	46 75
Contingencies	1,628 62
Repairs, ordinary	785 93
Total	$24,254 01
Government grant for 1905	$3,245 51

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	102
Admitted	1,557
Births in the Hospital	55
Total number under treatment	1,714
Discharged	1,492
Died	127
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	95
	1,714

Sex.

Male	790
Female	924
	1,714

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,190 15
From the City of London	18,347 38
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	734 15
From paying patients themselves	18,859 90
From income from property or investments	272 93
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	
Total	$42,404 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,987 11
Butter	1,490 57
Flour, bread and meal	1,131 10
Milk	2,210 25
Tea and coffee	459 87
Potatoes and other vegetables	627 15
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,779 09
Drugs and medicines	3,398 03
Surgical instruments	166 42
Medical and surgical appliances	1,770 31
Beer, wine and spirits	368 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,631 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	703 64
Fuel	4,215 21
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,200 00
Water	58 35
Hay and straw	20 86
Clothing for patients	5 25
Ice	410 70
Salaries and wages	14,475 61
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	763 16
Repairs, ordinary	1,237 64
Printing and stationery	273 45
Total	$42,383 98
Government grant for 1905	$4,059 70

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	55
Admitted	741
Births in Hospital	39
Total number under treatment	835
Discharged	755
Died	40
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	40
	835

Sex.

Male	311
Female	524
	835

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$837 72
From the City of London	.....
From the County of Middlesex	.....
From paying patients	17,771 91
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	100 00
Other sources	
Total	$18,709 63

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,612 03
Butter and eggs	1,316 50
Flour, bread and meal	505 04
Milk	1,123 84
Tea and coffee	177 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	197 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,753 53
Drugs and medicines	1,347 27
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	949 57
Beer, wine and spirits	87 67
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,100 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	243 00
Fuel	1,604 18
Light: gas, oil and candles	531 24
Water	293 62
Telephone	50 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	131 75
Salaries and wages	2,354 40
Insurance and interest	1,185 00
Contingencies	181 27
Repairs, ordinary	1,973 61
Coffins and funerals	.....
Total	$18,749 36

Government grant for 1905..... $802 43

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	30
Admitted	409
Births in Hospital	25
Total number under treatment	464
Discharged	394
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	26
	464

Sex.

Male	295
Female	169
	464

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,146 89
From the City of St Catharines	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	600 00
From other municipalities	285 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,479 06
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	200 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	927 38
From all other sources not above enumerated	418 00
	$11,056 33

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$815 68
Butter and eggs	659 14
Flour, bread and meal	279 34
Milk	420 90
Tea and coffee	159 30
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	198 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	366 04
Drugs and medicines	580 09
Medical and surgical appliances	435 01

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.—*Continued.*

Surgical instruments and dressing materials	80 35
Beer, wine and spirits	58 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	671 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	83 32
Fuel	1,020 79
Light: gas, oil and candles	195 99
Water supply	47 29
Boots and shoes (nurses)	152 83
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	2,450 50
Taxes and insurance	13 45
Contingencies	513 86
Repairs, ordinary	1,243 80
Total	$10,480 89
Government grant for 1905	$1,329 89

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	21
Admitted	353
Number of births in the Institution	12
Total number under treatment	386
Discharged	345
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	22
	386

Sex.

Male	176
Female	210
	386

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$738 87
From the Town of Galt	1,500 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,000 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves	4,381 54
From endowments, investments, etc.	111 30
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	
From other sources	174 05
Total	$8,005 76

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$538 59
Butter and eggs	299 42
Flour, bread and meal	262 63
Milk	156 00
Tea and coffee	76 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	102 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	593 67
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	765 27
Beer, wine and spirits	58 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	148 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	65 16
Fuel	743 33
Light: gas, oil and candles	375 13
Water	144 35
Hay and straw	101 82
Ice	49 80
Salaries and wages	2,390 91
Taxes and insurance	25 40
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc.	471 12
Repairs, ordinary	285 56
Total	$7,653 48
Government grant for 1905	$711 56

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	64
Admitted	709
Births in Hospital	71
Total number under treatment	844
Discharged	741
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	67
	844

Sex.

Male	393
Female	451
	844

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,129 96
From the City of Guelph	1,500 00
From the County of Wellington	1,200 00
From other municipalities of the Province	150 63
From paying patients	12,656 37
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,036 98
From other sources not enumerated	1,220 92
Total	$21,894 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,651 16
Butter and eggs	1,433 75
Flour, bread and meal	651 44
Milk	79 70
Tea and coffee	122 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	157 54
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,967 42
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	1,999 31
Beer, wine and spirits	397 58
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	470 71
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	387 99
Fuel	3,014 26
Light: gas, oil and candles	774 68
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	339 97
Ice	44 40
Salaries and wages	5,396 83
Contingencies	591 66
Repairs, ordinary	1,741 83
Total	$21,262 73
Government aid for 1905	$2,445 34

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	30
Admitted	397
Total number under treatment	427
Discharged	370
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	36
	427

Sex.

Male	172
Female	255
	427

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,161 11
From the City of Guelph	225 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	4,786 69
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	319 07
Other sources	950 00
Total	$8,241 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,532 25
Butter	465 00
Flour, bread and meal	350 00
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,125 22
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	662 46
Beer, wine and spirits	175 00
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	602 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	125 54
Fuel	910 25
Light: gas, oil and candles	175 50
Water supply	50 00
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	454 75
Taxes and insurance	17 05
Contingencies	793 32
Repairs, ordinary	355 35
Total	$7,793 69
Government aid for 1905	$1,173 95

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	28
Admitted	501
Total number under treatment	529
Discharged	473
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	35
	529

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE. *Continued*

Sex.

Male	258
Female	271
	529

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,471 97
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients themselves	2,790 90
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	915 00
From all other sources	134 50
Total	$5,536 37

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$425 18
Butter and eggs	410 22
Flour, bread and meal	358 00
Milk	18 00
Tea and coffee	127 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	24 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	333 20
Surgical instruments	11 20
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	359 32
Beer, wine and spirits	70 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	330 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 73
Fuel	524 20
Light: gas, oil and candles	125 00
Water	88 00
Hay and straw	120 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	16 00
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,751 00
Contingencies	70 00
Repairs, ordinary	123 00
Taxes and insurance	25 00
Total	$5,395 85
Government grant for 1905	$1,621 12

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	9
Admitted	226
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	241
Discharged	206
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	22
	241

Sex.

Male	155
Female	86
	241

Revenue.

From the Province	$528 27
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	34 75
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,107 59
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	601 33
From other sources	840 71
Total	$4,312 65

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$373 79
Butter and eggs	197 82
Flour, bread and meal	133 29
Milk	38 13
Tea and coffee	39 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	80 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	306 36
Drugs and medicines	161 11
Surgical instruments and appliances	76 35
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	69 05
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	42 37
Fuel	475 25
Light: gas, oil and candles	95 63
Water supply	50 40
Clothing for patients	32 08
Ice	22 10
Salaries and wages	1,658 21
Taxes and insurance	50 00
Hay and straw	40 78
Contingencies	68 90
Repairs, ordinary	
Total	$4,011 03
Government grant for 1905	$736 57

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	15
Admitted	250
Total number under treatment	265
Discharged	244
Died	4
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	17
	265

Sex.

Male	215
Female	50
	265

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$799 04
From the Town of Mattawa	.....
From County of Pontiac	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	628 15
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,589 39
From other sources	1,276 62
Total	$4,318 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$573 71
Butter and eggs	271 14
Flour, bread and meal	253 63
Milk	104 00
Tea and coffee	87 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	101 97
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	594 27
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	273 19
Beer, wine and spirits	25 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	109 69
Brooms, brushes, etc.	76 00
Fuel	693 65
Light: gas, oil and candles	135 50
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	112 00
Clothing for patients	83 26
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	671 00
Taxes, insurance and interest	120 00
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Contingencies	.....
Total	$4,321 81
Government grant for 1905.	$817 77

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	46
Admitted	477
Births in the Hospital	36
Total number under treatment	559
Discharged	488
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	35
	559

Sex.

Male	279
Female	280
	559

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,549 03
From the City of Brantford	2,000 00
From the County of Brant	1,000 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,560 72
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From all other sources	116 32
	10,226 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$709 26
Butter and eggs	256 55
Flour, bread and meal	217 28
Milk	288 28
Tea and coffee	88 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	94 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	230 33
Drugs and medicines	560 98
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	214 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	82 52
Fuel	740 44
Light: gas, oil and candles	291 13
Ice	59 00
Salaries and wages	3,720 84
Taxes and insurance	80 50
Contingencies	228 65
Repairs, ordinary	150 42
Total	$8,013 43
Government grant for 1905	.....

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	25
Admitted	521
Births in Hospital	7
Total	553
Discharged	505
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	23
	553

Sex.

Male	452
Female	101
	553

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,552 56
From the Town of Port Arthur	1,000 00
From paying patients themselves	3,924 42
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,012 50
From other sources	2,200 00
Total	$9,689 48

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$740 00
Butter and eggs	422 60
Flour, bread and meal	500 00
Milk	346 10
Tea and coffee	225 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	300 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	675 00
Drugs and medicines	700 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	260 50
Beer, wine and spirits	200 00
Bedding, etc.	200 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	200 00
Fuel	900 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	970 00
Water supply	40 00
Ice supply	40 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	
Salaries and wages	1,892 60
Insurance	243 80
Contingencies	1,400 00
Repairs, ordinary	300 00
Total	$10,555 60
Government grant for 1905	$1,284 08

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	25
Admitted	351
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	383
Discharged	331
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	29
	383

Sex.

Male	230
Female	153
	383

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$917 56
From the City of Belleville	1,175 35
From the County of Hastings	21 35
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,899 02
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	3,243 82
From other sources	104 25
Total	$9,351 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$530 42
Butter	379 61
Flour, bread and meal	210 13
Milk	447 22
Tea and coffee	89 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	153 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	777 67

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	342 15	Clothing for patients	3 79
Medical and surgical appliances	235 18	Ice supply	32 00
Beer, wine and spirits	24 20	Salaries and wages	1,909 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	425 41	Taxes and insurance	127 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	74 51	Contingencies	688 45
Fuel	1,202 39	Repairs, ordinary	771 65
Light: gas, oil and candles	579 02	Total	$9,003 51
		Government grant for 1905	$952 88

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	48
Admitted	759
Total number under treatment	807
Discharged	726
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	54
	807

Sex.

Male	396
Female	411
	807

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,850 11
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	400 00
From other municipalities	45 00
From paying patients	6,052 19
From property belonging to the Hospital	61 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	2,209 53
From other sources, not enumerated	3,800 86
Total	$15,818 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,318 68
Butter and eggs	644 77
Flour, bread and meal	622 71
Milk	678 78
Tea and coffee	262 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	341 28
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,031 13
Drugs and medicines	1,053 40
Medical and surgical appliances	1,633 80
Beer, wine and spirits	117 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	800 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	166 26
Fuel	1,330 90
Light: gas, oil and candles	372 95
Water supply	28 00
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	236 78
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	2,031 89
Taxes, insurance and interest	202 79
Contingencies	889 77
Repairs, ordinary	1,687 97
Total	$15,492 67
Government grant for 1905	$1,892 09

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	42
Number admitted	484
Number of births	26
Total number under treatment	552
Discharged	479
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	42
	552

Sex.

Male	259
Female	293
	552

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,935 97
From the Town of Brockville...	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	60 00
From paying patients	6,208 40
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,170 86
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	970 54
From other sources, not enumerated	6,901 34
Total	$17,147 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,450 33
Butter and eggs	1,133 04
Flour, bread and meal	342 67
Milk	608 40
Tea and coffee	221 84
Potatoes and other vegetables	132 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,671 98
Drugs and medicines	1,424 74
Medical and surgical appliances	459 75
Beer, wine and spirits	12 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	691 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	100 00
Fuel	2,575 91
Light: gas, oil and candles	531 05
Water supply	28 00
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	3,989 09
Taxes and insurance	187 50
Contingencies	618 22
Repairs, ordinary	419 25
Total	$16,638 57
Government grant for 1905	$1,398 50

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	18
Admitted	246
Number of births in the Institution during the year	12
Total number under treatment	276
Discharged	231
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	30
	276

Sex.

Male	137
Female	139
	276

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Collingwood	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From paying patients	4,119 16
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	185 78
From sources not enumerated	.....
Total	4,754 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$614 91
Butter	215 74
Flour, bread and meal	240 33
Milk	152 21
Tea and coffee	31 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	202 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	295 68
Drugs and medicines	393 12
Surgical appliances	76 13
Beer, wine and spirits	58 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	321 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	28 31
Fuel	614 10
Light: gas, oil and candles	176 03
Water supply	24 00
Ice	38 00
Salaries and wages	1,904 15
Contingencies	158 61
Repairs, ordinary	13 60
Hay and straw	15 33
Total	$5,574 96
Government grant for 1905	$542 79

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	24
Admitted	394
Births in Hospital	10
Total number under treatment	428
Discharged	369
Died	34
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	25
	428

Sex.

Male	225
Female	203
	428

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,289 77
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,550 73
From property belonging to the Hospital, endowments, etc.	4,072 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	82 00
Total	$9,994 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$397 84
Butter and eggs	380 53
Flour, bread and meal	390 78
Milk	120 00
Tea and coffee	60 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	113 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	57 43
Drugs and medicines	533 75
Surgical instruments and appliances	861 72
Beer, wine and spirits	46 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	663 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,369 74
Light: gas, oil and candles	220 00
Water supply	171 88
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	83 00
Salaries and wages	3,436 45
Taxes and insurance	187 77
Hay and straw	171 88
Contingencies	409 74
Repairs, ordinary	959 98
Total	$10,916 99
Government grant for 1905	$1,037 93

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	23
Admitted	497
Total number under treatment	520
Discharged	498
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	12
	520

Sex.

Male	224
Female	296
	520

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,151 23
From the Town of Peterboro'	233 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,116 25
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,200 50
From all other sources	110 00
Total	$48,110 98

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$324 78
Butter	159 03
Flour, bread and meal	174 55
Milk	95 15
Tea and coffee	75 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	97 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	460 56
Drugs and medicines	134 84
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	29 99
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	383 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	863 57
Light: gas, oil and candles	46 02
Water supply	139 19
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	107 77
Ice	21 00
Salaries and wages	701 00
Taxes and insurance	14 45
Coffins and funerals	7 00
Contingencies	85 49
Repairs, ordinary	134 14
Total	$4,054 83
Government grant for 1905	$1,364 59

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	23
Admitted	481
Total number under treatment	504
Discharged	446
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	26
	504

Sex.

Male	218
Female	286
	504

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$883 50
From the Town of Windsor	431 71
From the County of Essex	381 99
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,166 19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	315 00
From other sources not enumerated	291 15
Total	$6,474 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$700 65
Butter and eggs	308 00
Flour, bread and meal	209 13
Milk	382 57
Tea and coffee	139 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	254 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	607 79
Drugs and medicines	486 98
Medical and surgical appliances	131 70
Surgical instruments	100 75
Beer, wine and spirits	122 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	274 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	87 71
Fuel	846 10
Light: gas, oil and candles	195 27
Water supply	24 00
Hay and straw	136 95
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	124 06
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	540 75
Taxes and insurance	416 34
Contingencies	73 98
Repairs, ordinary	298 34
Total	$6,841 94

Government grant for 1905. $977 29

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM:

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	40
Admitted	394
Births in Hospital	30
Total under treatment	464
Discharged	408
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	31
	464

Sex.

Male	144
Female	320
	464

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,354 06
From the Town of Chatham	193 56
From the County of Kent	70 21
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,157 30
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	400 00
From other sources	333 10
Total	$7,508 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$554 82
Butter and eggs	499 53
Flour, bread and meal	292 58
Milk	539 27
Tea and coffee	79 20

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	106 32
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	814 64
Drugs and medicines	161 31
Medical and surgical appliances	266 93
Beer, wine and spirits	10 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	410 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	70 58
Fuel	814 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	317 65
Ice supply	48 00
Salaries and wages	1,298 33
Taxes, insurance and interest	414 83
Contingencies	141 59
Repairs, ordinary	155 76
Total	$7,596 57
Government grant for 1905	$1,242 46

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	36
Admitted	432
Births in Hospital	37
	505
Discharged	438
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	36
	505

Sex.

Male	185
Female	320
	505

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$792 79
From the Town of Chatham	74 65
From the County of Kent	.....
From other municipalities	366 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,069 10
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	665 74
From all other sources	.....
Total	$8,968 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$553 59
Butter	443 50
Flour, bread and meal	309 48
Milk	362 02
Tea and coffee	168 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	305 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,006 11
Drugs and medicines	131 20
Surgical instruments and appliances	75 00
Beer, wine and spirits	20 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	252 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 10
Fuel	629 73
Light: gas, oil and candles	614 92
Ice	25 57
Salaries and wages	2,503 50
Taxes and insurance	115 87
Contingencies	123 18
Repairs, ordinary	626 54
Total	$8,281 71
Government grant for 1905	$457 65

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	17
Admitted	291
Number of births during the year	32
Total number under treatment	340
Discharged	291
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	23
	340

Sex.

Male	173
Female	167
	340

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$477 63
From the City of Stratford...	500 00
From the County of Perth ...	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	100 00
From paying patients	5,288 77
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	291 61
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	323 00
From other sources	201 65
	$7,682 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$610 57
Butter and eggs	352 44
Flour, bread and meal	239 69
Milk	84 12
Tea and coffee	82 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	81 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	638 25
Drugs and medicines	365 63
Surgical instruments and appliances	380 97
Beer, wine and spirits	66 08
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	58 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	65 45
Fuel	1,078 05
Light: gas, oil and candles	265 10
Water supply	48 00
Hay and straw	29 85
Clothing	.....
Ice	70 77
Salaries and wages	2,526 73
Taxes and insurance	35 00
Contingencies	487 88
Repairs, ordinary	391 19
Total	$7,957 98
Government grant for 1905....	$437 64

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	14
Admitted	293
Births in the Hospital	27
Total number under treatment	334
Discharged	298
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	13
	334

Sex.

Male	210
Female	124
	334

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$334 61
From the City of St. Thomas	3,250 00
From paying patients themselves	3,141 16
Other sources	1 30
Total	6,727 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$283 11
Butter and eggs	177 47
Flour, bread and meal	157 41
Milk	270 00
Tea and coffee	81 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	85 28
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,114 18
Drugs and medicines	373 20
Surgical instruments and appliances	143 69
Beer, wine and spirits	42 40
Bedding, etc.	194 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, cleaning appliances	36 22
Fuel	756 03
Light: gas, oil and candles	333 31
Water supply	20 80
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	2,026 37
Taxes and insurance	112 18
Contingencies	108 77
Repairs, ordinary	144 29
Total	$6,478 00
Government grant for 1905....	$335 94

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	34
Admitted	378
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	426
Discharged	378
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	25
	426

Sex.

Male	247
Female	179
	426

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$826 78
From the Town of Owen Sound	500 00
From the County of Grey	500 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,110 46
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	12 85
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	320 32
From all other sources not enumerated	993 55
	7,463 96

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$282 16
Butter and eggs	226 28
Flour, bread and meal	179 20
Milk	77 07
Tea and coffee	20 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	21 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	437 58
Drugs and medicines	144 20
Medical and surgical appliances	181 59
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	18 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	265 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	98 54
Fuel	1,171 85
Light: oil and candles	242 22
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	159 03
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	2,128 92
Insurance and interest	75 68
Contingencies	76 70
Repairs, ordinary	585 67
Sundries	249 76
Total	$6,678 49
Government grant for 1905	$910 23

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	13
Number admitted	278
Total number under treatment	291
Discharged	262
Died	6
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1905	23
	291

Sex.

Male	259
Female	32
	291

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$763 67
From the Town of Sudbury	.....
From paying patients themselves	1,586 10
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,500 00
Other sources	2,828 00
	$6,677 67

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$400 75
Butter and eggs	256 23
Flour, bread and meal	273 77
Milk	199 00
Tea and coffee	103 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	130 25

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	199 86
Drugs and medicines	300 20
Medical and surgical appliances	109 28
Beer, wine and spirits	75 18
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	308 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	37 00
Fuel	700 50
Light: gas, oil and candles	295 00
Water	
Hay and straw	41 00
Clothing for patients	128 15
Ice	90 00
Salaries and wages	60 00
Taxes and insurance	1,065 75
Contingencies	19 50
Repairs, ordinary	140 00
Coffins and funerals	600 00
	76 00
Total	$5,600 67

Government grant for 1905.... $996 17

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	18
Admitted	265
Births	6
Total number under treatment	289
Discharged	249
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	21
	289

Sex.

Male	144
Female	145
	289

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$691 94
From the Town of Woodstock	500 00
From the County of Oxford...	500 00
Income from endowments and investments	174 25
From paying patients themselves	4,061 53
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	295 00
Received from other sources...	41 00
Total	$6,263 72

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$404 50
Butter	263 64
Flour, bread and meal	154 65
Milk	196 72
Tea and coffee	75 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	57 62
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	728 30
Drugs and medicine	222 81
Surgical appliances	178 32
Beer, wine and spirits	16 75
Bedding, etc.	92 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	79 82
Fuel	768 54
Light: gas, oil and candles	406 20
Water supply	
Ice	67 35
Salaries and wages	2,188 50
Insurance	227 35
Contingencies	381 50
Repairs, ordinary	85 23
Total	$6,595 77

Government grant for 1905. $485 90

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	14
Admitted	202
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	230
Discharged	205
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	12
	230

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	137
Female	93
	230

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	
From the Town of Berlin	$1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,000 00
From the Town of Waterloo	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,098 82
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	244 50
From other sources	591 29
	$5,434 61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$340 66
Butter and eggs	223 25
Flour, bread and meal	153 35
Milk	246 48
Tea and coffee	53 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	43 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	597 05
Drugs and medicines	334 29
Medical and surgical appliances	582 00
Beer, wine and spirits	18 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	179 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	95 36
Fuel	556 82
Light: gas, oil and candles	253 18
Water	28 38
Ice supply	45 00
Salaries and wages	2,064 00
Taxes and insurance	10 50
Contingencies	205 68
Repairs, ordinary	284 81
Total	$6,316 37
Government grant for 1905	$697 97

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	19
Admitted	252
Births in Hospital	21
Total number under treatment	292
Discharged	250
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	20
	292

Sex.

Male	155
Female	137
	292

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,184 10
From the Town of Sarnia	500 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,368 21
From property belonging to the Hospital	
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	217 32
From all other sources	593 44
Total	$8,463 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$643 18
Butter and eggs	415 71
Flour, bread nad meal	150 85
Milk	447 80
Tea and coffee	
Potatoes and other vegetables	246 09
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	640 48
Drugs and medicines	208 91
Surgical instruments and appliances	521 82
Beer, wine and spirits	113 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	285 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	
Fuel	960 86
Light: gas, oil, candles	444 42
Laundry, etc.	594 22
Ice	36 90
Salaries and wages	1,925 36
Taxes, insurance and interest	80 75
Contingencies	249 27
Repairs, ordinary	2,126 27
Sationery and printing	48 64
Total	$10,140 52
Government grant for 1905	$1,117 33

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	17
Admitted	261
Births in Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	283
Discharged	231
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	22
	283

Sex.

Male	162
Female	121
	283

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,169 86
From the Town of Barrie	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,867 05
From endowments, investments, etc.	67 50
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	191 43
From other sources	6 00
	$5,851 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$494 85
Butter and eggs	356 47
Flour, bread and meal	206 48
Milk	360 27
Tea and coffee	61 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	261 23
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	925 40
Drugs and medicines	355 20
Medical and surgical appliances	173 33
Beer, wine and spirits	14 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	173 62
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	54 67
Fuel	657 46
Light: gas, oil and candles	288 17
Water	40 00
Ice supply	2 00
Salaries and wages	1,688 00
Taxes and insurance	91 60
Contingencies	122 21
Repairs, ordinary	107 30
Total	$6,434 66
Government grant for 1905	$1,181 04

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	46
Admitted	490
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	536
Discharged	499
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	24
	536

Sex.

Male	298
Female	238
	536

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,293 79
From the Town of Cornwall	
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	90 00
From paying patients themselves	2,053 65
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,555 75
From other sources	225 50
Total	$6,516 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$850 00
Butter and eggs	615 25
Flour, bread and meal	540 00

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—*Continued.*

Milk	410 00	Fuel	1,050 25
Tea and coffee	175 32	Light: gas, oil and candles	275 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	471 04	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	585 25	Ice	68 00
Drugs and medicines	225 55	Salaries and wages	380 00
Medical and surgical appliances	150 00	Taxes and insurance	175 00
Surgical instruments	15 00	Contingencies	350 60
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00	Repairs, ordinary	220 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	121 95	Hay and straw	75 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	90 15	Total	$6,869 86
		Government grant for 1905	$2,403 57

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	39
Admitted	392
Births in the Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	431
Discharged	385
Died	16
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	30
	431

Sex.

Male	211
Female	220
	431

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,575 73
From the Town of Cornwall	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	50 00
From paying patients themselves	3,219 36
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,565 28
From other sources	23 64
	$7,734 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats	$627 83
Butter	313 86
Flour, bread and meal	373 18
Milk	333 81
Tea and coffee	196 13
Potatoes and other vegetables	131 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	756 24
Drugs and medicines	503 39
Medical and surgical appliances	304 91
Surgical instruments	17 10
Beer, wine and spirits	37 43
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	128 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	126 99
Fuel	950 45
Light: gas, oil and candles	351 59
Salaries and wages	1,823 25
Insurance and interest	403 85
Contingencies	315 76
Repairs, ordinary	31 67
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	181 79
Total	$8,002 35
Government grant for 1905	$1,759 10

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	117
Admitted	335
Total number under treatment	452
Discharged	320
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	121
	452

Sex.

Male	229
Female	223
	452

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,855 21
From the City of Toronto in payments of patients' maintenance	1,899 50
From other municipalities	4,205 80
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	2,966 65
From paying patients themselves	40,210 52
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	10,001 51
From other sources	4,245 73
Total	$69,384 92

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$7,985 31
Butter and eggs	3,472 81
Flour, bread and meal	1,305 43
Milk	3,020 76
Tea and coffee	365 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,357 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,428 20
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	1,129 21
Surgical instruments	69 08
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,312 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	569 23
Beer, wine and spirits	7 95
Fuel	4,061 95
Light: oil, candles and electric light	1,063 47
Laundry	3,205 03
Horse feed	809 84
Ice	138 49
Salaries and wages	19,262 28
Insurance	390 00
Freight and express	1,954 97
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	2,413 49
Contingencies	1,368 00
Repairs, ordinary	2,245 58
Travelling expenses	1,283 41
Total	$64,490 24
Government aid for 1905	$4,937 15

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	20
Admitted	285
Number of births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	307
Discharged	274
Died	18
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	15
	307

Sex.

Male	279
Female	28
	307

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,294 85
From the Town of Kenora	472 25
From other municpalities	.....
From paying patients	1,723 18
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	597 20
Other sources	9,552 87
Total	$13,640 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$490 87
Butter and eggs	287 43
Flour, bread and meal	407 19
Milk	581 01
Tea and coffee	76 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	253 17
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	578 94
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	614 91
Beer, wine and spirits	93 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	330 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	76 20
Fuel	510 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	257 63
Water supply	.....
Ice	42 00
Salaries and wages	5,406 55
Contingencies	868 08
Repairs, ordinary	167 58
Taxes and insurance	92 50
Total	$11,134 49
Government aid for 1905	.....

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	7
Admitted	145
Total number under treatment	152
Discharged	127
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	14
	152

Sex.

Male	127
Female	25
	152

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$712 23
From the Town of Kenora	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,833 10
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	950 31
From other sources	447 27
Total	$4,942 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$286 20
Butter and eggs	199 60
Flour, bread and meal	118 70
Milk	129 00
Tea and coffee	60 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	125 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	265 50
Drugs and medicines	64 13
Surgical instruments and appliances	42 98
Beer, wine and spirits	16 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	144 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	65 75
Fuel	240 10
Light: gas, oil and candles	29 75
Clothing for patients	61 67
Ice	32 00
Salaries and wages	1,152 60
Insurance and interest	915 25
Contingencies	955 41
Repairs, ordinary	202 00
Total	$5,107 13

Government grant for 1905..... $438 88

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	19
Admitted	529
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	548
Discharged	500
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	25
	548

Sex.

Male	427
Female	121
	548

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,699 12
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	600 00
From other municipalities	150 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,919 50
Income from endowments	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	799 31
From other sources, not enumerated	800 00
Total	$8,967 93

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,119 18
Butter and eggs	625 00
Flour, bread and meal	454 65
Milk	731 82
Tea and coffee	179 39
Potatoes and other vegetables	200 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	795 57
Drugs and medicines	600 05
Surgical instruments and appliances	364 61
Beer, wine and spirits	188 13

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.—*Continued.*

Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	131 14	Salaries and wages	1,896 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	150 00	Contingencies	400 00
Fuel	967 02	Hay and straw	80 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	137 25	Repairs, ordinary	730 20
Water supply	50 00	Taxes and insurance	148 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	150 00	Total	$10,138 01
Ice	40 00	Government grant for 1905	$2,037 14

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	5
Admitted	145
Births in Hospital	5
Total under treatment	155
Discharged	138
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	11
	155

Sex.

Male	92
Female	63
	155

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$399 26
From the Town of Renfrew	300 00
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,493 76
From endowments, investments, etc	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	392 90
From all other sources	73 17
Total	$2,909 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$215 62
Butter and eggs	118 37
Flour, bread and meal	95 79
Milk	116 75
Tea and coffee	23 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	26 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	353 46
Drugs and medicines	120 27
Medical and surgical appliances	134 13
Beer, wine and spirits	24 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	64 11
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	32 70
Fuel	267 73
Light: gas, oil and candles	127 97
Water supply	24 52
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,088 11
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	87 68
Repairs, ordinary	127 34
Total	$3,060 03
Government grant for 1905	$375 30

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	3
Admitted	113
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	118
Discharged	109
Died	4
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	5
	118

VICTORIA HOSPITAL THESSALON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	60
Female	58
	118

Revenue.

From the Province	$288 26
From the Town of Thessalon	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,462 19
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	41 17
Total	$1,791 62

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$112 96
Butter and eggs	70 06
Flour, bread and meal	53 27
Milk	61 15
Tea and coffee	20 27
Potatoes and other vegetables	25 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	195 23
Drugs and medicines	68 49
Surgical instruments and appliances	66 67
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	29 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	28 43
Fuel	140 50
Light: gas, oil and candles	69 50
Water supply	22 50
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	395 57
Taxes and insurance	30 00
Contingencies	60 79
Repairs, ordinary	38 15
Total	$1,503 36
Government grant for 1905	$380 95

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	12
Admitted	116
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	128
Discharged	104
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	13
	128

Sex.

Male	61
Female	67
	128

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$609 80
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,934 15
Income from endowments	646 83
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	71 15
From other sources, not enumerated	475 20
Total	$4,927 33

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$297 53
Butter	197 79
Flour, bread and meal	123 56
Milk	153 08
Tea and coffee	32 47
Potatoes and other vegetables	54 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	241 46
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	198 26
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	16 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	13 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 35
Fuel	709 94
Light: gas, oil and candles	112 05
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	20 25
Ice	63 82
Salaries and wages	2,039 53
Contingencies	391 09
Repairs, ordinary	67 57
Taxes and insurance	50 50
Total	$5,030 26
Government grant for 1905	$491 01

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	40
Admitted	427
Number of births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	469
Discharged	419
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	26
	469

Sex.

Male	372
Female	97
	469

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,348 13
From the Town of Fort William	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	3,922 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	226 26
Other sources	2,697 20
Total	$8,193 59

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	458 06
Butter	.....
Flour bread and meal	194 62
Milk	387 07
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,008 50
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	429 68
Beer, wine and spirits	21 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	133 47
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	638 55
Light: gas, oil and candles	.....
Printing	71 30
Clothing for patients	4 80
Salaries and wages	3,188 82
Contingencies	664 91
Repairs, ordinary	131 50
Taxes, insurance, interest	26 50
Total	$7,359 28
Government grant for 1905	$1,262 03

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	7
Number admitted	67
Number of births	1
Total number under treatment	75
Discharged	60
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	6
	75

Sex.

Male	48
Female	29
	75

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$386 02
From the Town of Walkerton	100 00
From the County of Bruce	750 00
From other municipalities of the Province	95 00
From paying patients	1,310 18
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	446 00
From other sources, not enumerated	.....
Total	$3,087 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$196 20
Butter and eggs	163 04
Flour, bread and meal	85 19
Milk	118 20
Tea and coffee	33 69
Potatoes and other vegetables	51 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	300 00
Drugs and medicines	272 25
Medical and surgical appliances	104 00
Beer, wine and spirits	35 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	25 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	22 55
Fuel	488 23
Light: gas, oil and candles	172 25
Water supply	45 00
Ice supply	20 60
Salaries and wages	1,589 68
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	260 77
Repairs, ordinary	44 14
Total	$4,027 86
Government grant for 1905	$281 8[illegible]

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	15
Admitted	249
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	266
Discharged	243
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	10
	266

Sex.

Male	235
Female	31
	266

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,034 55
From the Town of North Bay	300 00
From Victorian Order	500 00
From C. P. Ry. as a grant	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,947 37
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	123 05
From other sources	413 40
Total	$4,418 37

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$222 23
Butter	85 32
Flour, bread and meal	85 00
Milk	158 70
Tea and coffee	34 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	28 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	373 47
Drugs and medicines	74 19
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	76 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	13 99
Fuel	431 23
Light: gas, oil and candles	.....
Water supply	.....
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,736 21
Taxes and insurance	1 00
Contingencies	188 49
Repairs, ordinary	8 90
Total	$3,528 58
Government grant for 1905	$587 37

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	.....
Admitted	55
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	55
Discharged	43
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	7
	55

Sex.

Male	45
Female	10
	55

Revenue.

From the Province	.....
From the Town of Midland	.....
From the County of Simcoe	$250 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	165 95
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	915 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$1,330 95

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$83 61
Butter and eggs	23 51
Flour, bread and meal	5 76
Milk	36 94
Tea and coffee	9 92
Potatoes and other vegetables	6 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	26 62
Drugs and medicines	8 32
Surgical instruments and appliances	16 67
Beer, wine and spirits	1 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	83 58
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	11 53
Fuel	157 45
Light: gas, oil and candles	41 86
Water supply	11 70
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	591 83
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	58 01
Repairs, ordinary	15 40
Total	$1,437 59
Government grant for 1905	$128 75

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	.....
Admitted	155
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	155
Discharged	137
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	11
	155

Sex.

Male	71
Female	84
	155

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Smith's Falls for patients' maintenance	$63 00
From paying patients themselves	1,130 97
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	57 30
From other sources	663 37
Total	$1,914 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$177 10
Butter and eggs	82 12
Flour, bread and meal	69 20
Milk	64 20
Tea and coffee	42 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	43 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	271 48
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	276 13
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	6 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	802 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	9 32
Fuel	.....
Light: gas, oil and candles	57 75
Water	25 00
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	33 82
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	16 98
Repairs, ordinary	3 49
Clothing for patients	15 75
Total	$2,021 59

Government aid for 1905 $467 02

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	.....
Admitted	136
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	137
Discharged	60
Died	47
Under treatment 30th September, 1905	30
	137

Sex.

Male	78
Female	59
	137

Revenue.

From the Province	.....
From the City of Toronto	$5,180 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	760 29
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	7,353 71
From other sources	5 75
Total	$13 299 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,453 06
Butter and eggs	585 63
Flour, bread and meal	309 32
Milk	729 05

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	147	45	Laundry	620	82
Potatoes and other vegetables	264	43	Advertising, stationery and postage	277	71
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	876	22	Ice	88	20
Drugs and medicines	446	64	Salaries and wages	4,005	55
Surgical instruments and appliances	404	60	Taxes and insurance	425	59
Beer, wine and spirits	2	20	Freight, express and cartage	491	40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	231	44	Contingencies	349	99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	163	26	Repairs, ordinary	264	96
Fuel	722	59	Interest	1,138	49
Light: gas, oil and candles	214	44	Total	$14,213	04
			Government grant for 1905	$1,568	86

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,937	
Female	3,570	
		5,507

Previous Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	4,020	
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	718	
Received from other counties in the Province	651	
Immigrants and foreigners	118	
		5,507

TABLE No. I.

SCHEDULE B.—Table I. gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1904.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total No. under lodgement during the year end'g 30th Sept., 1905.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	No. of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th Sept., 1905.
House of Industry	Toronto	132	197	329	167	21	141
House of Providence	"	453	320	773	253	58	462
Home for Incurables	"	126	42	168	6	31	131
St. John's Hospital	"	4	170	174	153	8	13
Convalescent Home	"	16	257	273	248	.....	25
The Church Home	"	26	10	36	9	2	25
The Haven	"	80	374	454	366	27	61
Old Folks' Home	"	24	9	33	3	.....	30
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	103	63	166	50	2	114
Aged Men's Home	"	26	3	29	2	2	25
Aged Women's Home	"	58	13	71	2	10	59
Industrial Refuge	"	31	8	39	4	.....	35
House of Refuge	Hamilton	97	47	144	34	13	97
Home for Aged Women	"	36	1	37	.....	1	36
St. Peter's Home	"	19	20	39	13	2	24
House of Industry	Kingston	44	45	89	48	1	40
House of Providence	"	168	106	274	69	32	173
Home for Friendless Women	"	24	59	83	49	13	21
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	104	75	179	61	14	104
Home for Aged People	"	80	40	120	21	18	81
Convalescent Home	"	3	27	30	27	.....	3
Home for Incurables	"	25	26	51	11	12	28
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	93	61	154	48	15	91
St. Charles' Hospice	"	181	113	294	82	12	200
Home for Aged	"	33	27	60	19	12	29
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	21	9	30	8	.....	22
The Home for Friendless Women	"	45	63	108	69	1	38
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	205	248	453	234	2	217
Home for Incurables	"	19	5	24	1	5	18
House of Providence	Guelph	60	47	107	29	12	66
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	17	13	30	9	.....	21
House of Providence	Dundas	146	76	222	57	10	155
Home of the Friendless	Chatham	15	15	30	10	2	18
The Widows' Home	Brantford	13	3	16	1	3	12
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	7	13	20	8	3	9
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	24	6	30	5	2	23
House of Providence	"	72	73	145	65	8	72
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	24	16	40	12	3	25
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	8	4	12	2	.....	10
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	23	14	37	15	.....	22
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	46	32	78	13	15	50
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville.	12	6	18	4	2	12
The Elliott Home	Guelph	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8
Totals for 1905		2,743	2,764	5,507	2,287	374	2,846
Totals for 1904		2,630	2,498	5,128	2,058	352	2,718

TABLE No. II.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	329	58,002	176
House of Providence	"	773	167,064	216
Home for Incurables	"	168	47,448	282
St. John's Hospital	"	174	5,296	30
Convalescent Home	"	273	8,485	31
The Church Home	"	36	8,869	246
The Haven	"	454	28,800	63
Old Folks' Home	"	33	10,790	326
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	166	38,908	234
Aged Men's Home	"	29	9,480	326
Aged Women's Home	"	71	20,838	293
Industrial Refuge	"	39	11,743	301
House of Refuge	Hamilton	144	37,087	257
Home for Aged Women	"	37	13,127	354
St. Peter's Home	"	39	7,615	195
House of Industry	Kingston	89	16,626	186
House of Providence	"	274	67,446	246
Home for Friendless Women	"	83	9,593	115
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	179	40,066	223
Home for Aged People	"	120	29,251	243
Convalescent Home	"	30	1,577	52
Home for Incurables	"	51	9,843	193
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	154	36,886	239
St. Charles' Hospice	"	294	71,153	242
Home for Aged	"	60	12,409	206
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	30	7,699	256
The Home for Friendless Women	"	108	15,170	140
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	453	73,397	162
Home for Incurables	"	24	7,357	306
House of Providence	Guelph	107	23,073	215
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	30	7,100	236
House of Providence	Dundas	222	53,606	241
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	30	6,495	216
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	4,521	282
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	20	2,645	132
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	30	8,871	295
House of Providence	"	145	24,167	166
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	40	8,446	211
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	12	3,459	288
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	37	8,526	230
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	78	18,655	239
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	18	4,794	266
The Elliott Home	Guelph	8	1,304	163
Totals for 1905		5,546	1,047,687	189
Totals for 1904		5,128	1,007,034	196

TABLE No. III.

Shows the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
House of Industry	Toronto	58,002	*5,737 03	5,220 75	10,957 78	.1889
House of Providence	"	167,064	21,377 97	18,086 33	39,464 30	.2362
Home of Incurables	"	47,448	8,302 24	13,997 32	22,299 56	.4700
St. John's Hospital	"	5,296	2,538 35	4,476 34	7,014 69	1.3245
Convalescent Home	"	8,485	3,422 87	3,477 38	6,900 25	.8132
The Church Home	"	8,869	1,274 99	1,639 04	2,914 03	.3286
The Haven	"	28,800	3,084 34	6,729 85	9,814 19	.3408
Old Folks' Home	"	10,790	2,104 41	2,504 10	4,608 51	.4271
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	38,908	2,687 30	4,816 50	7,503 80	.1928
Aged Men's Home	"	9,480	1,361 75	2,754 81	4,116 56	.4342
Aged Women's Home	"	20,838	2,443 11	3,956 40	6,397 51	.3070
Industrial Refuge	"	11,743	1,364 18	3,210 83	4,575 01	.3895
House of Refuge	Hamilton	37,087	3,907 75	8,890 77	12,798 52	.3451
Home for aged Women	"	13,127	1,653 63	2,458 35	4,111 98	.3132
St. Peter's Home	"	7,615	1,275 49	1,557 18	2,832 67	.3720
House of Industry	Kingston	16,626	1,318 18	1,207 99	2,526 17	.1520
House of Providence	"	67,446	8,679 08	10,166 67	18,845 75	.2794
Home for Friendless Women	"	9,593	1,238 33	1,199 84	2,438 17	.2541
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	40,066	7,078 62	6,898 41	13,977 03	.3488
Home for Aged People	"	29,251	3,846 24	3,606 15	7,452 39	.2548
Convalescent Home	"	1,577	,344 57	,369 30	713 87	.4526
Home for Incurables	"	9,843	1,698 20	2,858 36	4,556 56	.4629
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	36,886	4,611 25	7,445 34	12,056 59	.3268
St. Charles' Hospice	"	71,153	7,336 70	6,100 73	13,437 43	.1888
Home for the Aged	"	12,409	1,090 79	2,125 56	3,216 35	.2592
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,699	1,826 60	5,773 66	7,600 26	.9872
The Home for Friendless Women	"	15,170	1,635 43	7,429 44	9,064 87	.5975
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	73,397	4,537 79	9,255 63	13,893 42	.1893
Home for Incurables	"	7,357	1,334 84	3,617 89	4,952 73	.6736
House of Providence	Guelph	23,073	2,533 12	2,025 28	4,558 40	.1975
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	7,100	936 85	1,480 76	2,417 61	.3405
House of Providence	Dundas	53,606	6,694 25	6,128 64	12,822 89	.2392
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	6,495	924 41	1,487 33	2,411 74	.3713
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,521	323 60	692 12	1,015 72	.2247
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,645	184 41	563 42	747 83	.2827
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,871	882 00	1,237 75	2,119 75	.2389
House of Providence	"	24,167	2,321 86	2,031 09	4,352 95	.1801
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	8,446	1,030 34	987 72	2,018 06	.2389
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	3,459	685 38	709 47	1,394 85	.4032
Home for the aged	Lindsay	8,526	758 00	1,128 35	1,886 35	.2221
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	18,655	2,608 14	1,102 62	3,110 76	.1667
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,794	476 79	526 26	1,003 05	.2094
The Elliott Home	Guelph	1,304	348 45	1,668 40	2,016 85	1.5466
Totals for 1905		1,035,944	127,855 45	170,389 30	298,342 75	.2789
Totals for 1904		1,007,102	115,203 33	153,349 67	268,553 00	.2666

* House of Industry, Toronto,—Exclusive of outdoor relief, $11,149.05.

TABLE No. IV.

Shows the basis upon which Statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of orphanage rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.		Computation at 7 cents per day.		Computation at 2 cents per day.		Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1905.	
				$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
House of Industry	Toronto	58,002		21,864	43	4,060	14			4,060	14
House of Providence	"	167,064		24,677	01	11,694	48			11,694	48
Home for Incurables	"	47,448		13,695	51	5,373	90			5,373	90
St. John's Hospital	"	5,296		6,168	77	794	40			794	40
Convalescent Home	"	8,413	72	6,410	40	588	91	1	44	590	35
The Church Home	"	8,869		3,188	85						
The Haven	"	23,018	2,399	8,123	59	1,611	26	47	98	1,659	24
Old Folks' Home	"	10,790		4,516	69	755	30			755	30
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	33,989	4,919	5,225	79	2,379	23	98	38	2,477	61
Aged Men's Home	"	9,480		2,855	71	663	60			663	60
Aged Women's Home	"	20,838		7,790	87						
Industrial Refuge	"	11,743		3,620	24	822	01			822	01
House of Refuge	Hamilton	37,087		10,365	60	2,596	09			2,596	09
Home for Aged Women	"	13,127		3,268	55	918	89			918	89
St. Peter's Home	"	7,615		2,141	39	533	05			533	05
House of Industry	Kingston	16,626		1,636	30	1,163	82			1,163	82
House of Providence	"	67,446		13,374	42	4,721	26			4,721	22
Home for Friendless Women	"	2,920	3,474	1,792	40	204	40	69	48	273	88
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	40,066		7,294	46	2,804	62			2,804	62
Home for Aged People	"	29,251		7,452	26	2,047	57			2,047	57
Convalescent Home	"	1,577		552	67	110	39			110	39
Home for Incurables	"	9,843		3,922	47	689	01			689	01
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	36,886		10,701	84	2,582	02			2,582	02
St. Charles' Hospice	"	71,153		7,566	34	4,980	71			4,980	71
Home for the Aged	"	12,409		2,478	27	868	63			868	63
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,699		6,995	04	538	93			538	93
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,301	3,869	8,412	65	791	07	77	38	868	45
The Refuge of our Lady of Charity	"	54,677	18,720	9,738	75	3,827	39	374	40	4,201	79
Home for Incurables	"	7,357		4,350	38	514	99			514	99
House of Providence	Guelph	23,073		3,120	80	1,615	11			1,615	11
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	7,083		1,478	82	495	81			495	81
House of Providence	Dundas	42,373	11,233	9,112	83	2,966	11	224	66	3,190	77
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	6,495		2,244	27	454	65			454	65
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,521		690	73	316	47			316	47
The Home for Friendless	Belleville	2,645		568	97	185	15			185	15
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,871		1,446	35	620	97			620	97
House of Providence	"	19,971	4,186	2,973	92	1,397	97	83	72	1,481	69
Home for Friendless	Windsor	8,446		940	20	591	22			591	22
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	3,459		1,256	94	242	13			242	13
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	8,526		1,833	58	596	82			596	82
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	18,655		1,551	05	1,305	85			1,305	85
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,794		741	66	335	58			335	58
The Elliott Home	Guelph	1,304		2,016	85	91	28			91	28
Totals for 1905		992,206	48,872	240,158	62	69,851	15	977	44	70,828	59
Totals for 1904		962,284	36,139	215,591	08	61,933	87	722	78	67,290	88

* Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 58.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904 ...	132
Admitted	197
Total number of inmates	329
Discharged	167
Died	21
In residence, 30th September, 1905	141
	329

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	326
From the County of York and other counties	...
Immigrants and foreigners	3
	329

Sex.

Male	264
Female	65
	329

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$3,347 12
From the City of Toronto	15,350 00
From inmates	1,024 39
Income from property belonging to the House	974 60
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,525 50
From other sources	2,989 94
Total	$25,211 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,737 03
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	725 74
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,693 46
Salaries and wages	1,531 00
Repairs	706 85
Other expenditures	563 70
Outdoor and casual poor	11,149 05
Total	$22,106 83
Government aid for 1905	$4,060 14

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	453
Admitted	320
Total	773
Discharged	253
Died	58
In residence, 30th September, 1905	462
	773

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	754
County of York	3
Other counties in Ontario	16
	773

Sex.

Male	309
Female	464
	773

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$11,609 50
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
Other municipalities	85 00
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
From inmates, in payment of board	3,608 98
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.	7,282 80
From other sources	6,200 23
Total	$36,286 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$21,377 97
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	3,372 55
Fuel, light and cleaning ...	1,533 43
Wages	1,289 10
Ordinary repairs	2,531 22
Live stock and feed for same ...	1,125 07
Other expenditures	5,234 96
Total	$39,464 30
Government aid for 1905	$11,694 48

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	126
Admitted	42
Total number of inmates	168
Discharged	6
Died	31
In residence, 30th September, 1905	131
	168

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	153
From the County of York and other counties	3
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	12
	168

Sex.

Male	87
Female	81
	168

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$4,634 23
From the City of Toronto	3,000 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	6,642 41
Income from property belonging to the Home	1,076 42
Subscriptions, donations and income	14,599 05
Other sources	94 05
Total	$30,046 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,302 24
Clothing and furnishings.....	1,427 13
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,885 83
Salaries and wages	5,909 87
Repairs, ordinary	1,129 84
Medicine and medical comforts	886 24
Other expenses	758 41
Total	$22,299 56
Government aid for 1905	$5,373 90

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	4
Admitted	170
Total number of inmates	174
Discharged	153
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1905	13
	174

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	113
County of York	5
Other counties	48
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	174

Sex.

Females	174
	174

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$891 00
From the City of Toronto	182 50
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	5,522 40
Subscriptions	353 90
Other sources	109 97
Total	$7,059 77

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,538 35
Furniture and furnishings.....	74 20
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,186 52
Salaries and wages	1,973 53
Repairs, ordinary	52 95
Medicine and medical comforts	326 99
Other expenses	862 15
Total	$7,014 69
Government aid for 1905	$794 40

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	16
Admitted	257
Total number of inmates	273
Discharged	248
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	25
	273

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	239
County of York	0
Other counties	31
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	273

Sex.

Male	18
Female	255
	273

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..$	555 64
From the City of Toronto	726 00
Payment from inmates	5,551 42
Income from property belonging to the Home	83 98
Subscriptions and donations ...	6 00
Other sources	43 00
Total	$6,766 04

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,422 87
Furnishings, etc.	328 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	662 69
Salaries and wages	1,512 51
Ordinary repairs, etc.	669 64
Other expenses	303 69
Total	$6,900 25
Government aid for 1905	$590 35

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	26
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates	36
Discharged	9
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	25
	36

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	29
Other counties of Ontario	7
	36

Sex.

Male	13
Female	23
	36

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$656 74
From the City of Toronto	130 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	2,053 50
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc. ...	1,005 35
Total	$3,845 59

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,274 99
Clothing and furnishings	100 82
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc. ...	493 91
Salaries and wages	653 01
Repairs	124 84
Other expenses	266 46
Total	$2,914 03
Government aid for 1905 ...	

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	80
Admitted	374
Total number of inmates	454
Discharged	366
Deaths	27
In residence, 30th September, 1905	61
	454

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	373
Other cities and counties	3
County of York	70
Immigrants, etc.	8
	454

Sex.

Male	51
Female	403
	454

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$1,594 17
From the City of Toronto	1,407 75
From inmates	1,295 34
Income from laundry	3,641 06
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,744 96
From other sources	34 48
Total	$9,717 76

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,084 34
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	761 84
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,998 76
Salaries and wages	1,656 88
Repairs	989 64
Other expenses	1,322 73
Total	$9,814 19
Government aid for 1905	$1,659 24

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	24
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	33
Discharged	3
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	30
	33

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	31
County of York	0
Other counties	2
	33

Sex.

Females	33
	33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$.....
From the City of Toronto	300 00
Payments of inmates	2,131 89
Income from property belonging to the Home	121 50
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,963 30
Other sources	.....
Total	$7,516 69

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,104 41
Clothing and furnishings	240 84
Fuel, light and cleaning	746 25
Salaries and wages	1,369 75
Repairs	36 10
Other expenses	111 13
Total	$4,608 51
Government aid for 1905	$755 30

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	103
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates	166
Discharged	50
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	114
	166

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	135
From the County of York and other counties	15
Immigrants and foreigners	16
	166

Sex.

Female	166
	166

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,267 11
From the City of Toronto	300 00
From inmates	202 00
Subscriptions and donations	592 30
From other sources	4,131 49
Total	$7,492 90

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,687 30
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	860 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,005 90
Salaries and wages	850 00
Repairs	'50 75
Other expenditures	2,049 00
Total	$7,503 80
Government aid for 1905	$2,477 61

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	26
Admitted	3
Total	29
Discharged	2
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	25
	29

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	26
County of York and other counties	3
	29

Sex.

Male	29
	29

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$656 88
From the City of Toronto	'150 00
From payments made by inmates	2,308 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	391 94
Received from all other sources	5 27
Total	$3,512 59

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,361 75
Clothing and furnishings	171 05
Fuel light, cleaning, etc.	516 30
Salaries and wages	1,478 80
Repairs	221 98
Other expenses	366 68
Total	$4,116 56
Government aid for 1905	$663 60

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	58
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates	71
Discharged	2
Deaths	10
In residence, 30th September, 1905	59
	71

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	51
Other cities and counties	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	2
	71

Sex.

Female	71
	71

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ .....
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From inmates	5,338 56
Subscriptions and donations	2,290 81
From other sources	11 50
Total	$7,790 87

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,443 11
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	249 66
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	693 96
Salaries and wages	2 101 00
Repairs	534 02
Other expenses	377 76
Total	$6,399 51
Government aid for 1905	

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	31
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates	39
Discharged	4
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	35
	39

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	35
County of York	0
Other parts of Ontario	4
	39

Sex.

Female	39
	39

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $206.40, were $3,826.64, and the expenditures were $4,575.01.

Government aid for the year 1905, $822.01.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	97
Admitted	47
Total number of inmates	144
Discharged	34
Died	13
In residence, 30th September, 1905	97
	144

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	141
County of Wentworth and other counties	3
	144

Sex.

Male	91
Female	53
	144

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,432 92
From the City of Hamilton	9,606 27
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	759 33
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	.....
Total	$12,797 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,907 75
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	955 63
Fuel, gas, etc.	3,483 55
Salaries and wages.....	2,568 74
Ordinary repairs	904 13
Other expenses, taxes, etc.	978 72
Total	$12,798 52
Government aid for 1905	$2,596 09

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	36
Admitted	1
Total number of inmates	37
Number discharged	0
Number of deaths	1
In residence, 30th September, 1905	36
	37

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	37
	37

Sex.

Female	37
	37

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$.....
From the City of Hamilton.....	267 84
Income from property	1,209 68
From the inmates	36 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,707 38
From all other sources	47 65
Total	$3,268 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,653 63
Clothing, furnishing, etc.	232 34
Fuel, gas, etc.	540 36
Salaries and wages.....	1,310 35
Ordinary repairs	.....
Other expenses, and out-door relief	375 30
Total	$4,111 98
Government aid for 1905	$918 89

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	19
Admitted	20
Total number of inmates	39
Discharged	13
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	24
	39

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	20
County of Wentworth and other counties	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	39

Sex.

Male	20
Female	19
	39

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government..	$749 35
From the City of Hamilton	559 41
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates	758 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	286 00
From other sources	237 98
Total	$2,890 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,275 49
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	126 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	342 06
Salaries and wages	575 80
Ordinary repairs	89 22
Other expenses	226 61
Live stock and farm grounds ...	196 96
Total	$2,832 67
Government aid for 1905	$533 05

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	44
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	89
Discharged	48
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1905	40
	89

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	68
County of Frontenac	19
Other counties of Ontario	2
	89

Sex.

Male	61
Female	28
	89

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$1,137 50
From the City of Kingston ...	800 00
County of Frontenac	75 00
Payments from inmates	167 50
Income from property	9 50
Subscriptions and donations ...	304 00
Other sources	280 30
Total	$2,773 80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,318 18
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	32 06
Fuel, light and cleaning	530 39
Salaries and wages.....	493 00
Repairs, ordinary	41 42
Other expenses	111 12
Total	$2,526 17
Government aid for 1905	$1,163 82

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	168
Admitted	106
Total number of inmates	274
Discharged	69
Died	32
In residence, 30th September, 1905	173
	274

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	73
County of Frontenac	36
Other counties	144
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	21
	274

Sex.

Male	135
Female	139
	274

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$5,021 17
From the City of Kingston ...	100 00
From the County of Frontenac	100 00
From other municipalities	610 63
Income from property	625 38
Payment from inmates	2,801 75
Subscriptions and donations....	5,712 55
Sisters earnings, etc.	2,154 91
Other sources	1,269 20
Total	$18,395 59

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,679 08
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	3,099 32
Salaries and wages	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,609 09
Repairs, ordinary	2,127 06
Live stock and farm grounds ...	171 80
Taxes and insurance	852 67
Other expenses	1,306 73
Total	$18,845 75
Government aid for 1905	$4,721 22

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	24
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates	83
Discharged	49
Died	13
In residence, 30th September, 1905	21
	83

Places admitted from.

From the City of Kingston	42
From the County of Frontenac ...	10
Other counties in Ontario	27
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	83

Sex.

Male	29
Female	54
	83

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$299 16
From the City of Kingston.....	300 00
From the County of Frontenac	75 00
From inmates	1,021 75
Subscriptions and donations ...	395 65
Other sources	.....
Total	$2,091 56

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,238 33
Clothing and furnishings	83 50
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	240 45
Salaries and wages	440 00
Repairs	28 11
Other expenses	407 78
Total	$2,438 17
Government aid for 1905	$273 88

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	104
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	179
Discharged	61
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1905	104
	179

Places admitted from.

City of London	91
County of Middlesex	5
Other counties in Ontario	83
	179

Sex.

Male	87
Female	92
	179

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$3,250 99
From the City of London	300 00
Payments from inmates	3,528 07
Subscriptions and donations ...	6,149 51
Other sources	844 95
Total	$14,073 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,649 86
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,100 64
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,027 64
Salaries and wages	695 56
Repairs, ordinary, medicine, taxes, etc.	1,470 07
Live stock and farm grounds ...	384 81
Other expenses	648 45
Total	$13,977 03
Government aid for 1905	$2,804 62

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	80
Admitted	40
Total number of inmates	120
Discharged	21
Died	18
In residence, 30th September, 1905	81
	120

Places admitted from.

City of London	79
County of Middlesex	18
Other counties of Ontario	20
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	120

Sex.

Male	66
Female	54
	120

Receipts.

From the City of London	$2,997 13
From the Province of Ontario..	2,013 26
From County of Middlesex	90 49
From other municipalities	.....
Payment from inmates	4,248 08
Subscriptions and donations ...	.....
Other sources	136 56
Total	$9,455 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,846 24
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	359 88
Fuel, gas, candles, etc.	900 31
Salaries and wages	1,754 00
Repairs, ordinary	195 00
Other expenses and taxes	396 96
Total	$7,452 39
Government aid for 1905	$2,047 57

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	3
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	27
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	3
	30

Places admitted from.

City of London	30
	30

Sex.

Male	14
Female	16
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$99 56
From the City of London	100 00
Payment from inmates	153 00
Subscriptions and donations ...	290 66
Other sources	9 01
Total	$652 23

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$341 57
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, gas, etc.	76 00
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	30 90
Other expenses	46 40
Total	$713 87
Government aid for 1905	$110 39

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	25
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	51
Discharged	11
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1905	28
	51

Places admitted from.

City of London	30
County of Middlesex	8
Other counties of Ontario	13
	51

Sex.

Male	15
Female	36
	51

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$622 20
From the City of London	983 07
From the County of Middlesex.	.....
Payments from inmates	2,658 00
Subscriptions, donations and income	281 40
Other sources	.....
Total	$4,584 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,698 20
Clothing and furnishings	253 70
Fuel, light and cleaning	707 25
Salaries and wages	1,339 50
Repairs	229 12
Other expenses	328 79
Total	$4,556 56
Government aid for 1905 ..	$689 0

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	93
Admitted	61
Total number of inmates	154
Discharged	48
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1905	91
	154

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	113
County of Carleton	23
Immigrants	5
Other counties in Ontario	13
	154

Sex.

Male	62
Female	92
	154

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,935 94
From the City of Ottawa	.....
From the County of Carleton ..	.....
From other municipalities	250 00
From payments made by inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc. ...	6,810 80
Other sources	3,641 04
Total	$10,701 84

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,611 25
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	.....
Salaries and wages	1,655 90
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Live stock and farm grounds...	.....
Taxes, printing and insurance	.....
Other expenses	5,789 44
Total	$12,056 59
Government aid for 1905	$2,582 02

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

n residence, 1st October, 1904.....	181
dmitted	113
Total number of inmates	294
ischarged	82
ied	12
n residence, 30th September, 1905	200
	294

Places admitted from.

ty of Ottawa	203
unty of Carleton	48
her counties	35
migrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	294

Sex.

ale	129
male	165
	294

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,685 79
From the City of Ottawa	150 00
From the County of Carleton...	50 00
Income from property belonging to the House	291 73
From payments made by inmates	3,188 88
Subscriptions, donations, etc. ...	2,155 89
Other sources	1,729 84
Total	$12,252 13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,336 70
Clothing and furnishings	732 28
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,066 25
Salaries and wages	494 00
Repairs, ordinary	358 50
Live stock and farm grounds...	1,216 70
Other expenses	828 00
Taxes, printing and interest...	405 00
Total	$13,437 43
Government aid for 1905	$4,980 71

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	33
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	60
Discharged	19
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1905	29
	60

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	34
County of Carleton	24
Other counties	2
	60

Sex.

Male	60
Female	0
	60

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$811 58
From the City of Ottawa	150 00
From the County of Carleton ...	300 00
From other municipalities	50 00
From payments made by inmates	445 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc. ...	1,532 00
Income from property	1 27
Other sources	.....
Total	$3,289 85

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$1,090 79
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	682 25
Salaries and wages	1,035 00
Repairs, ordinary; farm, printing	180 62
Other expenses	227 69
Total	$3,216 35
Government aid for 1905	$868 63

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexe summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	21
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	8
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	22
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	
County of Carleton	
	—

Sex.

Female	
	—
Government aid for 1905	$538

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1904	45
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates	108
Discharged	69
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1905	38
	108

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	39
County of Carleton	50
Other counties in Ontario	8
Immigrants, etc.	11
	108

Sex.

Male	13
Female	95
	108

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$798 74
From the City of Ottawa	100 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	
Subscriptions and donations	3,020 25
Income from laundry	5,257 10
From all other sources	85 30
Total	$9,311 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,635 43
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	235 48
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances	962 89
Salaries and wages	1,814 52
Repairs, ordinary	200 15
Other expenses	4,216 40
Total	$9,064 87
Government aid for 1905	$868 45

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	205
Admitted	248
Total number of inmates	453
Discharged	234
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	217
	453

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	312
County of Carleton	112
Other counties in Ontario	29
	453

Sex.

Female	453
	453

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,500 19
From the City of Ottawa	
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	880 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,730 75
Other sources	7,078 00
Total	$14,238 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,537 79
Clothing and furnishings	1,118 15
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,133 18
Salaries and wages	1,090 00
Repairs, ordinary	475 05
Live stock and farm grounds	1,065 25
Other expenses	1,999 00
Taxes and insurance	375 00
Total	$12,793 42
Government aid for 1905	$4,201 79

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	19
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	1
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1905	18
	24

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	22
County of Carleton	0
Other counties	2
	24

Sex.

Male	6
Female	18
	24

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$507 85
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	500 00
From payments made by inmates	1,018 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,701 25
Other sources	131 13
Total	$4,858 23

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,334 84
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	121 67
Fuel	798 68
Salaries and wages	1,363 52
Repairs, ordinary	492 98
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	841 04
Total	$4,952 73
Government aid for 1905	$514 99

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	60
Admitted	47
Total number of inmates	107
Discharged	29
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1905	66
	107

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	37
From the County of Wellington	45
Other counties in Ontario	20
Foreigners, etc.	5
	107

Sex.

Male	62
Female	45
	107

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,560 44
City of Guelph	560 50
County of Wellington and other municipalities	400 00
From inmates in part payment for board	435 00
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,562 90
From other sources	162 41
Total	$4,681 24

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,533 1
Clothing and furnishings	534 4
Fuel, light and cleaning	524 9
Salaries and wages	.....
Ordinary repairs	390 4
Other expenses	325 6
Live stock and farm grounds	249 9
Total	$4,558 4
Government aid for 1905	$1,615 1

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	17
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	9
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	21
	30

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	30
	30

Sex.

Male	18
Female	12
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$112 86
From the City of St. Thomas	
From payments by inmates	7 00
From other sources, subscriptions, etc.	1,219 95
Income from property	251 87
Total	$1,891 68

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$936 85
Clothing and furnishings	142 70
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	286 41
Salaries and wages	617 50
Repairs, ordinary	320 02
Other expenses	114 13
Total	$2,417 61
Government aid for 1905	$495 81

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	146
Admitted	76
Total number of inmates	222
Discharged	57
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1905	155
	222

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	98
County of Wentworth	41
Other counties in Ontario	78
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	222

Sex.

Male	96
Female	126
	222

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$3,760 06
From the Town of Dundas	461 75
From the County of Wentworth	400 00
From other municipalities	1,973 00
From inmates	2,993 10
Income from property	250 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,543 68
Other sources	1,491 30
Total	$12,872 89

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,694 25
Clothing, furniture, furnishings	645 88
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,234 79
Salaries	422 10
Repairs, ordinary	120 00
Other expenditures	2,148 88
Live stock and farm grounds...	556 99
Total	$12,822 89
Government aid for 1905	$3,190 77

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	15
Admitted	15
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	10
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	18
	30

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	30
	30

Sex.

Male	11
Female	19
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$559 30
From the City of Chatham ...	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	169 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions	75 27
Total	$2,803 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$924 41
Clothing and furnishings	47 78
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	784 83
Salaries and wages	319 75
Other expenses	334 97
Total	$2,411 74
Government aid for 1905	$454 65

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	13
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	16
Discharged	1
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	12
	16

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	11
County of Brant	5
	16

Sex.

Female	16
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$ .....
From inmates	177 65
Subscriptions and donations ...	440 42
From other sources	72 66
Income from property	.....
Total	$690 73

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$323 60
Clothing and furnishings	33 15
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	127 85
Salaries and wages	217 00
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	83 21
Other expenses	230 91
Total	$1,015 72
Government aid for 1905	$316 47

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In reisdence, 1st October, 1904.....	7
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates	20
Discharged	8
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	9
	20

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	20
	20

Sex.

Male	10
Female	10
	20

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$221 34
From the City of Belleville ...	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations ...	268 97
Total	$790 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$184 41
Clothing and furnishings	9 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	108 54
Salaries and wages	104 39
Other expenses	336 92
Repairs, ordinary	3 81
Total	$747 83
Government aid for 1905	$185 15

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	24
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates.....	30
Discharged	5
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	23
	30

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough...	18
From the County of Peterborough	12
	30

Sex.

Male	14
Female	16
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$570 15
From the County of Peterborough	183 00
From inmates	251 05
Other sources	32 30
Income from property	980 00
Total	$2,016 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$882 00
Clothing and furnishings	149 08
Fuel, light and cleaning. ...	300 85
Repairs, ordinary	211 55
Salaries and wages	347 75
Other expenses	228 52
Total	$2,119 75
Government aid for 1905	$620 97

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	72
Admitted	73
Total number of inmates..	145
Discharged	65
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1905	72
	145

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough...	50
From the County of Peterborough	54
From other counties	40
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	145

Sex.

Male	60
Female	85
	145

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$1,381 64
From the Town and County of Peterborough	193 00
From municipalities for board of inmates	35 00
From inmates	892 50
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,622 47
Other sources	230 95
Total	$4,355 56

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,321 86
Clothing and furnishings	288 34
Fuel, light and cleaning	652 77
Repairs, ordinary	130 40
Other expenses	959 58
Total	$4,352 95
Government aid for 1905	$1,481 69

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	24
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	40
Discharged	12
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	25
	40

Places admitted from.

From the City of Windsor . . .	37
From the County of Essex.	3
	40

Sex

Male	22
Female	18
	40

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$618 59
From the City of Windsor	2,275 00
From inmates	230 50
Subscriptions and donations ...	83 50
Other sources	7 61
Total	$3,215 20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,030 34
Clothing and furnishings	45 12
Fuel, light and cleaning	280 07
Repairs, ordinary	97 17
Salaries and wages	527 00
Other expenses	38 36
Total	$2,018 06
Government aid for 1905	$591 22

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	8
Admitted	4
Total number of inmates	12
Discharged	2
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	10
	12

Places admitted from.

Town of Cobourg	12
	12

Sex.

Male	9
Female	3
	12

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$171 78
From the Town of Cobourg	50 00
From the County of Northumberland	75 00
Payments from inmates	384 00
Subscriptions and donations ...	401 10
Other sources	346 84
Total	$1,428 72

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$685 38
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	105 63
Fuel, gas, etc.	193 26
Salaries and wages	250 00
Repairs, ordinary	41 40
Other expenses	119 18
Total	$1,394 85
Government aid for 1905	$242 13

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	23
Admitted	14
Total number of inmates	37
Discharged	15
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	22
	37

Places admitted from.

Town of Lindsay	16
County of Victoria	21
	37

Sex.

Male	24
Female	13
	37

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..$	.....
From the Town of Lindsay	608 60
Payment from inmates	301 43
Supscriptions, donations, etc. ...	.....
From the County of Victoria ...	349 60
From other municipalities	515 00
From all other sources	58 95
Total	$1,833 58

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$758 00
Clothing and furnishings	124 91
Salaries and wages.....	462 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	271 36
Repairs, ordinary, and printing, etc.	16 47
Other expenses	252 86
Total	$1,886 35
Government aid for 1905	$596 82

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	46
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates	78
Discharged	13
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1905	50
	78

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall	13
County of Stormont	29
Other counties	36
	78

Sex.

Male	42
Female	36
	78

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$1,251 95
From the Township of Cornwall	75 00
From other municipalities	175 00
From inmates themselves	95 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions	415 30
Donations in kind and value...	790 75
Total	$2,803 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,008 14
Clothing and furnishings	375 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	500 00
Salaries and wages	60 00
Repairs, ordinary, and medicine	146 57
Other expenses	20 30
Total	$3,116 76
Government aid for 1905	$1,305 85

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOWMANVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	12
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	18
Discharged	4
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1905	12
	18

Places admitted from.

Town of Bowmanville	18
	18

Sex.

Male	8
Female	10
	18

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..$	307 79
From the Town of Bowmanville	300 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	75 00
From other municipalities	95 00
Payments from inmates	254 35
Subscriptions and donations ...	17 36
Total	$1,049 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$476 79
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, gas, etc.	158 48
Salaries and wages	134 00
Repairs, ordinary	28 02
Other expenses	205 76
Total	$1,003 05
Government aid for 1905	$335 58

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	...
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates	8
Discharged	...
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	8
	8

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	7
Other counties in Ontario	1
	8

Sex.

Male	2
Female	6
	8

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$.....
From the City of Guelph	.....
From the County of Wellington	.....
Payments from inmates	568 38
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,185 72
From other municipalities	1,827 76
Total	$3,581 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$348 45
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	625 95
Fuel gas, etc.	371 39
Salaries and wages.....	275 45
Repairs, ordinary	130 77
Other expenses	264 84
Total	$2,016 85
Government aid for 1905	$91 28

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,643, as compared with 4,562 in 1904.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,268
Female	2,375
	4,643

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,585
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	418
Received from other counties in the Province	530
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	110
	4,643

TABLE I.- SCHEDULE C – Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Governm't.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day being Refuge rate for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1905.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	123,323		$15,461 92	$2,466 46		$2,466 46
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	49,113		10,573 64	982 26		982 26
Girls' Home	"	35,201		6,104 41	704 02		704 02
Boys' Home	"	36,975		6,982 85	739 50		739 50
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,352		6,750 81	347 04		347 04
Infants' Home	"	20,588	7,244	6,596 99	411 76	507 08	918 84
St. Nicholas Home	"	21,404		4,498 15	428 08		428 08
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	3,916	5,984	2,687 72	78 32	418 88	497 20
S. A. Children's Shelter	"						†
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,263		6,566 85	705 26		705 26
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	986			19 72		19 72
Boys' Home	"	23,105		* 4,567 77	462 10		462 10
Girls' Home	"	10,912		2,349 63	218 24		218 24
Home for the Friendless	"	10,725	3,839	2,851 73	214 50	268 73	483 23
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	2,905	3,971	1,649 91	58 10	277 97	336 07
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,347		3,179 53	446 94		446 94
House of Providence Orphanage	"	17,267			345 34		345 34
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	16,742		* 583 10	334 84		334 84
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	19,463			389 26		389 26
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	27,655			553 10		553 10
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	68,661		* 10,750 63	1,373 22		1,373 22
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	9,321	7,395	2,429 50	186 42	517 65	704 07
Infants' Home	"	13,405		3,475 28	268 10		268 10
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	22,886			457 72		457 72
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	13,565		* 4,618 22	271 30		271 30
Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6,349	2,036	1,062 65	126 98	142 52	269 50
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	6,676	5,659	1,808 04	133 52	396 13	529 65
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	7,273		2,325 26	145 46		145 46
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,506		3,000 00	370 12		370 12
Orphans' Home	Fort William	17,025		2,570 46	340 50		340 50
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	7,899		1,312 72	157 98		††
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	12,794		3,770 43	255 88		255 88
Totals for 1905		699,602	36,128	118,519 20	13,992 04	2,528 96	16,363 02
Totals for 1904		708,129	35,097	116,077 47	14,162 58	2,456 79	16,310 93

* Included with the Refuge Branch. † Closed temporarily. †† Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 58.

TABLE No. II.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1904.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1905.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto.	353	341	694	309	48	337
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	131	71	202	55	.....	147
Girls' Home	"	109	94	203	124	..	79
Boys' Home	"	108	66	174	80	.	94
The Working Boys' Home	"	52	110	162	120	.....	42
Infants' Home	"	51	80	131	59	22	50
St. Nicholas Home	"	65	53	128	78	...	50
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	25	68	93	54	3	36
S. A. Children Shelter	"	.....	.	.	.	....	.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	100	55	155	49	6	100
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1	3	4	..	...	4
Boys' Home	"	61	25	86	26		60
Girls' Home	"	25	45	70	40	.....	30
Home for the Friendless	"	33	95	128	81	9	38
S. A. Rescue Home	"	16	54	70	50	2	18
Orphans' Home	Kingston	54	41	95	41		54
House of Providence Orphanage	"	46	60	106	68		38
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	37	84	121	86	1	34
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	50	58	108	63	.	45
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	75	51	126	42	...	84
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	189	183	372	211	3	158
S. A. Rescue Home and Childrens' Shelter	"	45	283	328	276	13	39
Infants' Home	"	39	226	265	135	86	44
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	52	75	127	54		73
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	46	26	72	34	...	38
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	21	51	72	44	8	20
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	35	175	210	162	18	30
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	25	19	44	25		19
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	45	26	71	16	1	54
Orphans' Home	Fort William	40	49	89	50	3	36
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	22	12	34	12	.	22
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	30	34	64	24		40
Totals for 1905.		1,981	2,623	4,604	3,408	223	1,913
Totals for 1904.		1,884	2,678	4,562	2,360	182	2,020

TABLE No. III.

SCHEDULE C.—ORPHANAGES.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	123,323	17,931 36	14.54
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	49,113	11,418 75	23.25
Girls' Home	"	35,201	7,032 06	19.98
Boys' Home	"	36,975	7,967 34	21.55
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,352	7,187 21	41.42
Infants' Home	"	27,832	7,997 71	28.73
St. Nicholas Home	"	21,404	4,987 19	22.30
S.A. Rescue Home for Women	"	9,900	4,008 60	40.49
S.A. Children's Shelter	"			
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,263	7,193 00	20.39
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	986	*	
Boys' Home	"	23,105	5,095 80	22.05
Girls' Home	"	10,912	2,381 94	21.83
Home for the Friendless	"	14,564	3,152 14	21.61
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	6,876	2,085 13	30.32
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,347	4,217 51	18.88
House of Providence	"	17,267	*	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	16,742	1,230 00	07.34
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	19,463	*	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	27,655	*	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	68,661	12,099 53	17.62
S.A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	16,716	2,654 95	15.88
Infants' Home	"	13,405	3,759 83	28.05
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	22,886	*	
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	13,565	4,845 31	35.72
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	8,385	1,595 68	19.03
S.A. Rescue Home for women	"	12,335	2,383 39	19.32
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	7,273	2,360 82	32.46
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,506	3,366 31	18.19
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	17,025	4,709 58	27.66
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	7,899	1,297 79	16.43
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	12,794	4,214 27	32.93
Totals for 1905		735,730	137,173 20	18.64
Totals for 1904		743,226	131,535 42	17.69

* Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	353
Admitted	341
Total number of inmates	694
Discharged	309
Died	48
In residence, 30th September, 1905	337
	694

Sex.

Male	366
Female	328
	694

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	659
County of York	6
Other parts of Ontario	5
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	24
	694

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,343.92, were $17,805.84, and the expenditures were $17,931.36.

Government aid for the year 1905, $2,466.46.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	131
Admitted	71
Total number of inmates	202
Discharged	55
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	147
	202

Sex.

Male	117
Female	85
	202

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	202
	202

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,089.32, were $11,662.96, and the expenditures were $11,418.75.

Government aid for the year 1905, $982.26.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	109
Admitted	94
Total number of inmates	203
Discharged	124
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	79
	203

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	203
	203

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $756.94, amounted to $6,861.35, and the expenditure $7,032.06.

Government aid for 1905, $704.02.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	108
Admitted	66
Total number of inmates	174
Discharged	80
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	94
	174

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	141
Counties of Ontario	20
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	13
	174

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $594.98, amounted to $7,577.83, and the expenditures were $7,967.34.

Government aid for the year 1905, $739.50.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	52
Admitted	110
Total number of inmates	162
Discharged	120
In residence, 30th September, 1905	42
	162

Sex.

Male	162
	162

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	124
Counties of Ontario	25
Aliens	13
	162

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $346.76, amounted to $7,097.57, and the expenditures were $7,187.21.

Government aid for the year 1905, $347.04.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	51
Admitted	80
Total number of inmates	131
Discharged	59
Died	22
In residence, 30th September, 1905	50
	131

Sex.

Male	69
Female	62
	131

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	128
Other cities and counties	3
	131

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,318.83, were $7,915.82, and the expenditures were $7,997.71.

Government aid for the year 1905, $918.84.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	65
Admitted	63
Total number	128
Discharged	78
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	50
	128

Sex.	
Male	128
	128

Places admitted from.	
City of Toronto	128
	128

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $480.30, were $4,978.45, and the expenditure was $4,987.19.

Government aid for 1905, $428 08.

THE S. A. RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	25
Admitted	68
Total number of inmates	93
Discharged	54
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	36
	93

Sex.	
Female	18
Male	75
	93

Places admitted from.	
City of Toronto	50
Other cities and counties	42
Aliens	1
	93

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $514.42, amounted to $3,202.14, and the expenditure to $4,008.60.

Government aid for 1905, $497.20.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	100
Admitted	55
Total number of inmates	155
Discharged	49
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1905	100
	155

Sex.	
Male	80
Female	75
	155

Places admitted from.	
City of Hamilton	105
County of Wentworth	44
Other counties and countries	6
	155

Including the Government grant of $618.16, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $7,184.01, and the expenditure to $7,193.00.

Government aid for 1905, $705.26.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	1
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	4
Discharged	
Deaths	
In residence, 30th September, 1905	4
	4

Sex.

Male	4
Female	
	4

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	3
County of Wentworth	1
	4

The receipts and expenditure are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1905, $19.72.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	61
Admitted	25
Total number of inmates	86
Discharged	26
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1905	60
	86

Places admitted from.

Hamilton City	86
	86

The receipts of the Home during the year, including Government grant, were $5,057.37, and the expenditures were $5,095.80.

Government aid for 1905, $462.10.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	25
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	70
Discharged	40
Number of deaths	
In residence, 30th September, 1905	30
	70

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	70
	70

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant, was $2,550.01, and the expenditure was $2,381.94.

Government aid for 1905, $218.24.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904 ...	33
Admitted	95
Total number of inmates	128
Discharged	81
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1905	38
	128

Sex.

Male (infants)	45
Female	41
" Adults	42
	128

Places received from.

City of Hamilton	102
County of Wentworth	7
Other places and counties	19
	128

The revenue of the Home including Government grant of $394.32, was $3,240 05, and the expenditure $3,152.14.

Government aid for 1905, $483.23.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

n residence, 1st October, 1904 ...	16
dmitted	54
Total number of inmates	70
scharged	50
ed	2
residence, 30th September, 1905	18
	70

Sex.

Male	11
Female	59
	70

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	48
County of Wentworth	3
Other counties and countries	19
	70

The revenue of the Asylum for the year amounted to $1,947.79, and the expenditure to $2,085.13.

Government aid for 1905, $336.07.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

residence, 1st October, 1904 ...	54
hitted	41
Total	95
harged	41
.....	...
esidence, 30th September, 1905	54
	95

Sex.

Male	53
Female	42
	95

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	67
County of Frontenac	12
Other counties in Ontario	11
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	95

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, was $4,54.45, and the expenditure was $4,217.51.

Government aid for 1905, $446.94.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	46
Admitted	60
Total number of inmates	106
Discharged	68
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	38
	106

Sex.

Male	102
Female	4
	106

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	65
County of Frontenac	14
Other counties and countries	27
	106

The revenue and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1905, $345.34.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	37
Admitted	84
Total number of inmates	121
Discharged	86
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1905	34
	121

Sex.

Male	3
Female	118
	121

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	86
County of Frontenac	28
Other counties in Ontario	7
	121

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $986.84, and the expenditure to $1,230.00.

Government aid for 1905, $334.84.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	50
Admitted	58
Total number of inmates	108
Discharged	63
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	45
	108

Sex.

Male	6
Female	4
	10

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	9
County of Carleton	1
Other counties	
Other countries	
	1

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $7,877.02, and the expenditures were, Refuge Branch included, $7,600.26.

Government aid for 1905, $389.26.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904....	75
Admitted	51
Total number of inmates	126
Discharged	42
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	84
	126

Sex.	
Male	64
Female	62
	126
Places admitted from.	
City of Ottawa	110
County of Carleton	0
Other parts of the Province	8
Other countries	8
	126

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1905, $553.10.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904.. ...	189
Admitted	183
Total number of inmates ...	372
Discharged	211
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	158
	372

Sex.	
Male	174
Female	198
	372
Places admitted from.	
City of Ottawa	269
County of Carleton	86
Other counties in Ontario	17
	372

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant, were $12,104.83, and the expendtures, $12,099.53.

Government aid for 1905, $1,373.22.

THE RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1904.....	45
Admitted during the year	283
Total number of inmates	328
Discharged	276
Died	13
In residence, 30th September, 1905	39
	328

Sex.	
Male	69
Female	259
	328
Places admitted from.	
City of Ottawa	225
County of Carleton	17
Other counties	62
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	24
	328

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $3,139.18, and the expenditures were $2,654.95.

Government aid for 1905, $704.07.

INFANTS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	39
Admitted	226
Total number of inmates	265
Discharged	135
Died	86
In residence, 30th September, 1905	44
	265

Sex.

Male	145
Female	120
	265

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	95
County of Carleton	107
Other counties in Ontario	45
	265

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $268.52, was $3,743.80, and the expenditure was $3,759.83.

Government aid for 1905, $268.10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	52
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	127
Discharged	54
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1905	73
	127

Sex.

Male	61
Female	66
	127

Places admitted from.

City of London	34
County of Middlesex	7
Other parts in Ontario	86
	127

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge: *vide* Schedule B. Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1905, $457.72.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	46
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	72
Discharged	34
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1905	38
	72

Sex.

Male	46
Female	26
	72

Places admitted from.

City of London	72
	72

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $4,961.58, and the expenditures were $4,845.31.

Government aid for 1905, $271.30.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	21	Male	22
Admitted	51	Female	50
Total number of inmates	72		72
		Places admitted from	
Discharged	44	City of London	67
Died	8	County of Middlesex	3
In residence, 30th September, 1905	20	Other counties	2
	72		72

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $196.24, were $1,258.89, and the expenditures $1,595.68.

Government aid for 1905, $269.50.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1903	35	Male	41
Admitted	175	Female	169
Total number of inmates	210		210
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	162	City of London	178
Died	18	Middlesex and other counties	31
In residence, 30th September, 1905	30	Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	210		210

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $2,377.66, and the expenditure $2,383.39. Government aid for 1905, $529.65.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year.

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	25	Male	24
Admitted	19	Female	20
Total number of inmates	44		44
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	25	City of St. Catharines	35
Died		County of Lincoln	1
In residence, 30th September, 1905	19	Other counties	8
	44		44

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $2,621.07, and $2,360.82, respectively.

Government aid for 1905, $145.46.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	45	Male	39
Admitted	26	Female	32
Total number of inmates	71		71
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	16		
Died	1	County of Waterloo	67
In residence, 30th September, 1905	54	Other counties	4
	71		71

The revenue of the Asylum was $3,366.90, including the Government grant of $366.90, and the expenditure $3,366.31.

Government aid for 1905, $370.12.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	40	Male	32
Admitted	49	Female	57
Total number of inmates	89		89
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	50		
Died	3		
In residence, 30th September, 1905	36	District of Thunder Bay	89
	89		89

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $2,935.92, and the expenditure, $4.709.58. Government aid for 1905, $340.50.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1904	22	Male	18
Admitted	12	Female	16
Total number of inmates	34		34
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	12		
Died			
In residence, 30th September, 1905	22	County of Waterloo	34
	34		34

The revenue of the Home was $1,312.72, and the expenditures were $1,297.79

Government aid for 1905, ...

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1904	30
Admitted	34
Total number of inmates	64
Discharged	24
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1905	40
	64

Sex.

Male	45
Female	19
	64

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	18
County of Prince Edward	11
Other counties and countries	35
	64

The revenue of the Home was $4,008.95, and the expenditures were $4,214.27. Government aid for 1905, $255.88.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge and the average weekly cost per inmate.

COUNTY OF BRANT HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000
" " contents	3,000
" " land	5,000
Number of acres	45
Receipts.	
From County, City and Township Treasurers	$4,785 97
From sale of products	665 37
From all other sources	51 00
Expenditures.	
For maintenance	$5,468 98
Average number of inmates	50
Average cost weekly per inmate	$2 10

COUNTY OF BRUCE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000
" " contents	1,830
" " land	3,500
Number of acres	61
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$3,440 34
From sale of products	234 43
From all other sources	249 50
Expenditures.	
For maintenance	$3,924 27
Average number of inmates	50.01
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 16

COUNTY OF ELGIN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,700
" " contents	3,000
" " land	8,000
" " farm stock	1,300
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,770 66
From sale of products	543 98
From all other sources	73 52

Expenditures.

For maintenance	$5,388 16
Average number of inmates	55
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 30

COUNTY OF ESSEX HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,000
" " contents	4,000
" " land	4,000
	$31,000
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

From Treasurer	$3,071 12
From sale of products	1,053 28
From all other sources	48 00
	$4,172 40

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$4,172 40
Average number of inmates	64
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 24

COUNTY OF GREY HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Receipts.

(No figures supplied).

Expenditures.

(No figures supplied).

COUNTY OF HURON HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000
" " contents	3,000
" " land	3,500
Number of acres	47

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,207 50
From sale of products	560 00
From all other sources	159 00

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$5,926 50
Average number of inmates	85
Average cost weekly per inmate	$0 96¼

COUNTY OF KENT HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$19,000
" " contents	1,900
" " land	5,000
Number of acres	50
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$1,325 93
From sale of products	549 99
From all other sources	2,895 49
Expenditures	
For maintenance, etc.	$4,771 41
Average number of inmates	41
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 16

COUNTY OF LAMBTON HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000
" " contents	3,310
" " land	6,000
Number of acres	60
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$1,979 31
From sale of products	408 10
From all other sources	6 00
Expenditures.	
For expenses, etc.	$4,441 71
On capital account	323 87
Average number of inmates	40
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 50

COUNTY OF LANARK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,054 25
" " contents	2,904 75
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	75
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$3,687 14
From sale of products	1,193 25
From all other sources	1,353 92
Other receipts	2,547 17
Expenditures.	
For maintenance, etc.	$6,234 31
Average number of inmates	47
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 50

Carleton and Renfrew Counties by agreement send their indigents to the Lanark House of Refuge.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings and contents	$25,000
" " land	6,000
Number of acres	100
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$2,949 98
From County Council	1,115 70
From sale of products	275 53
From all other sources	1,283 09
Expenditures.	
For maintenance, etc.	$5,624 30
Average number of inmates	59.8
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 49

COUNTY OF LINCOLN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Receipts.

(No figures supplied).

Expenditures.

(No figures supplied).

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Receipts.

(No figures supplied).

Expenditures.

(No figures supplied).

COUNTY OF NORFOLK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,000
" " contents	2,000
" " land	4,000
Number of acres	98
Receipts.	
From County Treasurer	$2,570 06
From sale of products	308 63
From all other sources	122 00
	$3,000 69

Expenditures.

Salaries	$834 13
Religious services	29 00
Undertaking	40 00
Maintenance	2,097 56
	$3,000 69
Average number of inmates	47.9
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 21

COUNTY OF ONTARIO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,000
" " contents	2,000
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts

From County Treasurer	$3 277 93
From sale of products	326 83
From all other sources	956 57

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$4,561 33
Average number of inmates	44
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 11

COUNTY OF OXFORD HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buidlings	$26,500
" " contents	1,500
" " land	5,500
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,394 76
From sale of products	630 84
From all other sources	79 00

Expenditures.

For maintenance	$5,104 60
Average number of inmates	57.36
Average cost per inmate, weekly	$1 31

COUNTY OF PEEL HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000
" " contents	1,500
" " land	5,000
Number of acres	50

Value of stock, implements, grain, roots, hay and other products on hand:	
December 31, 1904	$2,238 60
December 31, 1905	2,551 00

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,234 16
From sale of products	666 25
From all other sources	312 40

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$2,212 81
Average number of inmates	25
Average cost weekly per inmate	$0 95

COUNTY OF PERTH HOUSE OF REFUGE

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000
" " contents	2,000
" " land	3,000
Number of acres	53

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,934 68
From sale of products	377 32

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$6,312 00
Average number of inmates	57
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 92½

COUNTY OF SIMCOE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,226 88
" " contents	2,460 50
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$8,570 24
From sale of products	1,058 01
From all other sources	13 24

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$9,628 51
Average number of inmates	73
Average cost per inmate, weekly	$0 86½

COUNTY OF VICTORIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings:		
House	$31,457 16	
Barn, etc.	2,480 13	
Sewer and watermain	4,197 12	
Power line	843 72	
		$38,978 13
Approximate value of contents:		
Farm machinery	$ 605 26	
Furnishings	1,340 09	
		1,945 35
Approximate value of land		7,059 67
Number of acres		70

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	
From sale of products	
From all other sources	
Average weekly cost per inmate	

Expenditures.

As the institution was opened in October and inmates were first received in November, after the farm had been operated for two seasons, no informing data can yet be given. Beginning with January 1st, 1906, the accounts can be so kept as to ensure full returns hereafter.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,000
" " contents	2,000
" " land	10,000
Number of acres	125

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,918 96
From sale of products	1,842 03
From all other sources	817 72

Expenditures.

For maintenance, salaries, etc.	$7,826 89
Average number of inmates	86
Average net cost weekly per inmate	$1 32

COUNTY OF WELLAND HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$8,000
" " contents	350
" " land	3,600
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	
From sale of products	$571 58
From all other sources	1,708 00

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$4,509 72
Average number of inmates	56
Average cost weekly per inmate	$0 90½

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000
" " contents	4,000
" " land	2,900
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,150 00
From sale of products	286 55
From all other sources	321 20

Expenditures.

Real estate	$105 98
Furniture	92 94
Bedding and clothing	207 26
Farm implements	108 95
Maintenance, salaries, etc.	$5,110 98
Total	$5,626 11
Average number of inmates	63
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 32

COUNTY OF YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,700
" " contents	4,356
" " land	5,000
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$7,555 00
From sale of products	451 78
From all other sources	43 29

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc.	$8,016 71
Average number of inmates	79
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 54½

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Approximate value of buildings	$28,000 00
" " contents	4,168 14
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	63½

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$6,900 63
From sale of products	404 00
From all other sources	681 52

Expenditures.

For maintenance, etc	$7,986 15

Average number of inmates	83.5
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 58

Certified correct. (Signed) M. McGUGAN,
Inspector.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Provincial Archivist.

1905.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1906

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To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D., &c.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario for 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. MATHESON,

Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 1906.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

To the Honourable Arthur J. Matheson, M.P.P., etc.,
Provincial Treasurer.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the following Report for 1905 in connection with the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Provincial Archivist.

Toronto, 1906.

"If family papers are cherished, and claim respect in the home circle as memoirs of an unforgotten past, how much more ought to be prized, carefully garnered and preserved, the records of a whole people; that is, its public archives. . . . . A nation's history lies in its archives; there alone can it be sought; there alone rests the enduring evidence of its existence—the authentic certificate of its origin—its title deeds—the story of its achievements, good or bad."

—Sir James M. Lemoine.

Ex rebus antiquis eruditio oriatur.

PREFATORY.

Briefly stated, the general plan of publication adopted by the Bureau is developed within these well-defined periods, viz.: ending with 1763: 1791, 1841, 1867, 1900. The first period comprises the French regime, material for a volume respecting which is gradually accumulating: the second period includes the beginning of British trade and settlement in Upper Canada, the main feature being the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. To this important event the documents contained in last year's Report belonged and though covering but a comparatively small portion of the whole subject, gave to the world, for the first time, historical material of great value, which has been warmly and widely appreciated by students of Canadian history, and by a large section of the people, expressed through the columns of the leading press of Canada and the United States, and by correspondence with the Bureau.

Keeping still within the second period, the documents given in this Report concern the early settlement of Ontario prior to the organization of the Province in 1791, and consist chiefly of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the old Land Boards—of Hesse and partially of Nassau. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Land Boards of Mecklenburg and Nassau have not yet been recovered. It is not the object of the Bureau to issue histories of the Divisions above indicated, but rather to furnish the raw material of our history in a permanent and accessible form, and the data now presented are the foundation facts of our Provincial annals.

The Report is in three sections: A, a brief reference to some of the more valuable material collected and examined during the year; B, notes on land tenure in Canada, leading up to the subject matter of the Land Boards' proceedings, and C, the Minutes, Letters, Lists, etc., pertaining to the work of the Land Boards, and correspondence between the Executive and its officers.

A faithful transcript of the MSS. has been adhered to throughout, in accordance with the usual practice, and for purposes of reference the number of each folio of the original books has been inserted in the text, within bracket marks, in heavy black type.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

SECTION B.

During the year the work of the office has been steadily prosecuted; material has been gathered from many outside sources, and interesting papers have been transferred from some of the Departments to the Archives Vault, which has been constructed so as to afford thorough safety from fire and satisfactory ventilation, and is convenient to the various branches of the public service and to the general public. The following letter from the Government Architect will assure contributors as to the question of safety:

[Safety Ensured.]

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, June 3rd, 1905.

Alexander Fraser, Esq.,
Provincial Archivist, Parliament Buildings.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of this date in which you say you re often asked whether the vault recently constructed for your Department in the basement of the Parliament Buildings is fire and damp proof, I am pleased to be in a position to state that it is fire-proof and perfectly dry, as special care was taken in the construction to ensure both results. The ceiling is built entirely independent of the ceiling and floor above it, of concrete one and half a foot in thickness, reinforced with expanded metal, forming one solid slab which is supported on steel beams encased with concrete. The strength of the floor is such that in case of fire there would not be any danger from falling beams or other materials breaking through, the concrete being able of sustaining a load of 275 lbs. to the super foot. This is the only type of construction which satisfactorily stood the test in the comparatively recent fire in Baltimore. Heavy brick and stone walls form the sides. The entrances are enclosed with double fire-proof doors and the windows with wrought iron shutters. To prevent dampness, the floor was constructed by first laying a layer of concrete 4 in. in thickness on top. As a further precaution against dampness the outer wall has been plastered with cement on the outside; attention has also been paid to the heating, sufficient steam pipes being left to keep the temperature at about 65 degrees. You will, of course, understand that what I have said applies wholly to protection from the outside; the protection with the inside rests with yourself.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. R. Heakes.
Architect.

[Disposition of Material.]

The arrangement of the vault is as follows:

North Side, A., contains printed documents originating with the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; the Ontario Government Departments; Public Institutions of Ontario. East Side, B., contains two series of shelving, one for material relating to the counties and cities of Ontario, and the other, for

material relating to Ontario townships, villages, and school sections. SOUTH SIDE, C., contains contributions from private collections relating to Ontario; Dominion and Imperial Government papers relating to Ontario. WEST SIDE, D., miscellaneous papers. Centre, E., extended through the centre of the vault is a large stand of specially fitted drawers and shelving for the accommodation of newspaper fyles, &c., and the safe and convenient disposal of maps. The vault is well lighted from outside, and is supplied with desk and writing convenience, for the public, in cases where open documents are being examined or copied. Classification and indexing have been carried on and the collections arranged so as to be easily accessible. This is laborious work, requiring care as well as expert knowledge, to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness, but the progress has been steady.

A number of collections of papers have been examined with the view of acquiring them, and others have been the subject of negotiation, which, in due course, will, doubtless, be received. In such cases, the particulars, it will be obvious, should not be given in advance of actual possession, but it can be stated that much valuable material has been traced and investigated, and that as a result much will be preserved which otherwise would have been, in the course of time, destroyed or, at least, lost to the Province.

At the request of historical and kindred societies I have delivered public addresses at various points in the Province on subjects relating to the preservation of the materials of local history, and I have observed the existence of a strong patriotic feeling, especially among the younger business and professional men, in favor of preserving and utilizing our precious records.

The Bureau invites correspondence from all possessing, documents, books, etc., as set forth in Appendix "B" p. 517, Section C, of this report, with the object of obtaining papers of historical value, and the possessors are assured of their preservation and safe custody.

Received from Government Departments.

Among the more important of the papers transferred from the Government Departments are:

Department of Agriculture.

Current Departmental Reports.
Bulletins from the Ontario Agricultural College.

Attorney General's Department.

Current Departmental Reports and of attached Branches.

Department of Education.

Ontario Gazette—22 vols., 1889-1899.
Canada Gazette—23 vols., 1842-1863.
Bills of Canada—2 vols.
Canada -Reports of Commissions—80 vols. 1828-1844.
Parliamentary papers relating to Canada—16 vols. 1828-1844.
Parliamentary papers relating to Canada—2 vols. 1812-1819.
Canada—Reports on Finance, 1850.
Imperial Parliamentary Reports relating to Canada—6 vols., 1828-1835, 1836-1874.

Canada—Public Accounts, 1839-1851.
Miscellaneous collection of old Blue Books of Canada—140 entries.
Miscellaneous collection of old Reports re Colonial affairs.
Annual Reports of Public Institutions, 260 entries.
Municipal Reports, etc., 40 entries.
Immigration literature (old) 60 entries.
Northern Ontario Pamphlets, 20 entries.
City and Town Directories, 40 vols.
Almanacs—Canadian and United States, 40 entries.
Current Departmental Reports.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Current Departmental Reports.
Minutes of the Land Boards of Hesse vols., 1, 2, 3.
Minutes and papers of the Land Boards of Nassau, vols. 1, 2, 3, 9.
Heads of Enquiry, previous to granting lots in the two Connected Townships (Gosfield and Colchester), with list of grantees.
JOURNALS and Notes of David Thompson, 1797-1823.
JOURNALS and diaries of Public Land Surveyors, etc., as follows :—

No.	PLACE	DATE	SURVEYOR'S NAME
1	Aldborough	1797	Hambly & Law
2	"	1832	Peter Carroll
3	Alfred and Caledonia	1835	D. McDonell
4	Arthur	1846	A. McNab
5	Ashfield	1838	W. Hawkins
6	"	1836	
7	Bagot Blithefield, etc.	1839	Josias Richey
8	" " "	1840	" "
9	Balsam Lake	1834	Thomas Smith
10	" "	1835	J. Huston
11	Bathurst and Drummond	1816	W. Graves
12	" etc.	1831	Josias Richey
13	Bayham	1810	M. Burwell
14	Beckwith and Goulborne	1817	Jno. Ryder
15	Beckwith	1817	Willson Conger
16	Bedford	1832	S. M. Benson
17	Belleville	1816	S. Wilmot
18	Belmont	1852	Jno. K. Roche
19	Bentinck and Glenelg	1845	A. Vidal
20	Beverly	1843	P. V. Ellmore
21	Binbrook	1810	S. Wilmot
22	Blanford	1834	Peter Carroll
23	"	1834	W. Hawkins
24	"	1832	Lewis Burwell
25	"	1833	C. Rankin
26	Bonnechère River	1847	J. McNaughton
27	" "	1847	" "
28	Brant	1850	A. P. Brough
29	Brantford	1831	Lewis Burwell
30	"	1833	" "
31	"	1843	T. A. Blyth
32	"	1845	William Walker
33	Brock	1817	S. Wilmot
34	"	1817	" "
35	"	1828	Jno. Galbraith
36	Bronte	1834	W. Hawkins
37	Brooke	1832	Sam. Smith
38	Bruce	1851	A. P. Brough

Journals and diaries of Public Land Surveyors, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Place	Date	Surveyor's Name
39	Burgess	1812	Sherwood Reuben
40	Burlington Beach	1828	Jno. Goesman
41	Bytown Lot, Letter O.	1845	M. McDermott
42	" " " "	1846	Michl. "
43	Caistor	1848	T. Allchin
44	"	1849	" "
45	Caledonia	1828	Angus Cattanach
46	"	1829	" "
47	Camden	1807	S. Wilmot
48	"	1808	" "
49	"	1809	" "
50	Cameron's Island	1855	Jno. Reid
51	Cartwright	1816	S. Wilmot
52	"	1816	" "
53	Cavan	1817	" "
54	"	1817	" "
55	"	1817	" "
56	Cayuga	1834	Lewis Burwell
57	Charlottenburgh	1830	D. McDonald
58	"	1830	D. McDonell
59	Charlotteville	1797	Thomas Welch
60	"	1797	" "
61	"	1797	" "
62	"	1798	" "
63	"	1837	Peter Carroll
64	Chippewa Indian Reserves	1826	M. Burwell
65	" " "	1827-8	" "
66	Clarkville	1834	F. P. Rubidge
67	Clergy Reservation	1842	W. Walker
68	Colchester	1841	J. A. Wilkinson
69	Collingwood	1833	C. Rankin
70	"	1834	" "
71	Cornwall	1831	J. McNaughton
72	"	1846	W. Campbell
73	Cramahe	1824	Richard Birdsall
74	Crosby	1842	P. V. Ellmore
75	Crosby, South and North	1806	" " "
76	Crown Land	1832	C. Rankin
77	Dawn and Chatham	1833	B. Springer
78	Derby and Sullivan	1846	C. Rankin
79	Dereham, etc.	1799	W. Hambly
80	"	1799	" "
81	"	1810	S. Wilmot
82	"	1832	R. Mount
83	Dorchester and Oxford	1800	W. Hambly
84	Dorchester	1810	S. Wilmot
85	"	1810	" "
86	"	1847	William Smiley
87	Dover Filburg, etc.	1797	A. Iridell
88	Drummer	1831	F. P. Rubidge
89	Drummond	1816	Wilson Conger
90	"	1816	R. Sherwood
91	"	1816	Jno. Mackie
92	Durham Road	1848-9	A. P. Brough
93	" "	1849	" " "
94	Edwardsburg P. Lots	1816	W. Fraser
95	Egremont, etc.	1845	R. W. Kerr
96	Eldon	1830	C. Rankin
97	"	1841	S. Richardson
98	Elizabethtown	1799	Lewis Grant
99	"	1810	Reuben Sherwood

Journals and diaries of Public Land Surveyors, etc.—*Continued*

No.	Place	Date	Surveyor's Name
100	Elizabethtown	1818	John Booth
101	Emily	1818	S. Wilmot
102	Enniskillen	1832	E. Malcolm
103	"	1833	Lewis Burwell
104	Erie	1797	William Law
105	Errol	1835	Peter Carroll
106	Etobicoke	1834	William Hawkins
107	Finch	1815	Duncan McDonell
108	Fordwich	1856	Francis Jones
109	Fredericksburgh	1830	John McDonald
110	Glengary, St. Regis Ind. Land	1848	J. S. Bruce
111	Goulburn	1818	Wilson Conger
112	Gower S.	1830	James West
113	Grand River	1796	P. T. Welch
114	" "	1796	Thomas Welch
115	" "	1796	P. T. Welch
116	" "	1797	A. Jones
117	" "	1835	Peter Carroll
118	" "	1839	Lewis Burwell
119	Gwillimbury N.	1811	Saml. Wilmot
120	"	1824	J. G. Chewett
121	Haldimand	1795	Seth Watkins
122	Hallowell	1810	John Ryder
123	Hamilton City	1846	Peter Carroll
124	Hamilton and Hope	1795	William Hambly
125	Harwich	1845	A. P. Salter
126	Holland and Sullivan	1845	C. Rankin
127	Home and Newcastle	1802	John Stegman
128	" "	1804	" "
129	Hope	1845	Jno. H. Roche
130	Hungerford	1837	J. M. Benson
131	Indian Land	1830	Lewis Burwell
132	" "	1831	" "
133	" "	1833	William Hawkins
134	King	1838	Patrick Callaghan
135	Kingston	1817	Saml. Wilmot
136	" Town of	1818	" "
137	Kinloss	1852	E. R. Jones
138	Kitley	1815	R. Sherwood
139	Lindsay Town Plot	1834	J. Huston
140	" Park Lots	1846	John K. Roche
141	London Town	1826	M. Burwell
142	" "	1846	Peter Carroll
143	London Township	1810	M. Burwell
144	" "	1819	" "
145	Loughborough	1832	C. Rankin
146	Luther Township	1831	Lewis Burwell
147	Madawaska River	1847	Duncan McDonell
148	" "	1847-8	" "
149	Malahide	1810	M. Burwell
150	Malden	1831	Peter Carroll
151	Manvers	1816	Saml. Wilmot
152	"	1817	" "
153	Mara	1836	Robert Ross
154	Maryborough	1848	Patrick Callaghan
155	Matchedash Township	1836	James Hamilton
156	Monaghan	1817	Saml. S. Wilmot

Journals and diaries of Public Land Surveyors, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Place	Date	Surveyor's Name
157	Moore Township	1833	A. McIntosh
158	" Indian Reserve	1843	J. W. Keating
159	Mount Forest (Town)	1853	Francis Kerr
160	Murray Township	1816	John Ryder
161	" "	1834	J. P. Rubidge
162	Nepean	1846	Robert Bell
163	"	1846	" "
164	Newcastle	1831	C. Rankin
165	Niagara Township	1794	William Hambly
166	" "	1831	J. G. Chewett
167	" "	1834	J. W. Keating
168	" "	1834	William Hawkins
169	Nottawasaga	1832	Thomas Kelly
170	Oneida and Tuscarora	1841	William Walker
171	" "	1843	" "
172	Onondaga	1842	James Kirkpatrick
173	Orillia Town Plot	1139	Saml. Richardson
174	Osprey and Artemesia	1850	C. Rankin
175	Owen's Sound Road	1846	" "
176	Oxford	1815	William Grant
177	Oxford East	1832	Lewis Burwell
178	" "	1832	" "
179	Peel Township	1843	Robert Kerr
180	Pennetangushine	1808	Saml. Wilmot
181	Penetanguishene	1829	Saml. Richardson
182	"	1829	" "
183	"	1830	" "
184	"	1833	C. Rankin
185	Perth Settlement, etc.	1816	John Booth
186	" " "	1816	R. Sherwood
187	" " "	1816	" "
188	" " "	1816	J. B. Demers
189	" " "	1816	William Fraser
190	" " "	1816	Benj. Ecuyere
191	" " "	1816	R. B. Hay
192	" " "	1816	Duncan McDonell
193	" " "	1817	John Booth
194	" " "	1817	W. Conger
195	Petawawe	1847	J. R. Macdonell
196	Peterborough	1833	John Huston
197	"	1846	John Reid
198	Pickering and Whitby	1831	David Gibson
199	" "	1833	John Galbraith
200	Pittsburgh	1807	Reuben Sherwood
201	"	1807	" "
202	Portland	1808	S. Wilmot
203	Puslinch	1827	M. Burwell
204	"	1832	David Gibson
205	"	1828	" "
206	"	1831	" "
207	"	1831	" "
208	"	1832	" "
209	Rainham, etc.	1829	Samuel Smith
210	Rama	1834	J. W. Keating
211	Rawdon	1837	Saml. L. Benson
212	Reach	1810	S. Wilmot
213	Road Line (Etobicoke)	1814	Saml. Ridout
214	Ross and Westmeath	1831	John McNaughton
215	Ross, Westmeath and Pembroke	1834	" "

Journals and diaries of Public Land Surveyors, etc.—*Concluded.*

No.	Place	Date	Surveyor's Name
216	St. Clair and Tract N. of Huron	1829	R. Mount
217	St. Vincent	1835	C Rankin
218	Salt Heet Bd. Line	1830	H. Black
219	Sarnia	1842	John Omara
220	Sault Ste. Marie	1846	Alex. Vidal
221	" " " Exam.	1846	" "
222	Seneca	1842	James Kirkpatrick
223	Seymour, pt. of 7 and 8 Conc.	1843	A. Campbell
224	Sherbrooke	1817	John Booth
225	Shrewsbury	1844	R. Parr
226	Sidney	1831	C. Rankin
227	Smith	1816	S. Wilmot
228	"	1818	" "
229	"	1819	" "
230	" lots in	1830	R. Birdsall
231	Somerville	1835	John Smith
232	"	1855	M. Deane
233	Sophiasburg	1831	P. V. Elmore
234	"	1832	Wilson Conger
235	Southwold Yarmouth	1809	M. Burwell
236	Sydenham	1840	C. Rankin
237	"	1840	" "
238	"	1842	" "
239	"	1845	" "
240	"	1852	" "
241	Talbot Road (Middleton)	1810	M. Burwell
242	" " N. Branch	1811	" "
243	" " West	1811	" "
244	" "	1816	" "
245	" " and Whamcliffe	1824	" "
246	Toronto Resv. Gov. Bldg.	1810-1	S. Wilmot
247	Toronto and Sydenham Road	1849	C. Rankin
248	Townsend	1828-30	M. Burwell
249	Thurlow	1817	S. Wilmot
250	"	1817	" "
251	" (8th and 9th Con.)	1832	S. M. Benson
252	" (8th Con.)	1832	S. Benson
253	Uxbridge	1804-5	Saml. Wilmot
254	Verulam	1826.	John Huston
255	Wainfleet	1811	M. Burwell
256	Wallace	1853	Eliakim Malcolm
257	Walsingham, 1, 2, 3	1809	M. Burwell
258	Walsingham, etc.	1796	W. Hambly
259	Wellesley	1843	William Walker
260	Westminster	1810	S. Z. Watson
261	"	1812	Mahlon Burwell
262	"	1820	" "
263	Wilmot (Crown Reserve in)	1828	John Goesman
264	Windham	1797	W. Hambly
265	Woodstock	1830	M. Burwell
266	"	1843	Peter Carroll
267	Woodstock Town	1844	Onesiphorus Bartley
268	Yarmouth	1799	A. Jones
269	"	1800	" "
270	Yonge and Lansdown	1811	R. Sherwood
271	York, Mill Res. adjacent to Town of	1831	T. G. Chewett
	AFFIDAVITS		
272	On Lots 39 and 40, Conc. A, Nepean	1845	R. Bell

Miscellaneous Papers (Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, *continued*): –

Account, duplicate of, Joseph Kilborn against Government. 1792.
Affidavit of James Pitney, re Larceny. 1799.
" " Joseph Wilson, re assistance to his wife by Dr. Tiffany. 1797.
Application, form of, for purchase of Pub. Lands. 1797.
Attorney General vs. G. Lee—Notice of Trial. 1830.
Bank of Canada vs. John Lowe—Writ of Execution. 1829.
" vs. R. Lapp—Costs, fees, &c. 1829.
Bill: An Act to amend the Acts re to Land Surveyors. 1853.
Brief for J. Cartwright—Palmer vs. Gordan, Midland Dis. 1853.
Case in A.S.—Yates vs. Ashurst. 1823.
Certificates to Ashal Wright & David Robertson, U.E.L., for 200 acres of land in Cornwall Tp. 1785.
" to Nathaniel Pettit, for 200 acres of land Nos. 5 & 6, Home Dist., Quebec. 1794.
" to Andrew Young, for 50 acres of land, pt. of Lot 2 in Pakenham Tp. and Bathurst Dist. 1823.
" to Richard Young, for 50 acres of land in Pakenham Tp. Bathurst Dist. 1823.
" to Charles Young, for 50 acres of land in Pakenham Tp. Bathurst Dist. 1823.
" of John Loyde, M.P. and late Surgeon St. Clair Volunteers in favour of Patk. Cuggy, incapacitated through an injury to his leg while in service and unable to earn a livelihood. 1839.
" from W. Millar, Adj., &c., in favour of Patk. Cuggy as to his having been a good soldier. 1839.
" from S. P. Hurd in favour of John Rose for 100 acres of land. 1834.
" Memm. of D. R. Clinch's certificate. 1796.
" from five settlers in favour of Alexander Summers and family. 1795.
" of service in Militia to E. Lamorandière from D. Mitchell. 1814.
" of Jonathan Greely P.L.S.—Land surveyed in Ameliasburgh. 1806.
" re Oath of Allegiance of D. Holley. 1811.
" " " " " " C. Hampshire. 1808.
" " " " " " J. Love. 1810.
" " " " " " J. Elwes. 1819.
Circular to intending settlers, G. Jackson. 1848.
" " " " G. Snider. 1848.
" Canada Life Assurance Company. 1849.
Complaint, Recognizance, &c. 1795.
" of A. Bouteiller vs. J. B. Couturier for Assault and Threats. 1799.
" of E. Turner & J. Harkley vs. Mr. Iredell, P.L.S. 1805.
Deposition of J. Cornwall, of New Settlement, before W. Harky & J. Askin, J.Ps., at Detroit. 1795.
" of J. Durham, re one Forsyth and one L. Barns. 1798.
" of Sergeant T. Lawson, re smuggling. 1798.
" of S. Moss, re an order in Council granting land to his son Peter Moss. 1833.
" re the death of an Indian of Western Dis. 1792.
Deed, cancelled—to be claimed, Hon. Col. T. Fraser. 1828.
Descriptions, Rough Statement of, Chewett & Ridout. 1802-3.
District of Gaspe, respecting the, Mr. Finlay. 1793.
Drain of F. McCanty's land, Papers rel. to. 1835.
Examination of G. Wilson, &c., for Assault. 1835.
" of H. Smith, for Abuse, &c. 1797.
" voluntary, of D. Cameron, of New Settlement, before J. Askin & W. Harky, J.Ps., at Detroit. 1795.
Fees, Clerk's, Case of M. Van Koughnet vs. R. Warffe. 1794.
Free Grant of land, Reference for Patent, blank form. 1794.
Gazette, Upper Canada. 1842.
Grants of Land, schedule of, for which full fees have been paid. 1802.

Grants of Land to Hon. T. Scott. 1805.
" " " list of. 1802.
Huron District, Road Contracts, Return No. 1. 1846.
" " " " " " continued. 1846.
Indian Reservation, Eastern District, J. L. Bruce, Cornwall, transmitting plan, report, &c., of. 1848.
Instructions, 5th Article of, from S. Holland, P.L.S. 1786.
Land Board Locations, Reg. 1804.
Law Suit: The King vs. T. Dorlands & P. Vanalstine. 1797.
Legislative Assembly, Resolution asking certain Returns. 1847.
Letter, P. Robinson to W. Chewett, praying to locate Hugh McMurry on N. ½ of lot 3, Con. 5, Thorah Tp. 1830.
" E. B. Littlehales to J. White, Atty. Genl., re prosecution against Mr. Dun. 1795.
" H. Smith to W. McIntyre, asking the permit of locating certain lands. 1821.
" J. Emerson to D. W. Smith, re a grant of land. 1795.
" W. Graham to D. W. Smith, re certificates for lands. 1795.
" J. Gray to David Smith, re a certificate asked by one Bradt. 1795.
" R. I. D. Gray to D. W. Smith, re lands in Cornwall and River Rideau. 1795.
" J. Green to Adj. & Lieut. J. McGill, re settlement of Neapean Township. 1795.
" J. Clark to T. W. Smith, giving the necessary amount of cordwood for heating a house during one year. 1795.
" J. B. Rousseau to D. W. Smith, re a bill to be paid. 1795.
" R. Clinch to J. McKay, re lands. 1795.
" B. Seymour to L. Herchmer, to be relieved from bond for timber duties. 1852.
" A. G. Chisholm from R. H. Brown, re Chief J. Macaulay's Rep. on Indian Affairs. 1899.
" D. Richard to Hon. R. Baldwin, M.P.P., soliciting his aid to get his brother's land restored to him. 1849.
" J. Green to R. I. D. Gray, Sol. Genl., asking to enquire at Mr. T. Slatter's about E. Billing's conduct. 1800.
" Chas. Jones to H. Boulton, re Returns of jud. Sale: 1829.
" to Sol. General, about difficulties with the Bank of Upper Canada vs. J. Lowe. 1829.
" J. Lowe to Atty. General, Enquiries in his case with the Bank of Upper Canada. 1829.
" H. Proctor to T. Ridout, Surv. Genl., re lost plan of Amhersburg. 1813.
" J. N. Maiberley to John Maiberley, re Grinsby Gore. 1837.
" respecting the Report of the Land Committee on Major Holland's letter. 1792
" inclosing the Report of the Land Committee on Major Holland's letter. 1792.
" to Mr. W. Dibble at St. John. 1792.
" of D. W. Smith, expressing gratitude, &c. 1797.
" transmitting Return of Militia Flank Companies, &c. 1848.
" French, re lines for lands in Quebec. 1792.
" to Chief Secretary with a copy of list No. 4 Allowed Claims. 1841.
" of Surveyor General, re survey, Block D, Sophiasburg. 1832.
" from H. Lee to Council, recommending the adoption of the proposal of some Indian Chiefs, for a tract of land in the Township of St. Clair. 1840.
" from D. Cowan, re land granted to him by Gov. 1795.
" from J. Colloer. re lands for his son, &c. 1795.
" respecting Duty on goods. 1822.
" copies of, from Mr. Palmer with information re Reserves on Lake Superior. 1857.
" respecting the survey of the Indian Reserve and the Township of Godmanchester. 1851.
" requesting the Records of the *Foi & Homage*, for compiling a new map of the French Grants. 1792.
" from General Christie, re the Boundaries of his land on River Chambly. 1792.
" re the boundary line between the Indian Reservation of Dundee and the Township of Godmanchester. 1852.
" Patent, for leasing the King's Posts to the Hudson Bay Company. 1842.
List No. 4, distribution of copies. 1841.

Location Ticket, granting 100 acres of land to Chas. Doyle, cancelled. 1831.
" " to I. Chester for 100 acres of land in the Township of Mariposa and Durham Co. 1819.
" " to J. Daily for 100 acres of land in the Township of Eldon and County of Durham. 1831.
" " to J. Hunter for lot 18 in the Township of Mulmer and County of Simcoe. 1825.
" " to W. Hall for 100 acres of land, lot 11, in the Township of Essa and County of Simcoe. 1831.
" " to T. H. Willson for 100 acres of land in the Township of Tosorontio and Co. of Simcoe.
Locations made in Surveyor General's Office. 1816.
Memorandum of lots 30, 31 and 32 in the Township of Trafalgar. 1826.
Memorial to Governor General from C. L. Herchmer, Thurlow. 1852.
Minutes of Council, copy of, made upon application of Mr. R. Daverne, re lot 3, Harvey Street in the Town of Perth. 1830.
" of Council, extract from, Grants of 700 acres of land to each of the following named Gents: N. McLean, R. Hamilton, N. Pettit, J. Burk, J. Warren and Philip Stedman. 1788.
Mortgage, D. S. Shoemaker to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. 1858.,
New England Co., re lands at Otamobee Lake. 1835.
Notice to persons indebted to Government for lands. 1868.
" of Sale: Lots in Hospital Reservation. 1819.
Oath of Office of J. Lawrence, pathmaster. 1811.
Pay List, copy of. 1792.
Petition, asking that monuments be established at the Boundary line between York and Markham Townships. 1838.
" of T. Clark for 2 lots had by deed from Indian Chiefs at River à la Tranche. 1838.
" of J. Mignault and others of Richelieu & Verchères. 1853.
Peter Lossing, re Gore in Norwich, with description. 1853.
Petition of A. W. Frecar Lieut.-H.P., 30th Foot, praying that P. Cuggy be granted 100 acres of land. 1840.
" of the Bush Settlers to J. Durand, M.P., praying that their lands be surveyed out in 200 acres lots and sold on easy terms. 1840.
" of W. Harrison for a grant of land as petty Officer in the Navy. 1835.
" from Goderich to His Excellency the Governor General: praying that the Church of England may have the control over the disposition and management of her share of the Clergy Reserves. 1835.
" from Peterborough and Vicinity to His Excellency the Governor General: praying that the Church of England may have the control of her share of the Clergy Reserves. 1835.
" to the Ontario Government from the early Settlers of the Township of Elderslie in the County of Bruce: praying that a fund be restored for the making, maintaining, &c., of roads in the said County. 1869.
" to the Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada from W. Hedge and W. Lyman of Montreal: praying that a deed be ordered for a lot to the Protestant Episcopal Church Church Commissioners. 1833.
" to the Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada from R. Stanton, re a lot: one acre of land. 1835.
" to Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada from D. O'Brien, re deed for lot No. 6 in the Town of London for the Episcopal Church Members. 1833.
" of F. T. Wilkes and others re survey of land known as Eagle's Nest. 1845.
Power of Attorney: Henry Cawthra to John Bell. 1847.
Recognizance: J. Hamon, A. McDonell and S. McNabb, for John Haman's appearance at the next Court, S. P. 1799.
" for the appearance of Miles Beach at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. 1799.
Remarks re the Shore of Lake Ontario from Niagara to Black River in Hungry Bay. 1794.
Report, of Islands, Midland District. 1796.

Retainer, &c., Muir vs. Palmer. 1796.
Return No. 2, Colborne Road, Huron District. 1846.
" for Timber cut under License. 1864.
St. Regis Indians: Papers relating to their Land in the Eastern District. 1864.
Schedule of Lots in the 1st Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg. 1830.
Statement of quantity of Land granted to the U.E. Loyalist Claimants in the United States, viz: 1,987,400. Montreal. 1849.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Current Departmental Reports.

Originals of Documents relating to the Arbitrations between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, containing:

Schedule No. 1.—The First Award. The Interest Question, 2nd November, 1893:
" 2.—Award relating to Interest on Overdrafts, 31 August, 1894;
" 3.—Award. Indian Annuities, Huron and Superior, 13th February, 1895;
" 4.—Award. Hamilton Coupons, 26th March, 1895;
" 5.—The Supreme Court of Canada: The Dominion of Canada v. the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Judgment 6th May, 1895;
" 6.—Order relating to making up the accounts, May 20th, 1895;
" 7.—Award dated 13th November, 1895;
" 9.—The Accountants' Report, being an original document, belonging to the Honourable A. M. Ross, 30 January, 1896;
" 10.—Common School Award, No. 1, 6 February, 1896;
" 11.—Award on the Acconntant's Reports, 20 June, 1896;
" 13.—Common School Award, No. 2, published 23 December, 1896:
" 14.—Award. Jurisdiction McGreevy, Solicitor-General Cockburn, John Stewart, 15 May, 1897;
" 15.—Order, Who is a Treaty Indian and without incurring loss; 7 January, 1898;
" 16.—Award. McGreevy, Ward and O'Leary, Garth, 7 January 1898.
" 17.—Award. Conjoint Liability, 7 January, 1898;
" 18.—Judgment on Appeal of Arbitrators, 14 June, 1898;
" 19.—Supreme Court; Quebec v. Dominion of Canada and Ontario: re Indian Claims for increased annuities under the Robinson Treaties. Minutes of Judgment, 7 October, 1898;
" 20.—The Question of Interest on international payments. Award, 2nd December, 1898;
" 21.—Common School Fund No. 3. Award on the division of the income of the Common School Fund, 22nd March, 1899;
" 22.—Order confirming statements fyled in Robinson, Huron and Superior Treaties, "without incurring loss," 27 April, 1899;
" 23.—Printed Copy of Award respecting Common School Fund, dated 21st October, 1899;
" 24.—Supreme Court Judgment, Ontario v. Quebec. Common School Fund. Appeal 2, 1st May, 1900;
" 25.—Huron and Superior Indian Annuities. Final Award, 1st August, 1900;
" 26.—Province of Canada Account, Award 1st August, 1900;
" 27.—Province of Ontario Award of 1st August, 1900;
" 28.—The 18th Award, being Common School Award No. 5, and the Arbitrators' Reasons, 13 September, 1900;
" 29.—Arbitration on Public Accounts, 19th Award, 9 May, 1901;
" 30.—Oral Judgment, on application by Dominion to have capital of Trust Funds applied in extinction of Provincial Debt, 22nd August, 1901;

Printed Pamphlet: "The Awards upon Arbitrations relating to the Accounts between the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Canada, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec," 1895;

Synopsis of the Awards of the Orders made by the Arbitrators to carry said Awards into effect: also the Judgments of the Supreme Court and Privy Council in respect of the Appeals against said awards: with index to Schedule.

Railway Papers.

Petitions, plans, papers, accounts, etc,, relating to grants by the Province to the following railways:—

Belleville and North Hastings Railway; Canada Air Line; Canada Central Railway; Canada Southern Railway; Credit Valley Railway; Dresden Oil Spring Railway; Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway; Hamilton and Northwestern Railway; Huron and Erie Railway; Huron and Quebec Railway; Lake Simcoe Junction Railway; Prince Arthur's Landing Railway; Prince Edward County Railway; South Western Railway; Stratford and Lake Huron Railway; Toronto and Nipissing Railway. Trent Valley Railway; Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway; Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway; Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway; Victoria Railway; Midland Railway; Montreal and City of Ottawa Railway; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway; Norfolk Railway; Northern Railway; Northern Extension Railway; North Simcoe Railway; Ontario Mineral Railway; Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway; Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway; Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway;

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Estimates, 1905. Public Accounts, 1905. The Budget Statement, 1905.

PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT.

Current Departmental Reports, papers re early colonization Roads, etc.

RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

(**Chronologically Arranged.**)

YEAR.

1665-6. Papers relating to De Courcelles' and De Tracy's Expeditions. First Forts erected on the Iroquois River. Routes leading to the Iroquois Country. The War and Treaties of Peace between the French and the Iroquois. A relation of the Governor of Cannada, his march with 600 volunteers into ye Territoryes of His Royal Highness the Duke of York in America. [London Doc. II.] Extract from Paris Doc. I. Acte of possession by Sieur Du Bois in the name of the King (of France) of the forts taken from the Iroquois. Letters.—Gov. Nicolls to Chev. Tracy at Quebec; M. Talon to M. Colbert; M. Tracy to Gov. Nicolls.

1685-1688. Papers relating to M. de Denonnville's Expedition to the Genesee Country and Niagara. Paris Doc. III. and IV., London Doc. V. and IX., Council Min. V.

1696. Papers re Frontenac's Expedition against the Onondaga Indians; Coll. Fletcher to the Lords of the late committee; Expedition to Albany; Letter from Coll. Fletcher to Mr. Blaithwayte, a Journall of what passed in the Expedition of His Excellency Coll. Benjamin Fletcher, Captaine Engall and Governor in Chiefe of the Province of New Yorke, etc., to Albany to renew the covenant chain with the five Canton Nations of Indians and Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges and Sennekes; Extract of Gov. Fletcher's Speech at the opening of the 4th sess. Prov. Assembly, 16 October, 1696.

1708-45. Autographs. Francois D'Ailleboust sieur de Madeline son of Jean Baptiste D'Ailleboust, Ignace Reini D'Ailleboust de Perigny son of Jean Baptiste Theophile Barthe. He was Armourer to the King, he married a daughter of Chas. Alavoine and was also Surgeon Major of Three Rivers, Louis Audet Perrecot sieur de Bayllene. Ensign of the Troops of Marines, Madelienne Chrestien, his wife, Aubert de Beaucort.

YEAR.	
1776. 4 July.	The unanimous declaration of the Thirteen States of America, in Congres. (facsimile).
1786.	Despatches to the Dep. Surveyor, Genl. Hoop.
1786. 6 Nov.	Request by His Excellency Lord Dorchester for Reports, Courts of Justice, Military.
1787.	Advertisement re New Settlement.
1787.	Sketch of Elizabeth Fares, a pioneer settler of Wainfleet, Niagara District.
[ ]	Calculation of the Township of Dover: of the miles of lines and of the Reserves.
1787. 2 June.	Extract from the Minutes of the Council at Quebec re the arrival of several hundreds of persons from North Britain, and the assigning of locations to them.
1787-1788.	Accounts of Alexander Aitkin, D.P.S. for the District of Mecklenburg.
1788.	Report from W. Chewett, P.L.S., re work performed in the District of Lunenburg during summer.
1788. 3 Mar.	Deputy Surveyor Frey to S. G. Holland re Surveys at Niagara.
1788. 18 May.	Statement of work necessary to be done to complete the Loyalist Settlements.
1788. 4 June.	Letter from John Collins, D.G.S., to William Chewett, re surveys on the South Side of Lake St. Francis.
1788.	Alexander Aitkin, D.P.S. to John Collins, D.S.G., re progress of surveys in Mecklenberg, 15th and 23rd September.
1788. 23 June.	Minute of Committee of Council transmitted to Lord Dorchester, re cost of Surveys in Mecklenberg, 15th and 23rd September.
1788. 30 June.	Letter from John Collins, D.S.G. to Mr. William Chewett, re surveys between Elizabethtown and Pitsburg below Kingston.
1788. 4 Sept.	Memorial from Captain Daniel Robertson, Colonel Allan McLean and others, officers in the late 84th Regiment of Foot, re adjustment of lands granted for services.
1788. 1 Sept.	Despatch—Dorchester to John Collins, re appointment of the Reverend Mr. Stuart and others as a Board to enquire into the character and loyalty of applicants for land in Mecklenberg.
1788. 8 Sept.	Despatch—Dorchester to John Collins, re appointment of a Board to examine the claims and character of Loyalists coming into the District of Lunenberg.
1788. 24 Nov.	Letter from Alexander Aitkin, D.S.G. to Hon. John Collins, re surveys and plans of Sydney, Thurlo and Richmond.
1788. 5 Oct.	Despatch by Dorchester to John Collins, Esq., re Land Board of Mecklenberg.
1788. 15 Dec.	Letter from Ph. P. Lansingh to John Collins, re Commission of Sheriff for Kingston, Ont. and grant of lands.
1788. 29 Dec.	Order in Council *re* location of 450 acres Indian Lands near Edwardsburg.
1788. 29 Dec.	O. C. in favour of Sir John Johnson and heirs of Guy Johnston *re* lands on the Ottawa River.
1788. 29 Dec.	Extract from the Minutes of Council, at Quebec, *re* grant to the Sons of Capt. Caldwell, late of Butler's Rangers, of a certain Marsh at Detroit.
1789.	Extracts from Minutes of Council *re* lands to John Stegman.
1789	Report to Lord Dorchester of the number of persons employed in the Surveyor General's Department.
1789.	A U. E. L. application and certificate.
1790.	Letter from John Collins to Alex. Aitkin, D. Surveyor for the District of Mecklenberg.
1790.	Extract from the Report of a Committee of the whole Legislative Council *re* the High Roads and Bridges in the Central Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

YEAR.	
1790, 5 Sep.	Letter from Thomas Aston Coffin to John Collins, Esq., *re* Detroit Surveys.
1790, 10 Oct.	Accounts of John Collins, D.S.G., with the Government.
1790.	Certificate to Stephen Secord for a lot of 200 acres in Tp. No. 1, District of Nassau.
1790.	List of Reduced officers of Provincial Corps who, by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Order in Council of 28th Oct., 1788, and 21 July, 1790, have been put on a footing with the reduced officers of the late 84th Regiment relative to grants of waste lands of the Crown.
[ ]	Roll of Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalion of H M. late Royal Regiment of New York, whereof Sir John Johnson, Kt. and Bart., was Lieut. Colonel Commandant.
1792.	Order in Council and Description of a lot of land granted to John Secord, Sr.
1792.	Granting John Secord, Jr., 193 acres of land in the Tp. of Newark.
1792.	Letter, Col. England to Lt. W. D.Smith, A.S.G., *re* lands in Western District, Detroit.
1792.	Deposition of Rowland Windham, Surgeon Mate 5th Regt., Detroit.
1792.	Complaint of Alexis Réaume vs. Wawanisi (an Indian) for Assault with intent to murder. (French).
1792.	Recognizance, David Clarke, George Cottman and John Mills.
1792, 17 Mar.	Letter from His Excellency Lt.-Gov. J. G. Simcoe, dated Quebec, respecting the boundaries of lands purchased from the Messessaga Indians on the 2nd May, 1784, between the Lakes Ontario and Erie and the River La Tranche.
1792, 20 Oct.	Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Simcoe to Samuel Holland, Esq., Surveyor General *re* small promontory in front of Johnstown, now Cornwall, claimed by Lt.-Col. James Gray.
1793.	Report to Lt.-Gov. A. Clarke *re* Reservation to be made in the Royal Grants from the Crown to the Protestant Clergy.
1793.	Petty Larceny, John Thorn vs. James Pitney.
1793.	Memorandum, *re* the Inhabitants of L'Assomption Settlement, Sandwich.
1793.	Letter, Sally Ainse to D. W. Smith *re* lands.
1793.	Letter, Patrick McNiff to Lt.-Col. England, *re* lands.
1793.	Letter, Abraham Pastorius to H. E. the Governor-General, *re* lands.
1793, 31 Jan.	Deposition respecting the murder of an Indian at Michilemackenac. William Roe, Detroit.
1793, 9 July.	Despatch from the Surveyor-General to His Excellency Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor L. C., *re* lands to Abraham Pastorius.
1793.	Order in Council granting 5,000 acres to the Widow and family of the late Governor Hay, of Detroit.
1793-99.	Memo. *re* Roads in Town and Township of York.
1794.	**Manuscript Proceedings of the House of Assembly** of Upper Canada, THIRD SESSION, First Meeting of Legislature. 2nd June 34, Geo. III., 3rd June 1794, 4th June 1794, 5th June 1794, 6th June 1794, 7th June 1794, (8th June Sunday), 9th June 1794, 10th June 1794, 11th June 1794, (docketed, For Mr. Phelps, House of Assembly.)
1794, 17 Oct.	Presentment of Jurors,—J. Schieffelin, Foreman, *re* condition of Detroit, dated, Jury Room, Detroit.
1794, 4 Feb.	Order by Simcoe, to John McGill, Esq.. to supply Capt. Joseph Brant and Daniel, two Mohawk chiefs, rifles from the Government Stores at Newark, from Edward J. Hearn, Esq., Barrister, Toronto.
1795, 17 Aug.	Deed of 1200 acres to Prideaux Selby, Esq.: (tattered, but legible).
[ ]	Discharge as a Subaltern, from General Haldimand to Samuel Ross, and transfer of land by the latter to James Sutherland.

YEAR.	
1796.	Certificate of Grant to Mary Robins, Kingston, Ont.
29 Jan.	Jurors' True Bill *re* Murder of David Lynd on the River a la Tranche, District of Hesse.
1796, 26 Oct.	Certificate of location to John Henry Kohman, Pittsburg, Ont. Signed D. W. Smith.
1797.	Memorandum, *re* Mr. Iredell's letter.
1797.	Document. Answers to MINUTES of SEARCH, Kingston, Midland District, *re* claimants for grants of land.
1797, 20 Feb.	Warrants issued from the Council Office granting lands in U. C.
1799.	Papers of Sam. McBride, Trafalgar, Niagara District, *re* School business, teachers' agreement, wages, etc. Contributed by Wm. Cully, Deer Park, Ont.
1799.	Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Home District, Richard Beasley, Foreman.
1800.	Settlers from Nova Scotia, for Grant of Land in the London District.
1800–1802.	Duncan Cameron to Thomas Markland, detailed account for merchandise.
1801.	Report of Claims allowed by the Land Commissioners at Niagara, 1801, 1802.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* the Inspector General's Statement of Survey Money.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* the distance across the Bay at York.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* the land claimed from Major Rogers.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* Lieut. Young's Lands.
1802.	Memorandum, *re* Public Accounts.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* the proportion of the Acre and the Arpent.
1802.	Memorandum, *re* lands described to Captain Peter Ruttan.
1803.	Information, etc. The King vs. Brigham.
1803.	Memorandum, *re* W. Sutherland's lands.
1803.	Grant to Hon. Robert Hamilton, Joseph Forsyth, William Atkinson, John Cumming and John Ferguson, in trust for the inhabitants of the town of Kingston,—the piece of ground reserved for a market place and the water lots adjoining.
1804.	Memorandum, *re* land error made in description of.
1804–1869.	**Larratt Smith, LL.D., Toronto.** Documents and Deeds *re* Land to family of General Benedict Arnold in Upper Canada. Directory of Toronto, etc.
1805.	Papers, *re* the survey of the Attorney-General's Lots.
[ ]	Letter, Mr. Speaker Street, *re* Helliger and Mulhollon's lands.
1807.	Draft of a lease of the River Humber to Andrew Clark.
1807, 7 April.	Bond. John Cameron and Duncan Cameron, York, Ont.
1808.	Letter from Hon. Timothy Pickering *re* the imminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war.
1808.	Receipt from John Small to Messrs. Ridout & Chewett for 4 quires of paper, to be returned.
1808.	Memorandum, *re* Records: where they are to be found.
1809.	Receipt for Nicolas Schaffer's deed by John Brownell.
1809, 4 Jan.	A. Marlett, Flamboro West, to Duncan Cameron, York, *re* Settler's Account.
1809.	Receipt from J. Small to Messrs. Chewett & Ridout, for half a quire of paper, folio post, to be returned.
1810.	Letter, John Symington to W. Chewett, *re* R. Thompson's Lot No. 46 in the in the Township of Niagara.
1810.	Letter, W. Chewett to S. S. Wilmott, stating that the Road to Ashbridges must be first carried into execution.
1810.	Survey of a road from the town of York to Mr. Ashbridge's. Samuel S. Wilmot
[ ]	Grants to Schools and Colleges.
1810, 3 Oct.	Award of Arbitrators in *re* Timothy Wheeler and Josiah Willmot, York, Ont., incomplete.

YEAR.	
1810.	Samuel Hutt, Ancaster, Ont., to Duncan Cameron, Esquire, *re* purchase of flour.
1811.	W. McGillivray, for the North-west Company, for a grant of certain lands. Penetanguishene & Kempenfeldt.
1812.	Address to the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on the war with Great Britain. Joseph Quincy.
1812.	Minutes of Meeting of the Principal Inhabitants of the Town of York and its
15 Dec.	vicinity. Hon. Ch. Justice Scott, Chairman, *re* Formation of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada.
	branches in Glengarry, by the Rev. John Bethune, first settled Presbyterian
1815.	Pastoral Address (M.S.) to the Presbyterian Congregation at Williamstown and its
16 Sep.	Minister in Upper Canada. Donated by Major Donald Murdoch Robertson. 48th Highlanders, Toronto.
1816.	Public Notice to Sons or Daughters of U.E. Loyalists, giving certain instructions.
1816.	O.C. granting a lease of the ferry between Kingston and Grande Isle, *alias* Wolfe Island.
[ ]	Memo of the Early Principal Roads throughout the Province of U.C.
[ ]	Table showing the rent to be paid in cash or wheat on every 5 acres from 200 to 400 acres settlement.
1817.	Reports on Roads, &c., in Markham, by Capt. Fenwick.
1817.	Return *re* Roads in Gwillimbury, by Capt. Travers.
1817.	Return of Roads, Cross-roads, &c., in East Gwilliambury.
1817.	Return of Roads in 8th, 9th and 10th Concessions of Markham.
1817.	Return *re* Roads in the Township of Vaughan.
[ ]	Plan *re* Roads in Markham
[ ]	Plan showing roads in the Township of Darlington, Clarke & Hope, by S. Wilmot, P.L.S.
1817.	Letter, Lieut. James Miles to Col. Chewett, *re* roads.
1818.	The Gleaner and Niagara Newspaper, Vol. II, No. 2, 10th Dec. 1818; No. 36, do., 5th Aug., 1819; No. 48, do., 28th Oct., 1819. Contributed by Mrs. McCully, Deer Park, Ont.
1819.	Commission under the Alien Act. District of London. James Mitchell and George C. Salmon.
[ ]	An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and to regulate the Court of Appeal. Original draft MS. (no date).
1820.	Granting John Oliver a lease of the Ferry across Rideau Lake on the road from Brockville to Perth.
1821.	Memo relative to the Reservations for the Crown and Clergy for the Six Nations Lands in the County of Lincoln.
1821,	Letter from Geo. A. Jones, Albany, to Francis P. Jones, Montreal, *re* business
16 Feb.	and politics.
1821.	Letter, Henry Ewing to Thomas Ridout, Esq., *re* Roads in the Townships of Haldimand and Cramahe.
1821.	Account of Land located by Mr. Burwell in the Township of Carradoc.
1821.	Memorandum, *re* Roads, &c., in Middlesex, R. Burwell.
1821.	Memorandum, *re* Survey by Mr. Burwell.
1822.	Return from John Booth to Thomas Ridout, Esq., *re* Roads.
[ ]	Return of Roads, &c.. in Vaughan, by Lieut. Schultz.
[ ]	Roads, &c., in the Townships of Longueuil and Hawkesbury.
[ ]	Report upon surveying by Mr. Aitken.
1822.	Account of Goods seized by John Chisholm, Collector of Customs at Burlington Outlet.
1823.	Letter appointing the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan President of the Board for the General Superintendence of Education. Board: The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, President; Hon. J. Wells, Hon. G. H. Markland, Rev. R. Addison, J. B. Robinson and T. Ridout.

YEAR.	
1823.	Despatches, &c., *re* a grant of 6,000 acres to Hon. Wm. McGillivray.
1823.	List of gentlemen at the Bar of the Bench according to their standing.
1823.	In B. A. S., John James Luttrell vs. Wm. Butterworth. Trinity Term 3rd year Society. Libel.
1823.	Deed for lands to Hon. Col. Neil McLean, Cornwall, from John McLean.
18 July.	Kingston.
1824.	Memorandum, *re* Roads, Bye-paths, Rivers, Lakes, Churches, Grist and Saw Mills, &c.
1825.	R. Shirriff, respecting Timber Supply.
1826.	Instructions respecting the collection of Timber Dues.
1826.	Autograph of Sir Perigrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.
[ ]	Order signed by Sir John Colborne, as Colonel commanding the 52nd Regiment. N. D.
1827.	Crown grant in favor of James Sinclair, Kingston, from J. W. Seymour Corley, Toronto.
1828.	The Observer, York, Vol. VIII, No. 49, containing speech by Rev. John Strachan,
14 Apl.	D.D., on the Clergy Reserves, contributed by Mrs.
1829.	Oath of John Weel & George Bullock declaring that no improvement has been made on Lot 23 in the 1st Conc. of the Township of Adjula.
1829.	Memorandum, *re* Road Bills, &c.
[ ]	Memorandum of Solomon Ball, claiming the N. ½ of Lot 23 in the 2nd Concession of Ernest Town.
[ ]	Memorandum, calculations of Lord Selkirk's Tract on the Grand River, to find out an error.
1829.	Certificate for Prize money to Timothy Collins, of H.M.S. Rammillies.
1830.	Memorandum, *re* Townships in the London & Western Districts which have been contracted for by Mr. Burwell, showing those which have not yet been returned.
1830.	Rachel Robinette vs. Abijah Lewis, for dower in certain lands.
1831.	Draft of Mr. H. Burwell for 700 acres of land in South Walden.
1831-1876.	Edwards, W. Minutes, Reports and Papers *re* Mechanic's Institute, Toronto, from J. P. Edwards, Toronto.
1832.	Letter. A. Campbell to S. P. Hurd, requesting to postpone the survey of Seymour Tp.
1832.	Narrative *re* Estate of Angus Shaw, of the Canadian North West Fur Company: copies of papers and comments thereon by Alexander Darroch, of St. Thomas, Ont.
1832.	Discharged Soldiers' location ticket. Patrick Missett.
1832.	Address to the York Mechanics' Institution by Dr. Dunlop.
1833.	Particulars of Roup Sale (with prices received) of David Graham, prior to emi-
18 Apl.	grating with his family to Ontario. Donated by John Burns. Whitby, Ont.
1833.	Letter, S. P. Hurd to James West, *re* Land.
1833.	Letter from A. Campbell to S. P. Hurd, *re* lands in the Township of Seymour.
1834.	Notice of meeting of the Heads of Families of the City of Toronto, with the
11 Aug.	resolutions passed and list of subscriptions made at same "for the relief of the orphans and widows left destitute by the deaths caused by the prevailing malady." Signed, JOHN STRACHAN.
1834.	Disbursements, collecting Crown Timber Dues at Bytown.
1834.	Certificate that WILLIAM HARRISON served as Quarter Master in the R.N. on the
30 Jun.	Lakes of Canada.
1835.	Certificate that William Harrison has taken the oath of allegiance before Thomas
28 Oct.	Markland.
1835.	Colored Population of South-western Ontario, facts *re* Patrick Shirreff, Farmer, Mungo's Wells, East Lothian. Donated by the Rev. Thomas Natress, B.A., Amherstburg.

YEAR.	
1835.	Exploration of the Northward Shore of Lake Huron. Official Correspondence and Instructions to Lieut. Carthew, R.E.
1835.	Letter, S. P. Hurd to L. Burwell, *re* School Lot near the Mohawk Church.
[ ]	Letter, S. P. Hurd to Dep. Surv. Hawkins, *re* death of James Booth.
[ ]	Letter, S. P. Hurd to Mr. Birdsall, *re* Contingent Expenses by D.P.L. Surveyors.
[ ]	Memorandum, *re* Lands, E. Washburn.
1835.	Document transmitting a plan of the Indian Reserve at Thurlow to Col. Givins.
1835.	Statement of land granted to U. E. Loyalists and Militia Claimants.
1836.	C. Shireff, respecting collection of timber dues.
1836, 24 May	Letter, Alex. McDonell, to Archibald McLean, Barrister, Cornwall, *re* accounts.
1837.	Letter, R. C. Wilkins to Henry Ruttan, *re* Boundary Lines of the Township of Seymour.
1837–50.	Caer Howell Bowling Green Club. First list of members and officers. Rules and Regulations—"Rules of the noble game of Bowls as established at the Green in the College Avenue." Minutes of meetings, officers etc., 1837–1850.
1838, 16 Nov.	Upper Canada Gazette, Extraordinary, containing an account of the engagement at Prescott, and the skirmishing at Chateauguay.
1838.	Religious Liberty, a letter upon the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Sir F. B. Head, by John Roaf, Toronto.
1838.	Letter, Chas. Richardson to John Joseph, Esq., *re* Return of Licensed Surveyors of Roads, &c., Niagara.
1839—1847.	Papers of late **Rev. John Scott,** Brampton, including letters from the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Leaders' Plans for the Circuits of the City of Toronto, 1841–2, and 1844; Yonge Street Circuit 1843-4, St. Catharines Circuit 1835–6. Stamford Circuit 1844. Letters and articles written on current public questions. Minutes (MS.) of Conference in Toronto, 1840, of Representatives to the British Conference, Methodist Church. Supplement to the British Colonist May 28, 1844, *re* the Defence by Dr. Ryerson of Sir Chas. Metcalfe. Copies of the Christian Guardian: 27, March, 1844, containing a condemnation of Mr. Draper's Defence of King's College; 3, April 1844, Eulogy on Mr. Draper; 15, May 1844, Notice of the United Empire Association. The British Colonist, 31 May, 1844: Canada Company sale of lands, Introductory address by Rev. Dr. Ryerson in defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Weekly Pilot, 4 January 1845: The Clergy Reserves Discussed, Hon. Mr. LaFontaine's speech on the Address, Rev. Dr. Ryerson's "Defence" criticised.
1838.	Specimens of Fractional Currency, issued in Toronto by Watkins & Harris, owing to suspension of specie payments in consequence of the Mackenzie Rebellion. 2s.6d.; 1s.3d.; 7½d. Donated by H. F. Wyatt, Esq., Toronto.
1839.	Notes from Charles Buller.
1839.	L. P. Jarvis, Petition of Chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, that so much land may be set apart for them as will be equivalent to a quantity sold by Col. Talbot on Big Bear Creek under the supposition that it was Crown Lands.
1840, 14 Jan.	Report (MS.) upon the affairs and influence of the CANADA COMPANY as locally applicable to Upper Canada, to His Excellency the Right Honorable C. Poulett Thomson, Governor General, by Daniel Lizars, a Justice of the Peace for the London District.
1840.	Enquiry into the affairs of the CANADA COMPANY, correspondence and memoranda relative thereto. Remarks on Lizars' Report (above). Answers by the CANADA COMPANY to same. Preliminary and confidential Report to His Excellency, Sir G. Arthurs.
1840, 31 Dec.	List No. 4 Militia Claims for Scrip. Approved at Quebec.
1841.	Plan of and contract for building a wooden bridge over Nine Mile River, Ashfield.
1841, 18 Jan.	Papers accompanying above claims.

YEAR.	
1842.	By-laws of the Western District Literary and Philosophical and Agricultural Association, Amherstburg, donated by the Rev. Thomas Natress, B.A.
1843.	Return under the Assessment Act of 1819, of all lands described for Patent, Huron Dist.
1843-1849.	Bills annotated—*re* admission of Land Surveyors, and the Surveys of Lands in Upper and Lower Canada.
1843-1870.	Marriage Licenses, by Rev. Dr. Jennings, Toronto, donated by Mr. W. T. Jennings, C.E., Toronto.
1846, 25 Mar.	Toronto Harbour, Survey of, by John G. Howard, 1846.
1846.	Minutes (MS.) of the first meeting of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, signed, "Egerton Ryerson."
1847.	Statement *re* the causes that led to General Armstrong's resignation of the office of Secretary of War in 1814, by Thomas L. McKenney.
1847, 20 Sep.	Letter, D. McDermid, Cornwall, to the Honorable Mr. Justice McLean, *re* claim for arrears of pension.
1847, 27 Feb.	Copy of the Commission of the Comte de la Galissoniere from Louis XV., countersigned by Barrin. Certified extracts from the Registers du Conseil Superieurs de Quebec, 27 Feb., 1747.
1848, 1 Feb.	Notice of meeting of St. John's Chapter *in re* organizing St. Andrew's Chapter, R.A.M., signed John McA. Cameron, Secretary. Addressed to Hugh Miller, Toronto.
1849, 8 Aug.	Statement of sale of Freehold land with conditions of sale (printed).
1849.	Return of the number and names of militiamen located previous to 1 January, 1843, but whose locations were forfeited for non-performance of settlement duties.
1849.	Return of the number and names of the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists whose claims have been recognized by Orders in Council since 1 January, 1843.
1849.	Return of the number and names of U. E. Loyalists located prior to 1 January, 1843, but whose locations have been forfeited for non-performance of settlement duties.
1850.	Criticism on the Common School Bill of 1850 introduced by the Hon. Francis Hincks, by Murdoch MacDonald, Perth, Ont., 36 pp. ms.
1851, 15 Oct.	Calendar of prisoners for the October Assizes County of Haldimand, R. Mather Sheriff.
1852.	Circular to Crown Land Agents in Lower Canada to cease delivery of Location tickets.
1853.	Movarian Indians Lease and Sale to Holcroft Clench.
1853.	Settlers' Accounts—H. C. McMullen, Sullivan, James Walsh, Arthur, and Duncan McIntyre, Egremont, Ont.
1855.	Settler's License in favor of Alexander Stewart of McNab Tp., yeoman.
1855-1867.	Merchant Shipping Act Amendment.
1856, 19 June.	Return of the Legislative Assembly, *in re* charge made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands against the Auditor of Public Accounts.
1856.	Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective, Hon. Mr. Cauchon.
1857, 15 May.	Letter. Hector Cameron, Toronto, to Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, Cornwall, *re* the rights of St. Andrew's Church to damages from the Railway Co. for preventing access to a lot on the Humber.
1861.	Petition to H. E. the Governor General, *re* Canada Company lands in Goderich.
1862-65.	Correspondence between A. MacNabb, Esq., Southampton, Ont., and the Hon. McMurrich, Toronto, *re* settlements in County of Bruce.
1868.	Statement showing the total expenses of the Judiciary of the Dominion of Canada for the quarter next commencing on the 1st July, 1867.

YEAR.

1869. Petition of 264 Settlers in the Township of Bruce, County of Bruce, *re* the "Land Improvement Fund of Bruce."

1869. Journal of the Rev. S. D. Hinman, Missionary to the Santee Sioux Indians.

1879. Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, with maps and Plans.

(Alphabetically Arranged.)

A

Algonquin, Manabozho and Hiawatha, legend, by J. C. Hamilton, LL.B., Toronto.

Anderson, Thomas Gummersell, Supt. of Indian Affairs, Diary of.

B

Baldoon Settlement, The, in Essex County, C. M. Burton, Detroit.

Bargain and Sale: G. Wright to N. M. Connel and A. A. Anderson, Brampton, Ont., 1856.

Battle of Windsor, Ont., 1833; Copy of Manuscript, Mr. McRae.

Bigot, François: Extracts, Abrégé des Mémoires de, 1763.

Bill, *re* Registration of Vital Statistics: J. Cox, Brantford, Ont., to Hon. E. B. Wood.

C

Capitulation of Detroit:

Capitulation Papers by General Hull, from the late Mr. **Christopher Robinson, K.C.,** Toronto.

1. Letter from General Hull to General Brock *re* cessation of hostilities, dated 16th August, 1812. Two sheets. Address of General Brock on the back of second sheet.
2. Letter from General Hull to General Brock *re* flag of truce, dated 16th August, 1812. Two sheets. Address of General Brock on the back.
3. Articles of Capitulation, dated Camp at Detroit, 16th August 1812. Four sheets, docketted on back.
4. Articles of Capitulation (as in No. 3). Two sheets and no docket on back.
5. Supplemental and additional articles to the Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of Detroit, dated 16th August, 1812. Two sheets, docketted.
6. An Article in addition to the Supplemental Article of the Capitulation, dated 16th August, 1812. One sheet.
7. Additions proposed by General Hull, no date nor signature, but in General Hull's handwriting. One sheet.
8. Proclamation by Isaac Brock, Esquire, Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c. To the inhabitants of Detroit, 16th August, 1812. Three sheets.
9. The same on two sheets.
10. Plan of Fort Detroit. Positions marked.
11. Plan of Fort Detroit. Positions marked.

Commission: Under the Alien Act, 1819, Copy of.

Correspondence: Copies and Extracts of, since 1835, Respecting Indians in B.N.A. Provinces.

D

Deed, Copy of: Joseph Eby to J. Miller. Lands in the County of York, Ont.

Deed, Copy of: T. Markland to R. Macaulay. Lands in Hallowell and Ameliasburgh.

Deed, Copy of: D. Overton to I. Smith, of Brookhaven, to Lands in Lyn Tp., N.Y. State.

Diary: John Potts, Richmond Fort, 1754. Addressed to Messrs. White and Isbester, Commanders-in-Chief of Moose and Albany Forts.

Dictionary: Selection of Words of the Inhabitants of New France (Indian) and their Meaning in French and English.

F

Fenwick Papers. Pamphlets, reports and papers from the collection of the late Rev. Thomas Fenwick, Woodbridge, Ont.

G

Greely, Susan Burnham: Sketches of the Past, Haldimand and Northumberland.

H

High Roads and Communications; Population and Agriculture and the Settlement of the King's Land; the External and Internal Commerce; and the Regulations of the Police.

Hodgin's Collection, The. From J. George Hodgins, LL.D., I.S.O., Toronto, consisting of the following entries among many others :—

Private Letters of Public Men.

No. of Letters.	
54	The Draper-Ryerson Letters, 1842-1847.
15	The Bidwell Case and Letters, 1862-1873.
17	The New Brunswick University Case, 1854-1860.
39	The Sir John Macdonald Correspondence, 1854-1872.
24	The Sir Francis Hincks' Correspondence, 1842-1884.
2	Letters of Sir Allan Macnab, 1855.
3	Letters of Sir Alexander Campbell, 1887.
4	The Hon. W. H. Merritt Correspondence, 1848-1849.
1	Bishop Strachan's Letter to Dr. Ryerson, 1857.
3	Bishop Hellmuth's Letters to Dr. Ryerson, 1875.
4	Hon. J. C. Morrison's Correspondence, 1846, 1849, 1860.
5	Correspondence with Hon. E. B. Wood, 1869-1873.
6	Sir J. Wm. Dawson, Magill College, 1854-1858.
3	Rev. Dr. McCaul, Toronto University, 1860.
3	Sir Daniel Wilson, Toronto University, 1856, 1876-7.
2	Rev. Professor Hincks, Toronto University, 1854-55.
14	Single letters from or to Rev. Dr. Fuller, Rev. Dr. Leitch, Sir E. P. Taché, Hon W. Cayley, Hon. R. Baldwin, Hon. J. Carling, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Hon. Dr. Widner, Hon. D. Mills, J. W. B. McGann, D. B. Stevenson, Hon. B. Flint, Hon. P. M. VanKoughnet, Captain Fitzgibbon. Various dates.
7	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Chief Supt. Education, L.C., 1855-60.
10	Hon. A. S. Hardy, 1875, 1877, 1883.
25	Hon. Adam Crooks. Correspondence, various.
246	Letters, Miscellaneous.

Rare Documents and Pamphlets.

No.	Date.	
1	1666	The LaSalle Homestead and old Landmarks of French Canada.
2	1669-1697	Atlantis Insula, Six Antique Maps, well engraved.
3	1729	An Account of Ordnance Stores in Placentia, Nefd.
4	1729	Agreement to Transport Stores to Boston, Mass.
5	1730	State of Placentia Fort and Garrison, Newfoundland.
6	1730	Inventory of Stores in Placentia Fort.
7	1744	Letter from Boston to Ordnance Office, London.
8	1744	Certificate of B. Pollard, with Seal, in favour of two merchants.
9	1744	" " " " four persons.
10	1744	" " " " W. Palfrey.
11	1757	Extract of Letter from Secy. Wm. Pitt to Gen. Abercrombie.
12	1758	" " " Gen. Abercrombie to Secretary Wm. Pitt.
13	1758	" " " Gen. Forbes to Secretary Wm. Pitt.
14	1758	" " " " " "
15	1759	Letter from T. Hartwell, Ordnance Office, London.
16	1758	Commission from Governor of Leeward Island to take Evidence.
17	1759	Sermon by Rev. C. Bulkley, London, on Taking of Quebec.
18	1759	" " R. Winter, London, on Taking of Quebec.
19	1759	Lately Discovered Likeness of Gen. Wolfe (wood cut).
20	1761	Pamphlets on Occupation of Canada and Guadeloupe.
21	1763	Memorial of Lord Egmont for Grant of Island of St. John. St. Lawrence.

No.	Date.	
22	1763	Grant of Cape Charles (St. Lawrence) by Gov. Murray.
23	1765	Proclamation of Gov. Sir H. Palliser, Granting Permission to Fish.
24	1765	Sale of the Sloop Esquimaux and her tackling.
25	1766	Original Letter to Sir H. Palliser, and his Reply.
26	1768	" of Sir Hugh Palliser to Mr. Sharp.
27	1775	" of Charles O'Hara to J. Boddington.
28	1775	Memorial of Capt. Gamble to Lord Barrington.
29	1775	Original Letter of Capt. Gamble to Mr. Chamier.
30	1775	Doctor Samuel Johnson's "Taxation No Tyranny" in answer to Resolution and Address of Annual Congress. (Vouched for by Lord Macaulay).
31	1775-6	Journal of Congress in 1775-76. (Reprinted in London, 1777).
32	1775	Senter's Journal of Secret Expedition against Quebec.
33	1776	Original Letter of Gen. Prescott (afterwards Gov. of Lower Canada) to Lord Amherst.
34	1812	The Fight in Beechwoods or Beaver Dams, 1812. (Mrs. Secord, etc.). *Substituted*.
35	1779	Original Letter of G. Curtis, Master of Ship Nottingham.
36	1779	" " " " "
37	1779	" N. Laban, Supt. of Ship Nottingham, 9th Sept., 1779.
37½	1779	" " " " 12th Nov., 1779.
38	1782	Original List by Sir G. Carlton of Officers in America.
39	1784	Original Letter of Capt G. B. Byron to Ordnance, London (initialled by Sir Guy Carlton).
40	1784	Original Letter of Capt. G. A. Byron to Ordnance, London.
41	1785	Lord Keppel's Paper Relative to Lord Albemarle's Affairs.
42	1787	Lord Dorchester's (Sir G. Carlton) Warrant for £508 6s. 8d.
43	1787	Lord Dorchester (Sir G. Carlton) Warrant for £514 8s. 8d.
44	1787	" " " " " £628 16s. 2d.
45	1787	" " " " " £596 15s. 8d.
46	1789	Rules and Regulations for the Land Office Department, in English and French. 17th February, 1789.
47	1789	Form of Certificate for Single Lot of Land.
48	1789	" " " Town Lot of Land.
49	1789	" " " Family Lands and Bounty.
50	1789	Proceedings of Executive Council, Quebec, in November 9th, 1789.
51	1789	Form of Application for Lot of Land, by U. E. Loyalists.
52	1790	Proceedings of Executive Council, Quebec, in January, signed by the Clerk.
53	1790	" " " " addition to Rules.
54	1790	Memorial of Capt. McGinnis to Sir George Yonge.
55	1790	" Capt. George Burns to Sir George Yonge.
56	1791	" Lieut. F. P. Robinson to Sir George Yonge, afterward Gov. of U. C.
57	1790	" Capt. R. McRea to the King.
58	1790	" Lieut.-Col. Peter Craig to the King.
59	1792	Proclamation of Lt.-Gov. Simcoe on Settlement of Lands.
59½	1792	" " " about Judges and Civil Officers to retain office.
60	1792	" " " to settlers on Lands.
61	1792	" " " on the passing of temporary lands for U. E. Loyalists.
62	1792	House of Lords Proxy, signed by Lord Fortescue.
63	1793	Pamphlet by Jeremy Benthan on "Emancipate the Colonies."
64	1793	Laws of Lower Canada in English and French.
65	Not Dated	Extract from Report of Committee in English and French on a Bill for Roads and Bridges.
66	1794	Proceedings of Executive Council of U. C., 6th November (1),
67	1794	" " " " " (2).

No.	Date.	
68	1795	Notice to the U. E. Loyalists as to Land Grants.
69	Not Dated	Form of Petition to Gov. Simcoe for Grant of Land.
70	Not Dated	Form of Certificate of Surveyor of Lands.
71	1796	Proclamation of Gov. Simcoe to the U. E. Loyalists, 6th April.
72	1796	Proclamation of Gov. Simcoe on failure of persons in regard to Land Grants, 25th May.
73	1796	Proclamation of Gov. Simcoe on charge for surveying the land granted, 1st July.
74	1796	Proclamation of Gov. Simcoe on the Election of Members of the Legislature, 16th August.
75	1796	Notice of the Surveyor General to persons claiming lands.
76	1798	Proclamation of President Russell placing impost on Land Grants.
77	1798	" " " relieving U. E. Loyalists of charge.
78	1801	" Lt.-Gov. P. Hunter appointing Hemp Seed Commission.
79	1801	Copy of Indenture of David Brook as an Apprentice (*herewith*).
80	1801	Meteorological Observations at Toronto in the year 1801.
81	1802-4	"The British Spy," Letters from Virginia by an Englishman.
82	1810	House of Lords Proxy by the Duke of Bedford.
83	1811	" " " Lord Conyngham.
84	1812	Facsimile of Proclamation by General Smith at Buffalo.
85	1813	Battle of Chateauguay, Account by W. D. Lighthall, M.A.
86	1815	House of Lords Proxy by Lord Hillsborough.
87	1819	" " " Lord Charlemont.
88	1819	Certificate of Identity of W. Forrest by British Consul Buchanan, N.Y.
89	1820	Proceeding of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia on Contention with U. S. by England.
90	1821	Sketch of a Plan for the Settling in U. C. of English Labourers.
91	1822	Sketch with addition of a Plan for Settling English Labourers in U. C.
92	1826	Report and Estimates of Improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.
93	1827	Petition of Rev. R. Addison and others against the Assessment Law.
94	1827	Remarks upon Emigration to the B. N. American Provinces.
95	1827	Localities of Canadian Minerals by Dr. John Bigsby.
96	1831	Mohawk Version of St. Matthew's Gospel by Rev. P. Jones.
97	1832	First Report to House of Assembly of U. C. on Education.
98	1835	Letters from Four Settlers in Upper Canada.
99	1835	Thermometrical Observations, taken at Ancaster, U. C.
100	1836	Report of a Committee of House of Assembly on Grants to Religious Bodies.
101	1836	Proclamation by Gov. Lord Gosford regarding Quarantine.
102	1839	Aborigines Protection Society's Report on the Indians of U. C.
103	1839	Act to Alter and Amend the Provincial Militia Act.
104	1839	1st Despatch of Lt.-Gov. Sir Geo. Arthur on King's College Act and Funds.
105	1839	2nd " " " " " " " "
106	1839	Manual on Cavalry Movements for Volunteers.
107	1839	Abstract of Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army.
108	1839	Returns of U. C. Public Revenue from 1833-1838.
109	1840	The Right of the U. S. to the N. E. Boundary, by Albert Gallatin.
110	1840	Aborigines Protection Society's Outline of a System of Legislation for Protection of Indians.
111	1841	Sol. General Day's First School Bill for United Canada.
112	1843	Hon. R. Baldwin's First University of Toronto Bill, not passed.
113	1842	By-Law on School Fund of the Ottawa District (substituted)
114	1844	Pamphlet on the Difficulties about Indian Lands on the Grand River.
115	1844	Origin and History of the N. American Indians, by J. Mackintosh.
116	1844	Tariff of Customs, Provincial and Imperial, by J. W. Dunscomb.
117	1845	Petition to the Legislature by the Visitors of King's College.

No.	Date.	
118	1846	Manual of Infantry Drill, Rules and Regulations.
119	1846	Draft of University Bill by Hon. W. H. Draper.
120	1846	" " Endowment Bill by Hon. W. H. Draper.
121	1846	" " Bill by Mr. Hall of Peterborough.
122	1846	" School Bill in Ms., copied by J. G. H.
123	1846	Rev. Dr. Ryerson's Remarks and Suggestions on School Bill.
124	1846	" " First Report on a System of Public Instruction for U. C.
125	1846	Memorial of Board of Trade, Toronto, in regard to Cheap Postage.
126	1846	Sir Wm. Logan's Geological Report for the year 1845-46.
127	1846	Correspondence in regard to the Welland Canal.
128	1847	Draft of School Bill for Cities and Towns.
129	1849	Hon. R. Baldwin's Second University Bill.
130	1849	Bishop Strachan's Petition against Mr. Baldwin's Bill.
131	1849	Board of Trustees of Queen's College against Mr. Baldwin's Bill.
132	1849	Petition of R. C. Clergy and Laymen against Mr. Baldwin's Bill.
133	1849	Text of the University Act of 1849.
134	1849	Major P. L. Macdougall's Reply to Attack of Mr. P. H. Vane.
135	1849	Bishop Mountain's Thoughts on Annexation.
136	1849	Report on the Survey of the North Shore of Lake Huron.
137	1849	Draft of Bill to raise £100,000 for Common Schools.
138	1849	Draft of Hon. M. Cameron's Abortive School Bill.
139	1849	Hon. M. Cameron's Abortive School Bill as passed.
140	1850	Canada and the Continental Congress, by Wm. Duane.
141	1850	Draft of School Bill as annotated by Hon. R. Baldwin.
142	1850	Weekly Globe with Discussion on the School Bill of 1850.
143	1850	Criticism on the School Bill of 1850, by Rev. W. H. Landon.
144	1850	Original Ms. Draft of a University Bill by Hon. R. Baldwin.
145	1851	Draft of a University Bill by Hon. H. Sherwood.
146	1851	Draft of a University Bill by Mr. Wm. Boulton.
147	1852	Rev. Dr. Ryerson's Letter with Ideal Scheme of a University.
148	1852	Hon. W. H. Merritt on Origin, Prospects and Future of Welland Canal.
149	1867	In Chancery: The Attorney Genl. vs. Incorporate Synod of Ontario vs. the Synod of Toronto and the Rector of St. James, Toronto. (*Substitutes*).
150	1853	Draft of a Grammar School Bill for U.C.
152	not dated	The Hudson Bay Company and the Indian Tribes.

Pamphlets by Public Men, &c.

No. of Pamphlets.	Name of Writer.
4	The Hon. Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia.
3	The Hon. Alexander Morris, Governor.
3	John G. Bourinot, Ottawa.
2	Edward Jenkins: "Giux's Baby," Montreal.
2	Hon. Thomas White, Ex-Minister of the Interior.
4	Captain J. C. R. Colomb, England.
2	Thomas Hodgins, K.C., Toronto.
2	Erastus Wiman, New York.
3	A. D. Fordyce, Guelph.
30	Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto.
11	Bishop Strachan, Toronto.
6	*Re* King's College, Toronto.
15	Sir William Dawson, Montreal.
28	Rev. Dr. Scadding, Toronto.
3	Sir John Macdonald, Kingston.
5	Sir Francis Hincks, Montreal.

No. of Pamphlets.	Name of Writer.
5	Thomas D'A. Magee, Ottawa.
2	Goldwin Smith, Toronto.
25	Dr. J. George Hodgins, Toronto.
12	Mr. Justice Haliburton, R. G. Haliburton, Hon Isaac Buchanan, Very Rev. Principal Grant, George Hague, T. A. Brassey, J. L. Lemoine, W. A. Foster (Canada First), Hon. David Mills, R. A. Ramsay, Mr. Justice MacLaren, Nicholas Flood Davin.
5	The Crown and the Cabinet (Anonymous, Verax, (1878), Confederation of the Province (1868), Hudson's Bay Company. What is it? (1864), Demonstration on the 40th Anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's entry in Pub. Life 1885, Behring Sea Arbitration (1893).
20	Major Lachlan's State of Education in Canada (1858), Huron College, Dr. E. A. Meredith on Short School Time and Military Drill (1845), English Language by Rev. H. Esson and 16 other Pamphlets.
94	Pamphlets, one by Alexander Galt.

Old Newspapers.

Date.	Name.
1728	Pennsylvania Gazette.
1893	Upper Canada Gazette, or American Oracle
1895	Times: Cours Du Sems, May 11th.
1875	" " " " June 15th and Supplement.
1800	Ulster County Gazette, containing an account of the Death and Burial of Genl. George Washington, with account of his Death and Funeral, with illustrated Pictures of the Funeral and of Mount Vernon.
1716	Irish Farmers Journal (in part).
1821	The Dublin Journal.
1843	The Canadian Royalist and Special of 1812.
1828	(3) The Loyalist, 3 Nos. and in one part, York.
1828	(6) The Gore Gazette, Ancaster.
1828	The Brockville Gazette.
1828	The Canadian Freeman, York.
1835	The Christian Guardian, Toronto.
1837	The Correspondent & Advocate, Toronto.
1837	The Christian Guardian Supplement, Toronto.
1838	The Patriot, Toronto.
1841	The Watchman, London.
1852	The Quebec Gazette.
	25 Old Newspapers.
	18 Pictures of National Treasures at the Record Office, England, and 5 Scottish National Memorials.

Pamphlets on Various Public Questions.

No. of Pamphlets.	General Subject of the Pamphlets.
12	Imperial Government and the Colonies.
16	The Question of Imperial Federation.
8	Military Defence of the Colonies.
8	Various, on Military Affairs.
8	Various, relating to the Colonies.
8	The Future Destiny of Canada.
16	Condition and Resources of Canada.
16	Emigration and Colonization.

No. of Pamphlets.	General Subject of the Pamphlets.
25	Condition and Treatment of the Indians.
78	Relating to the Clergy Reserve Question.
12	British Columbia and Manitoba.
9	Canada and her Relation to the United States.
5	Various United States Topics.
16	Canadian Historical Pamphlets in French.
11	Biographies of Noted French Canadians in French.
14	Papers relating to the Hudson Bay.
20	Miscellaneous.
250	Pamphlet.

Two Books, containing 223 Letters, written by J.G.H. to the "New York Commercial Advertiser," from 1850 to 1858.

One Book, containing 32 Letters to the "Mail" on "Religious Items," and 68 on "Educational Notes," from 1872 to 1879.

Ten Manuscript Letters to "New York Commercial Advertiser."

J

Journal: From Cornwall to Canada in 1841. Oshawa, Ont. From the Pedlar Collection.

K

Kingston Collection, being a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets, reports, letters, speeches, &c., consisting of 356 entries, by the Kindness of the Reverend Stearne Tighe, Librarian and his colleagues of the Diocese of Kingston, Ont.

Kossuth, in New-England. From Mr. Henry Totten, Toronto.

L

Legislature of Upper Canada and of Ontario, 1792-1901, List of the Members of, by Frank Yeigh, Toronto.

Letter: William Lyon MacKenzie, Toronto, to Rev. T. Webster, Norwich, respecting genera elections, &c.

Letters Patent, authorizing Sheriff of Hastings to hold a Fair at Stoco. From Lt. Col. W. A Ponton, Belleville, Ont.

M

Mace, Facts regarding, from Lt. Col. Chas. Clarke, Clerk of Legislative Assembly, of Ontario.

McLean, Hon. Chf. Justice: Papers of.

Malden, Fort, and the Old Fort Days, by Thomas Natress, B.A., Amherstburg.

Mallon, J. W., Inspector of Legal Offices, contributed by:—Minutes of the Annual Meetings of the County Court Clerks' Association, 1880, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1905.

Records and Reports of the village of Brockton, Ont.

Merrill: Collection of papers, chiefly relating to Prince Edward County, Ont., of he late Jud Merrill, Picton, donated by the Estate through Miss Helen Merrill, Picton.

Mohawk, Iroquois, Alphabet and Numerals: Dictionary, MS. compiled by Miss T. Muri Merrill, Toronto.

N

Niagara Falls: Municipal Power Scheme, P. W. Ellis.

Notes on Early Bowmanville, Ont., by Harry R. Pearce.

O

Old Mills in Ontario. Contribution from W. Houston, M.A., Toronto.

Orders in Council, Canada: Synopsis of, 1853 to 1863.

Ordnance Lands: Maps and Documents relating to, from the War Office Records.

Oshawa and District Historical Notes and Data, from S. Pedlar, Esq., Toronto.

P

Peace, Articles of, Concluded by Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart, with the Hurons of Detroit, 1764.

Photograph of Old Fort Henry, Kingston; wall destroyed since.

Picton Photographs, 1905.
Pioneer Life, in London Township.
Pioneer Times and Life in the Queen's Bush, contributed by Mr. W. Walsh, Kincardine, Ont.
Place Names: Alphabetical List of, on G. Trunk R. System, A to Evergreen.
" " " " " " " Ex. to Zetland.
Portrait of Ermatinger, Edward, St. Thomas, Ont.
Portraits of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, 1873. Donated by Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., then Lieutenant Governor.
Prince of Wales, or (100th) Royal Canadian Regiment *re* Original Colors, &c.
Proclamation, copy of, Lt.-Gov. Francis Gore, 1806.

R

Relations des Jésuites: Notes concerning the, relating to Ontario.
Rogers Collection. This valuable collection, from **Lieut.-Colonel R. Z. Rogers,** Grafton, Ont., contains papers, documents, deeds, journals, diaries, military papers, extensive, and letters concerning the heroic Robert Rogers, commandant of the famous Rogers Rangers, his brother, Lt.-Col. James Rogers, Lt.-Col. Peters, D. M. Rogers, Miss Susan Greely, etc., the Cassady letters, Miss Greely's original MSS. school papers, public, and reports *re* Bay of Quinte District, &c., &c.

S

Saylor: Reminiscences of Adam Hubbs Saylor, Bloomfield, Ont., by T. Murriel Merrill, Toronto.
Simcoe, J. G.: Copy of Commission appointing him Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.
Simons, Col. T. G., Inventory of the papers of, 1795-1830, by H. H. Robertson, Esq., Barrister, Hamilton, Ont.
Six Nations: General Council, &c. 1870.
The Smith Collection. Donated from the collection of papers of Jno. Smith, Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Wentworth, Ont.
Diary, commenced by Benjamin Smith, Ancaster, on the 1st January, 1798: interesting daily entries on local affairs made until 1824, by various members of the family, 11 vols foolscap donated by Mr. J. H. Smith, Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Wentworth.
Assessment Rolls and Census of the Township of Binbrook, Ont., for the years 1837-1849.
Genealogical Tree of the Cromwell Smith family of Ancaster, Southcote, Ont.
Speech, Hon. Joseph Howe, at Detroit Trade Convention.

T

Toronto Fire Engine Company; Minutes of first meetings, &c.
From Troubles of 1837: Narrative by Lt.-Col. Bog of Picton.

V

Veterans of 1812, Lists.

W

The Washburn Papers. Received from W. R. Haight, Esq., Toronto, comprising: -
Letters from Simon Washburn to Simeon Washburn, 1817-1837.
Letters from Allan Maclean, Kingston, Ont., to Ebenezer Washburn, 1817-1819.
Wills of Simeon Washburn and Abraham Peterson, &c. Deed, Peter Huff to Simeon Washburn.
Papers *re* "The Washburn Treasure." Letters *re* Merchandise and prices. Daily Journals and Account Books, Deeds of conveyance of sundry lands in Prince Edward County.
Letters, Memoranda, &c., *re* local affairs.
Deeds of Sale, Leases, Agreements, Memorials, Warrants, Affidavits, Examinations and Recognizances.
Portraits, local and public men.
Papers of Ebenezer Washburn.
Interesting Bills of Lading.
Miscellaneous Papers, consisting mainly of correspondence on personal and public business.
Will, copy of, William Yellowhead, Head Chief of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians. From J. G. Hammond, Esq., Barrister, Orillia, Ont.

Maps, Plans, etc.

YEAR.	
1660.	Quebec, Vray Plan du haut et bas de,
1703.	Canada ou Nouvelle France, Carte du, by De l' Isle.
1720.	Quebec, Plan de la ville de, by Mr. L. de Chaussegros.
1744.	Louisiane, Carte de la ; Cours du Mississippi et pais voisins. N. Bellin, Paris.
1744.	Nouvelle France ou Canada, Carte de la parte Orientale de la, by N. Bellin, Paris.
1744.	Baye de Hudson, Carte de la, by N. Bellin, Paris.
1744.	Canada, Carte des lacs du, Pays des Outagamis ou des Renards. N. Bellin, Paris.
1746.	Amérique Septentrionale, Carte de l', by Sr. D'Anville, Paris.
1750.	Canada, Carte des nouvelles découvertes dans l'ouest du, by Mr. de la Galissonière.
1755.	Canada, Louisiane et Terres Anglaises, by D'Anville. Paris.
1755.	Amérique Septentrionale, Partie de, qui comprend la Nouvelle France ou Canada, by Sr. Robert de Vaugondy.
1756.	Harkemeis house at the German Flats, Plan and Profile of Retrenched Work round.
1758.	Fort Stanwix built at Oneida Station by Provincial Troops, Plan of.
1759.	St. Lawrence River, authentic plan of Seige of Quebec under the command of Vice-Admi. Saunders and Major Genl. Wolfe.
1759.	Fort at Tiendoroga at the head of Lake Champlain, Plan of the.
1759.	Fort George with Barracks, &c., Plan of Part of.
1759.	Fort at Pittsburgh or DuQuesne, Plan of the New.
1763.	New York City, a plan of, (A set of plans and forts in America by Maerschalckm).
1763.	Albany City, a plan of.
1763.	Schenectady, a plan of.
1763.	Fort Fredrick at Albany, a plan of.
1763.	Fort Edward, a plan of.
1763.	Narrows, Plan of the, about 10 miles from New York.
1763.	Retrenched Camp at Fort Ligonier, Plan of the.
1763.	Fort Bedford, Plan of.
1763.	Blockhouse at the East of Oneda Lake, Sketch of the.
1763.	Fort at Saratoga, a plan of the.
1763.	Fort William Henry and the English Camps and Retranchments with the French different Camps.
1763.	Royal Block House with the environs at Fort Edward, a plan of the.
1763.	Fort and Redoubts at New Crown Point, Plan of the New.
1763.	Fort and Redoubts at Crown Point, corresponding with the General Plan, plan of the New.
1763.	Fort at Oswego Falls, Sketch of the Stockade.
1763.	Fort Brewerton at the West End of Oneda Lake, Sketch of.
1775.	St. Lawrence River, An Exact Chart of the, from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti, showing the Soundings, Rocks, Shoals, &c.
1776.	North America, a map of the British Empire in, by S. Dunn.
1778.	" " a New Map of, from the latest Discoveries.
1779.	" " a New and Correct Map of, with the West India Islands divided according to treaty of Paris of 1763.
1786.	America, a New Map of the Whole Continent of, by Robert Sayer, London.
[ ]	Lake Ontario from Carataque to Niagara, the Northern side of, by Samuel Holland.
[	Lake Ontario, Cessions from the Indians on the North Shore of.
1790.	Johnston, plan of, by W. Chewett.
1790.	Mecklenburg, original plan of the District of.
1790.	Nassau, original plan of, by John Collins.
1794.	North America, with the West India Islands, a New Map of, by Laurie & Whittle, London.
1799.	Niagara Falls, a plan of, by John Stegman.

YEAR.

1807. Canada, a New Map of Upper and Lower, by John Cary.
1809. River St. Clair, with the Islands and Channels ascertaining the main navigable water &c., the Mouths of, by Thos. Smith.
1815. River Detroit, from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, a Survey of the, by Capt. W. F. W. Owen.
1823. York, a plan of, by Lieut. G. Phillpotts, Royal Eng.
1847. Canada, Map of the Western District of, by C. Rankin.
1850. Prince Edward, Map of the District of, by P. Elmore.
1851. Canada, a Map of, by Edward Staveley, Montreal.
1852. Territorial Divisions, Act of Upper Canada, Index Map to, by Thomas Devine.
1852. Canada, Map of the Provinces of, with Newfoundland and a large Section of the U. States, J. Bouchette.
1855. Wellington, Ont., Map of the County of, by E. Kertland.
1855. Isle Royale in Lake Superior, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., a Geological Map of, by J. Farmer, Detroit.
1858. Canada West, a Map of, by Barr & Corss, Toronto.
1859. Canada, from Red River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a Government Map of, by Thomas Devine.
1866. Canada, a Geological Map of, by Robert Barlow, Montreal.
1871. Simcoe, Map of the County of, by J. Hogg, Collingwood.
1875. Dundas Marsh, known as Coote's Paradise, a Plan of the, by Charles D. O'Keefe.
1875. Western Peninsula of Ontario, Map of the, shewing the Railways completed and in progress, by Copp & Co.
1875. Ontario, New Railway and Postal Map of the Province of, by Walker & Miles, Toronto.
1875. Dominion of Canada, Quebec and Ontario, Map of, by James Spencer.
1878. Toronto, Map of the City of, by H. J. & W. A. Browne.
1878. North America, Map of Part of, by Thomas Devine.
1878. Picton, Map of the Town of, by R. W. Hermon.
1879. Western Peninsula of Ontario, Map of the, by Copp & Co.
1879. Uxbridge, Plan of the Village of, by C. Hanning.
1881. Mill Point, Plan of the Proposed Extension to, in the Township of Tyendinaga, also plan of the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway, by Matthew J. Butler.
1881. Lake Superior, Plan of Part of the North Shore of, showing Thunder and Black Bays, by C.L.D.
1881. Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, etc., by J. B. Carter, Ottawa.
1882. Ontario, New Political Map of, by J. B. Carter.
1882. Railways of Canada, Map showing the, by C. Schreiber.
1882. Midland Railway of Canada and Connections.
1884. Toronto, Map of the City of, by R. L. Polk & Co.
1884. Ontario, Map of, by S. Hughes, Toronto.
1884. Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, Map of the Country between, by J. Johnston.
1886. Railways of Canada, Map shewing the, by C. Schreiber.
1889. Nova Scotia, Mineral Map of, by A. F. Church & Co.
1890. Labrador Boundary Map, by J. Johnston.
1892. Township of York, The "Recorder," Map of the, showing the boundaries of Public School sections, by Alexander & Cable.
1896. Arctic Regions, Tracts of Search Parties, and Progress of Discoveries.
1896. Ontario, Map of the Province of, showing Counties, Townships, Railways and Post Offices, Copp & Co.
1897. Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, Ont., Map of the Northern Part of the, by Copp & Co.
1899. Ontario, a New Railroad, Post Office, Township and County Map of the Province of, with distances, by the Provincial M. Pub. Co.
1903. Ontario, Quebec, etc., Postal Maps, by LeFeuvre & Maingy.

Undated :—

—— Dominion of Canada, Map of the, issued under the direction of the Hon. C. Sifton.
—— Dominion of Canada, New Commercial Map of the, by J. B. Carter, Toronto.
—— Dominion of Canada, Map of the, comprising the seven Provinces and Newfoundland.
—— Canada, Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower, with the adjacent parts of the U. States, Joseph Bouchette.
—— Toronto, New Index Map of, Bryce.
—— Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway, Map showing the Route of,
—— Quebec, Map of Part of the Province of, Nicolet, Lotbiniere, Three Rivers, &c.
—— United States of America, Map of the, by Copp, Clark & Co.
—— America, Map of the North and South, by Copp, Clark & Co.
—— New York Central Lines, Map of the, America's Great Railway System.
—— Spain and Portugal, Map of, by W. & A. K. Johnston.
—— Africa, Map of, by Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto.
—— Europe, Map of, by Copp, Clark & Co.
—— Italy, Map of, by W. & A. K. Johnston.
—— Central Europe, Map of, by W. & A. K. Johnston.
—— Italy, Map constructed for use in Colleges and Schools, W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.
—— Asia, Map of, by W. & A. K. Johnston.
—— British Isles, Map of the, by Copp, Clark & Co.
—— Great Britain and Ireland, Map of the United Kingdom of.

Undated, but of the early 18th Century Prints :—

—— Illinois Country with part of the River Mississippi, plan of the several villages in the, by Thos. Hutchins.
—— Amérique Septentrionale, divisée en ses principales parties : suivant qu'elles appartiennent aux Français, Castillans, Anglais, Suedois, Danois, Hollandais, by S. Sanson, Paris.
—— Nouvelle France, Map of.
—— North America, from the French of Mr. D'Anville improved with the English Surveys, &c.
—— Continent and Islands of America, Map showing the Division and Possession of the.
—— Isthmus of Dorien, the Bay of Panama, the Gulph of Vallona and a Draft of the Golden and Adjacent Islands, a New Map of the.
—— New Kingdom of Leon, Gulf of Mexico, Great Antilles, Bahama Islands, &c.
—— Louisiana, with Part of Florida and Canada and the Adjacent Countries, a Map of, by E. Bowen.
—— Louisiane, Virginie, Caroline et de la Floride, Carte d'une partie de la.
—— Jamaica, a New Map of the Island of.
—— Nova et Accurata Poli Arctici et terrarum Circum Laccutium Descriptio.
—— Battle fought upon the Height of Abraham near Quebec on the 28th of April, 1760, Plan of the, by Patrick McKellar.
—— Part of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, &c.

Undated, valuable original Maps of Ontario, of the closing years of the 18th and opening years of the 19th Century .—

—— Luneburg, a plan of the District of, by S. Holland.
—— Mecklenburg, a plan of the District of, by S. Holland.
—— Ontario, Old Survey of part of, Grand Isle, Isle Tonte, Townships 1 to 7.
—— Union Reserve and Malden, Map of.
—— Lake Ontario from Cataraque to Niagara, Plan of the North side of, by Kotte & Peachey.
—— Fort and Bay of Frontenac with the Adjacent Countries, a plan of the.
—— Upper Canada, the first and second organization of the Province.

J. George Hodgins, M.A., LL.D., L.S.O.
(Historiographer to the Department of Education of the Province of Ontario).

J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., I.S.O.

[Historiographer of the Education Department of Ontario].

Dr. Hodgins, whose collection of documents and papers has so greatly enriched the Ontario Archives this year, has had a remarkably long and useful career in the public service, having completed sixty-two years of service as a Public Official. He entered the Civil Service of Ontario as Chief Clerk of the Education Department in 1844—the same year as saw the appointment of Dr. Ryerson as Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction, with whom Dr. Hodgins acted throughout as a trusted adviser and colleague. Dr. Hodgins became Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction in 1846, and Deputy to the Chief Superintendent in 1855. From 1876 to 1889 he was Deputy Minister of Education, and in the latter year became Librarian and Historiographer to the Department. In 1894 appeared the first volumes of his Documentary History of Education in Ontario, a work which has now reached the 15th vol., and is a massive monument to his industry and judgment in a field in which he is *facile princeps*.

His scholastic attainments are of a high order and in addition to academic aknowledgment he has been honored by the Royal Geographical Society of London (1861), by the Government of France (1879), by the Governor-General of Canada (Confederation Medal 1885), by the Imperial Government (Imperial Service Order). He was born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, on August 12th, 1821, and coming in early youth to Ontario, received his education in Upper Canada Academy and Victoria College, Cobourg, taking his degree at Victoria University. He graduated in the faculty of law in Toronto University, receiving the degree of LL.B., in 1860, and in 1870 that of LL.D., the year in which he was called to the bar. Among his published works are "Lovell's General Geography," "First Steps in General Geography," "School History of Canada and of the other British North American Provinces," "Canadian School Speaker and Reciter," "The School Manual," "Lectures on School Law," "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Queen," "The School House," "Report of the Educational Features of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia," besides contributing liberally to the periodical press on National and Educational subjects, and filling with ability the editorial chair of the Educational Journal of Upper Canada. This fine testimony to his capacity for service was borne by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, his chief for thirty-three years, writing to the Hon. Edward Blake: "He is the most thoroughly trained man in all Canada, for the Education Department; and is the ablest and most thorough administrator of a public department of any man I have met."

Outside his official sphere Dr. Hodgins has shown public spirit and given public service. He took part in the formation of the Queen's Own Rifles, was Lieutenant of that Corps in 1862, and Captain of No. 9 Company, East Toronto, in 1869, holding a second-class certificate from the Military School, Toronto. From 1860 he was Secretary of the Bible Society; in 1870 he became Secretary of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and in 1875 he was president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Toronto. In his ripe, old age he still wields a ready, tireless pen, drawing upon his remarkable store of official knowledge, and giving volumes to the public with the regularity of the successive years.

Colonel Robert Rogers.

ROBERT AND JAMES ROGERS.

Among the figures that stand out in the troublesome times that form the background of our Provincial history, none challenges the admiration of the average reader more than that of Robert Rogers, the gallant, indomitable, Ranger, and the patriotic loyalist.

The two brothers, Robert and James Rogers, gave most valuable service to Great Britain. Robert Rogers played a brilliant part in the Seven Years' War in command of Rogers' Rangers. He went on the first British Expedition up the Great Lakes, after the cession of the Canadas. He made the voyage in whaleboats, from Montreal to Detroit, placing the Union Jack where the white standard of the Bourbons had floated over the French forts. Shortly afterwards he retired to England, and there his various books were published: "Journals of Major Robert Rogers," London 1765, 8 vo., "A Concise Account of North America," by Major Robert Rogers, London, 1765, 8 vo., Dublin, 1770, 12 mo., "Ponteach, a Tragedy," London, 1776. He fought in Northern Africa in the Algerine service, and he was assigned to service in the East Indies when the Revolutionary War broke out, when he returned to the theatre of his early exploits. He was arrested shortly after arrival in Philadelphia and submitted to the disposal of Congress. Released on parole, he was re-arrested and consigned as a prisoner to be dealt with by the New Hampshire Assembly. Effecting an escape he reached the British lines and received the commission of a colonel in the British service from Gen. Howe. Quickly he succeeded in raising the famous Queen's Rangers, his successor in the command being Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. Broken in health Rogers returned to England, only to come back again in 1779 for further service at the front. He was then commissioned by Sir Henry Clinton to raise a regiment of two battalions to be known as the King's Rangers, called popularly Rogers' King's Rangers. He accomplished the task thus assigned to him and the corps gave excellent service until the close of the war, shortly after which, in 1784, the veteran soldier passed peacefully away. The year 1800 is given by some writers as that of his death, but 1784 is that believed by his relatives to be the correct date. He died unmarried in England.

James served as Commandant of one battalion of the King's Rangers, raised by his brother Robert, which formed part of the garrison at St. Johns, Quebec, during the Revolutionary War. He, with about 200 of his corps, settled after the Peace, in the Bay of Quinte district, where his descendants prospered and still form an important element of the population. His service went back to the campaigns in Canada and Cape Breton under Wolfe and Amherst, having been present at Louisburg, Quebec, and Montreal. After the Pontiac War he devoted his time to the building up of a large estate in the Province of New York, afterwards Vermont. Partly by grant as a reward for his services, and partly by purchase, he acquired considerable property from twenty miles west of the Connecticut River to the shores of Lake Champlain. The crown patent for 22,000 acres of this estate in Windham County is now in the Ontario Bureau of Archives. He placed a value of from thirty to forty thousand pounds on this property, and this case illustrates the sacrifice made by very many of the loyalists who gave up luxury and comfort for the sake of principles held dear. Colonel James Rogers died in the year 1792.

SECTION B.

NOTES ON LAND TENURE IN CANADA TO A.D. 1800.

The government of France made provision in its colonization scheme for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, and the early charters and grants of Seigniories often contain clauses to that effect.

The concessions of land appear to have been made chiefly with the view of reasonably good settlement as such statements as these would indicate:—"The King being possessed of the same desire as the deceased Henri le Grand, his father.....had to seek out and discover.....in the country of New France, a locality suitable for the establishment of a Colony, and by that means to lead the inhabitants to a knowledge of the true God, to civilize them and to derive from the said lands some advantageous commerce for the benefit of the King's subjects." Again:—"The wish to settle advantageously the Colony of New France, causing us to seek out those who would contribute to that end their own influence and property," etc. The first and main object it was stated, of establishing a French Colony in Canada, was the advancing in the most remote countries "the glory of God and the Christian name."

Under the French regime land in Canada was held under the Seigniorial system, introduced gradually by Letters Patent of 1598; by instructions to the Governor in 1626 regulating charges, and conceding lands to the Jesuits; and by the Charter of 1627-28 to the Hundred Associates, by which the Associates became the feudal proprietors of Canada, and exercised the rights of proprietary government. In 1663 the Associates surrendered their charter, and in the following year, the West India Company obtained its charter with proprietary rights and government, which continued for ten years. De Frontenac, the Governor, and Duchesneau, the Intendent, were then authorized to make grants of land subject to ratification by the Crown, thus finally bringing about direct government grants, under five forms of tenure thus specified:

(1) *In Franc Aleu Noble.*—This was of all forms the most free and honorable, lands held thus being subject to no obligations of a feudal nature. One of these grants was a strip of land near Three Rivers to the Jesuits in the year 1634. Another was a grant to the same order, of Charlebourg, near Quebec, in 1637.

(2) *In Franc Aleu Rotouriér.*—This form was very similar to our free and common soccage. Land thus held was free and subject to no obligations other than the general ones to which its holder was liable as a citizen of France. The grant of Gaudarville to Lauzon in 1652 was under this form.

(3) *In Franc Aumone (or mortmain).*—Numerous grants were made under this form, invariably to religious, charitable or educational institutions, the sole obligation attached to the grant being that of performing certain charitable or educational duties in return. An instance of this is the grant in 1647 of La Prairie de la Madelaine to the Jesuits, "in order that we may be participating in their prayers and holy sacrifices."

(4) *En Fief* or *en Seigneuric.*—It was under this form that most of the territory was granted.

As to size, there was no fixed rule—the grants varied from 16 arpents by 50 (arpent—192 ft.) to 10 leagues by 12.

Sub-grants might be made by the Seigniors under the following forms:

En arriere fief; by which the sub-tenant enjoyed the rights and assumed the obligations as the lessor, or Seignior had originally enjoyed.

En censive: by this tenure the grantee could not sub-let. Some encensive grants were made by the Crown direct, as in the case of some of the settlers at Fort Ponchartrain, Detroit, where the original seigniorial subgrants were declared invalid and new titles issued direct from the Crown, according to the following list to be found in the Registers of Intendance and Superior Council:—

Date of Grant.	Grantee.	Extent.		Granted.
		Arpents.	Arpes.	
16 June, 1734	Chauvin	2	40	By Beauharnois & Hocquart
3 July, "	Pierre Estave dit Le Jeune	2	40	"
4 " "	Binault	2	40	"
5 " "	Louis Campault	5	40	"
6 " "	Marsal Derochers, Pere	4	40	"
7 " "	Jean Chapoton	3	40	"
8 " "	Pierre Maloche	4½	40	"
9 " "	Jn. Gilbert, Sanspeur	4	40	"
10 " "	Jacques Campault	4	40	"
11 " "	Morand	4	40	"
12 " "	Labutte	3	40	"
13 " "	La Deroute	4	40	"
14 " "	Chesne	4	40	"
15 " "	St. Aubin, Pere	3	40	"
16 " "	St. Aubin, Fils	3	40	"
17 " "	Fran. Lauson	4	40	"
1 Sept., 1736	Chas. Bonhomme dit Beaupre	4	40	"
2 " "	Jacques Cardinal, Pere	4	40	"
3 " "	Jacques Cardinal, Fils	4	40	"
4 " "	Philippe Daniau	4	40	"
5 " "	Joseph du Tremble	4	40	"
6 " "	Frans Gilbert Sanspeur	4	40	"
7 " "	Claude Campault	4	40	"
8 " "	Pierre Cosme	4	40	"
9 " "	Pierre Laurent	4	40	"
10 " "	Gaetan Saguin	4	40	"
11 " "	Pierre Saguin	4	40	"
12 " "	Gabl. Casse St. Aubin	4	40	"
13 " "	Jacques Casse St. Aubin	4	40	"
14 " "	Etienne Saffard	4	40	"
15 " "	Hebert Hebert	4	40	"
16 " "	Jean Bapt. Maller	4	40	"
18 Feby., 1743	Jean Chapoton	4	40	"
30 May, 1745	Jean Bapt. Beaubien	3	40	"
1 " 1747	Robert Navarre	3	40	"
1 " "	Eustache Gamelin	2	40	"
1 April, 1750	Le Chevr. de Longueuil	12	40	Lafoncaire & Bigot
1 " "	Pierre Reaume	2	40	"
1 " "	Joseph Gillet	2	40	"
1 May, 1747	Marie Barrois	2	40	Beauharnois & Hocquart
1 April, 1750	Alexis Delisle	2	40	Lafoncaire & Bigot
1 " "	Charles Chesne	3	40	"
1 " "	Claude Audry	3	40	"
1 " "	Zacharie Chicot	3	40	"
1 " "	Hyacinthe Reaume	2	40	"
1 " "	Claude L'esprit dit Chamagne	3	40	"
1 " "	Antoine Robert	3	40	"
1 " "	Antonie Campault	3	40	"
1 " "	Pierre Labadie	2	40	"
1 " "	Alexis Chesne	3	40	"
1 " "	Vital Caron	2	40	"
1 " "	Pierre Fenville	2	40	"
1 " "	Francois Barrois	3	40	"
1 " "	Desbuttes St. Martin	2	40	"
1 " "	Jacques Godet	2	40	"
16 May, 1753	Dequindre	8	60	Duquesne & Bigot

The rights of the Seignior over his tenants differed considerably from those exercised by the feudal lord in France over his vassal, and the main points of difference show that the policy underlying the laws was the settlement and cultivation of the soil. They consisted of the *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes*, *droit de banal*, and of *corvee*, thus explained:—

Cens et rentes. A ground rent composed of two parts, the *cens* payable in money, the *rentes* payable in kind or equivalent in money. The *cens* corresponds to the *supériorité*, or the first right of the lord in the lands held by the vassal or tenant. It was a small amount. The *rentes* corresponded to the ordinary tenants' rent, and consisted generally of one-half minot of corn or one fat capon for each superficial arpent but these might be commuted for cash at the current rate, which varied from ten to twenty sols. The *habitant* held by the inferior tenure, *en censive*, which consisted in the obligation to make annual payments in money, or produce, or both. These payments were known as *cens et rentes*, and in the early days were very small, a common charge being half a *sou* and half a pint of wheat for each arpent. One condition was imposed on Seignior and *Censitaire* alike, which may be said to form the distinctive feature of Canadian feudalism, namely, that of clearing his land within a limited time on pain of forfeiting it.

Lods et ventes. On alienation of land by sale the seignior received a twelfth part of the purchase price. Here came in also the seignior's *droit de retraite*, by virtue of which he could pre-empt any property sold by payment to the purchaser of the mutation price within forty days from the date of sale affording protection against loss of rent and the slaughtering of the price of land by the censitaire.

Droit de banal required that all wheat should be ground at the seignior's mill.

Corvee empowered the seignior to enforce certain free labor from the censitaire within the seigniory.

Other seigniorial rights were the reservation of wood and stone necessary for building the manor, church or mill; the right of hunting on the tenants' lands; the right to one fish in every eleven caught in the waters fronting the seigniory; the right of ferry over rivers, &c.

The sovereign revoked at will concessions made to companies, without indemnification, and sometimes forfeiture was declared against individuals on account of default in fulfilling the settlement duties. The reciprocal relations and duties of the Seignior to the King and of the Censitaire (subordinate tenant) to the Seignior were regulated by custom, and the Edicts and Royal Decrees, and the ordinances and decisions of the Intendants, established the jurisprudence in matters of interpretation. The respective relations between Censitaire and Seignior are set forth in the Edict of 1663, the Arrêts, 1672-1711, especially the Arrêts of Marly, 6th July, 1711, which defines the obligations of the Seignior to the Settler in the following terms:—"And His Majesty ordains that all the Seigniors in the said Country of New France shall concede to the settlers the lots of land which they may demand of them in their Seigniories, at a ground rent, and without exacting from them any sum of money as a consideration for such concessions; otherwise and default of their so doing, His Majesty, permits the said settlers to demand the said lots of land from them by a formal summons, and in case of their refusal, to make application to the Governor and Lieutenant-General and Intendant of the said country, whom His Majes-

ty enjoins to concede to the said settlers the lands demanded by them in the said Seigniories, for the same dues as are laid upon other lands in the said Seigniories, which dues shall be paid by the new settlers into the hands of the receiver of His Majesty's domain, in the City of Quebec, without its being in the power of the Seigniors to claim from them any dues of any kind whatever," &c.

The Seignior was required to concede lots at the customary rates, fixed at the maximum of two sous per superficial arpent, without the right of exacting any sum of money or any other condition. (On this see Judgment of the Military Council, Montreal, 1762. Haldimand presiding, and Grey vs. McCallum, 1828.)

Express enactments defined the exact nature and extent of the rights of the grantees of the Crown, and the obligations by them assumed upon their investiture with their several possessions.

The Seigniors were entitled to constitute courts and preside as judges therein in what was called Haute, Moyenne et Basse Justice, which took cognizance of all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, except murder and treason.

The rendering of faith and homage upon change of vassal is described thus:—"Guion (vassal of Gifford, seignior of Beauport) being at the principal door placed himself on his knees on the ground, with head bare, and without sword or spurs, said three times these words: 'Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, I bring you the faith and homage which I am bound to bring you on account of my fief du Boisson, which I hold as a man of faith, of your seigneurie of Beauport, declaring that I offer to pay my seigniorial and feudal dues in their season, and demanding of you to accept me in faith and homage as aforesaid.'"

A form of succession duty inured to the Crown, known as *quint*, amounting to one-fifth of the value of the fief, payable on every mutation of ownership by sale or inheritance; and in some grants conditions were inserted such as the reservation of timber for his Majesty's navy, also of mines and minerals, and of whatever lands which might be found necessary for military purposes. Here is the source of some anomalies of more recent times in the disposal of Crown timber, as, for instance, limits granted direct by the British government in the days of organized government in Canada.

Such was the condition of tenure in 1763 and by the Treaty of Paris, that year, Britain agreed to preserve to the Canadian subjects all their institutions, laws, usages, and customs. The remarkable delicacy, Bouchette remarks, of the Imperial government on this subject is an instance of the magnanimity of a conqueror that cannot fail to add lustre to the British name, while its recollection must tend to draw the link still closer between the Mother Country and the colony.

This principle is re-stated in the Instructions to Governor Carleton in 1775, but the seigniors are then divested of their judicial powers. The clause is: "it is therefore our will and pleasure, that all lands which now or hereafter may be subject to our disposal, be granted *in fief* or *seigneurie*, in like manner as was practiced antecedent to the conquest of the said province, omitting, however, the reservation of any judicial powers or privileges whatever, the properties of which seigneuries or fiefs shall be and remain vested in us, our heirs and successors." The power of the seignior, however, notwithstanding treaty and Instructions, gradually increased with

the result that the tenants complained of added burdens and encroachments by their superiors. Anomalies cropped up and the whole question formed the subject of trial and enquiry periodically until the abolition of the seignorial system in 1854 (18 Vic., cap. 3). The total quantity of land granted en seigneurie in Canada exceeded twelve million superficial French Arpents, or about 15,390 square miles. The conversion of its tenure into free and common soccage cost upwards of four million dollars.

The following references may be cited as of special importance: The Arrêts of 1686 and 1711, or the arrêts of Marly, from the ordinances of the 8th of May and 16th November, 1727.

From the Cession of Canada.

Leaving out of consideration the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company as not coming within the scope of the early system of land settlement prevailing in Canada, the Articles of the Capitulation of Montreal in 1760 opened British rule in Canada, that is, in the Province of Quebec, then extending far westward, and under these Articles, pending the peace of 1763, the people were to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages which had been established for the Province; and so far, at least, as the holding of land was concerned, no material change was made under the military regime, 1760-1763. French officers or other persons desiring not to remain under the British flag, or their attorneys for them, had "leave to sell their seignories, houses, and other estates, their moveables and effects, etc., to carry away or send to France the produce thereof, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns." Art. 53. Thus, was British government introduced. The Treaty of Paris, 1763, was followed by the Royal Proclamation, erecting four distinct and separate governments, viz.: Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, being the countries and islands ceded by the treaty.

This Proclamation is our first document with respect to the settlement of the lands of the Crown, and the provisions are:

"We have also thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the governors and councils of our said three new colonies upon the continent full power and authority to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said new colonies, or any other person who shall resort thereto, for such lands, tenements and hereditaments as are now or hereafter shall be in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms and under such moderate quit rents, services, and acknowledgments as have been appointed and settled in other colonies, and under such other conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees and the improvement and settlement of our said colonies.

"And whereas we are desirous upon all occasions to testify our Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same. We do hereby command and empower our governors of our said three colonies, and other our governors of our several Provinces on the Continent of North America, to grant without fee or reward to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject at the expiration of ten years to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to in the

Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.:

To every person having the rank of a field officer	5,000	acres.
" captain	3,000	"
" subaltern or staff officer	2,000	"
" non-commissioned officer	200	"
" private man	50	"

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of all our said colonies upon the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land and upon the same conditions to such reduced officers of our navy of like rank as served on board our ships of war in North America, at the times of the reduction of Louisburg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such grants.

"And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume upon any pretence whatever to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments as described in their Commissions; as also that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our other colonies or plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest; or upon any lands whatever which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or any of them.

"And we do further declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company; as also the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and northwest as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained.

"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

"And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order, therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may

be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that, if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our Colony respectively, within which they shall lie; and, in case they shall be within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose; and we do, by the advice of our Privy Council, declare and enjoin that the trade of the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a license to carry on such trade, from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of our Colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or commissaries to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade; and we do hereby authorize, enjoin and require the Governors and Commanders-in Chief of all our colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate government as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licenses without fee or reward, taking special care to insert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe, as aforesaid."

The documents (relating to the tenure of land, etc.) subsequent to 1760, will be the readier understood, if the names of the high officials in Canada, down to the creation of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and the periods of their service, are placed before the reader. Until 1763 General Jeffery Amherst was Commander in Chief of the Forces. At the capitulation of Montreal he divided the Province into three Districts, for each of which he appointed a Governor, and as a medium of easy intercourse with the French Canadians, each Governor was supplied with a Franco-Swiss Secretary. The Districts were :

GOVERNORS AND OFFICIALS.

1760-63. QUEBEC, General James Murray, Governor, 1760 to Aug. 1763, and M. Cramahe, Secretary. General Murray formed a Military Council of seven army officers to assist him.

THREE RIVERS, Col. Ralph Burton, Governor 1760 to May, 1762); Col. Fred. Haldimand, May, 1762, to March, 1863, Acting Governor; Col. Ralph Burton, March, 1763, to October, 1763; Col. Fred. Haldimand, October, 1763, to August, 1764; and M. Bruyères, Secretary.

MONTREAL, General Thomas Gage, 1760, to October, 1763. Secretary, M. Mathurin. Gage left Montreal in October, 1763, when Col. R. Burton succeeded him.

1763. The Treaty of Paris, signed on the 10th of February, 1763, was proclaimed on the 7th October; on the 21st October General Murray was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and assumed office on the 10th of August, 1764.

1764. The office of Chief Justice was filled by Wm. Gregory, and that of Attorney General by George Suckling, two civil officers sent from Britain. They continued in office until 1766.

Col. Burton was succeeded at Three Rivers (Oct. 1763) by Haldimand. In July, 1764, Burton resigned the governorship at Montreal and then the position of Governor at Montreal and Three Rivers was abolished, the command of the garrisons devolving on the officer next in rank.

Governor-General Murray reconstructed his council thus:

The Chief Justice, Attorney General, Col. Paulus Aemilius Irving; Hector Theophile Cramahe (both latter of whom were in the former Council), Adam Mabane, Walter Murray, Captain Samuel Holland, Benjamin Price, Thomas Dunn, and François Mounier.

Lewis Cramahe was Secretary to the Governor General.

Captain Samuel Holland was appointed Surveyor General of the Province.

1766. Governor General Murray sailed from Quebec on the 28th June this year and left the Administration in the Administration with Col. Paulus Aemilius Irving, Senior Councillor. Thomas Mills was admitted a Councillor and appointed Receiver General, and John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General, and Deputy Surveyor of Roads. Wm. Hey, succeeded as Chief Justice, and Francis Maseres, as Attorney General.

1766. Brig. General Guy Carleton was appointed Lieut.-Governor, and Acting Governor General, beginning on the 24th September. The Council was then composed of:

Wm. Hey, Chief Justice,

Charles Stewart, Superintendent General,

H. T. Cramahe, John Goldfrap, Thomas Mills, Samuel Holland, Walter Murray, Thomas Dunn, François Mounier, Benjamin Price, James Cuthbert.

1768. Lieutenant Governor Carleton was appointed Governor General on the 12th of April, 1768, and assumed office on the 25th of October.

1769. Attorney General Maseres left for Britain, resigning his position in Canada, and was femporarily succeeded by Mr. Kneller who had acted as Administrator of the estates of the Jesuits, who in turn was succeeded by Wm. Grant.

1770. Governor General Carleton left for Britain on leave of absence, in August, and Hector Theophile Cramahe was appointed Administrator, and in the following year, Lieutenant Governor. He had served as Councillor since Murray's

1771. Military Council and had relieved Haldimand as Governor at Three Rivers, and had been sent to London to report on the condition of the Province. He was then Senior Member of Council.

1774. Governor General Carleton returned to Canada on the 18th September and assumed office.

1775. On the 17th of August Governor General Carleton established the Legislative Council under the Act of 1774. It met for the first time on this day and was constituted as follows:—

H. T. Cramahe, Lieutenant Governor; William Hey, Chief Justice; Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, James Cuthbert, Colin Drummond, François Leveque, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Pecandy de Contrecœur, Roch St. Ours Lechaillons, Charles François Lanaudiere, George Pownall, George Allsopp, St. Luc de la Corne, Joseph G. Chaussegros de Lery, Alexander Johnson, Conrad Gugy, Picotte de Belestre, Des Bergers de Riganfield, John Fraser.

Jenkin Williams, Secretary, of the Executive and Privy Council.

1776. Mr. Livins was appointed Chief Justice to succeed Wm. Hey, who had resigned
1777. in 1775. He arrived in 1777.

1778. On the 27th June, 1776, Governor General Carlton resigned, but was not relieved of office until the 27th of June, 1778, when he was replaced by General Haldimand.

1779-85. Messrs. Adam Mabane, Thomas Dunn and Jenkin Williams acted as commissioners to discharge the duties of Chief Justice for Mr. Livins during absence.

1784. Governor General Haldimand withdrew on the 15th of November, and Mr. Henry Hamilton, one of the Members of the Legislative Council, acted as Administrator and Lt. Governor.

1785. On the 2nd November, Mr. Hamilton resigned. Col. Henry Hope became Administrator and Lieut. Governor, offices which he held until Lord Dor-

1786. chester's (Carleton) arrival as Governor General on Oct. 23rd, 1786.

1786. In the same year Wm. Smith became Chief Justice of Canada. Col. Hope died in 1788 and was succeeded in 1790 as Lieut. Governor of Quebec, by General

1790. Alured Clarke. Sir John Johnson was Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Col. Alexander McKee, his deputy.

1791. Sir Alured Clarke acted as Administrator during the absence of Dorchester in Britain.

CREATION OF LOWER AND UPPER CANADA.

1791. Lord Dorchester, Governor General.

Major General Alured Clarke, Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada.

Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

The Members of the Executive and Legislative Council of Lower Canada were:

Executive: William Smith Chief Justice; Paul Roch de St. Ours, Hugh Finlay, Francois Baby, Thomas Dunn, Joseph L. De Longueill, Pierre Panet, Adam Mabane.

Legislative Counsellors:—William Smith, C. J., J. C. Chaussegros De Lery, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Joseph L. De Longueill, Edward Harrison, François Baby, John Collins, Charles De Lanaudiere, George Pownall, R. A. De Boucherville, John Fraser, Sir John Johnson.

The Members of the Executive and Legislative Council for Upper Canada were:

1792, 9-11 July. Executive, Hon. Wm. Osgoode, Chief Justice; Wm. Robertson, Alexander, Grant, Peter Russell, Jacques Baby.

Legislative:—Hon. Wm. Osgoode, Ch. J., Wm. Robertson, Alexander Grant, Peter Russell, Jacques Baby, John Munro, Richard Cartwright, Jr., Robert Hamilton, and Richard Duncan. (Mr. Robertson did not take up the duties of his office and he was replaced on the 21st June, 1793, by General Æneas Shaw).

The Secretary of the Executive Council was Wm. Jarvis; the Clerk, John Small; Clerk of the Crown, Edward Burns; Sheriffs, Richard Pollard and Alexander McDonell.

First Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Littlehales.

The Speaker of the first House of Assembly for Upper Canada was Mr. John McDonnell, of Glengarry, and the Clerk, Mr. Angus McDonell. Surveyor General of Lands, David W. Smith, Attorney General, John White.

Mr. Osgoode was appointed Attorney General of Lower Canada and he was succeeded in Upper Canada, as Chief Justice by the Hon. J. Elmsley, and as President of the Council by Hon. Peter Russell.

EXTRACTS FROM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL CONCERNING LAND.

7th December, 1763.

Instructions to James Murray, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief, &c., &c.

11. . . . That no Law or Ordinance, respecting private Property, be passed without a Clause suspending it's Execution, until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known; nor without a Saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs

and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all other Persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming by, from and under them; and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, Proof must be made before You, in Council, and entered in the Council Books, that public Notification was made of the Party's Intention to apply for such Act in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lie, for three Sundays at least successively before any such Law or Ordinance shall be proposed.

33. And to the End that the Church of England may be established both in Principles and Practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be induced to embrace the Protestant Religion, and their Children be brought up in the Principles of it; We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention, when the said Province shall have been accurately surveyed, and divided into Townships, Districts, Precincts or Parishes, in such manner as shall be herein after directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the erecting Protestant Schools in the said Districts, Townships and Precincts, by settling, appointing and allotting proper Quantities of Land for that Purpose, and also for a Glebe and Maintenance for a Protestant Minister and Protestant School-Masters; and you are to consider and report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by what other means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established and encouraged in Our Province under your Government.

42. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all and every the French Inhabitants in Our said Province, who are now possessed of Lands within the said Province, in Virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace on the third Day of November 1762; do, within such limited Time as you in your Discretion shall think fit, register the several Grants, or other Deeds or Titles, by which they hold or claim such Lands, in the Secretary's Office; which said Grants, Deeds or other Titles, shall be entered at large in the said Office, so that the particular Quantity of Land, its Site and Extent, the Conditions upon which it is granted, either as to Rents, Services, or Cultivation, may appear fully and at length.

43. And in case it shall appear, upon a strict and accurate Examination of the said Grants and Title Deeds, to be taken in such manner as you shall think proper, that any of the Grantees, or Persons claiming Lands under such Grants and Title Deeds, are in Possession of more Land than is contained within such Grants or other Concessions; or that the Terms and Conditions, upon which the Lands were granted, have not been complied with, agreeable to what is stipulated in such Grants or Concessions; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that you forthwith represent the same to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the end you may receive such Directions thereupon, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case shall appear to require.

44. And whereas it is necessary, in order to the advantageous and effectual settlement of Our said Province, that the true State of it should be fully known; You are therefore, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause an accurate Survey to be made of the said Province by such able and skilful Person as is or shall be appointed for that Service, who is to report to you in writing, for your Judgment in the Measures which you may in general pursue for the making of Settlements, not only the Nature and Quality of the Soil and Climate, the Rivers, Bays and Harbours, and every other Circumstance attending the natural State of it; but also his opinion, in what manner it may be most conveniently laid out into Counties, and to annex to

his Report a Map of such Survey, with the several Divisions proposed marked upon it: But as the making such Survey will be a work of great Length, You are in the meantime to carry on Settlements upon that Plan, which shall appear to you to be most expedient from the best Information You can collect.

45. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that the settling Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to afford each other in their Civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to the Security they have thereby acquired against the Insults and Incursions of neighbouring Indians, or other Enemies; You are therefore to lay out Townships of a Convenient Size and Extent in such Places, as you, in your Discretion, shall judge most proper. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that each Township do consist of about Twenty Thousand Acres, having, as far as may be, Natural Boundaries extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary Part of the River of St. Lawrence, where it can be conveniently had.

46. You are also to cause a proper Place in the most convenient Part of each Township, to be marked out for building a Town sufficient to contain such a Number of Families as you shall judge proper to settle there, with Town and pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking Care, that the said Town be laid out upon, or, as near as conveniently may be, to some navigable River, or the Sea Coast; And you are also to reserve to Us proper Quantities of Land in each Township for the following Purposes, viz; For erecting Fortifications, and Barracks, where necessary, or for other Military or Naval Services and more particularly for the Growth and Production of Naval Timber, if there are any Wood-Lands fit for that Purpose.

47. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that a particular Spot, in or as near each Town as possible, be set apart for the building a Church, and four Hundred Acres adjacent thereto allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister, and two Hundred for a Schoolmaster.

48. And you are to give strict Orders to the Surveyors, whom you shall employ to mark out the said Townships and Towns, to make Returns to you of their Surveys as soon as possible, with a particular Description of each Township, and the Nature of the Soil within the same.

49. And you are to oblige all such Persons as shall be appointed to be Surveyors of the said Lands in each Township, to take an Oath for the due Performance of their Offices, and for obliging them to make exact Surveys of all Lands required to be set out.

50. And whereas nothing can more effectually tend to the speedy settling Our said Colony, the Security of the Property of our Subjects, and the Advancement of Our Revenue, than the disposing of such Lands as are Our Property upon reasonable Terms, and the establishing a regular and proper Method of proceeding with respect to the passing of Grants of such Land; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all and every Person and Persons, who shall apply to You for any Grant or Grants of Land, shall, previous to their obtaining the same, make it appear before you in Council, that they are in a Condition to cultivate and improve the same, by settling thereon, in Proportion to the Quantity of Acres desired, a sufficient Number of White Persons and Negroes; And in case you shall, upon a consideration of the Circumstances of the Person or Persons applying for such Grants, think it advisable to pass the same, in such Case you are to cause a Warrant to be drawn up, directed to the Surveyor General, or other proper Officers, impowering him or them to make a faithful and exact Survey of the Lands

so petitioned for, and to return the said Warrant within six months at furthest from the Date thereof, with a Plot or Description of the Lands so surveyed thereunto annexed; Provided that you do take Care, that before any such Warrant is issued, as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be entered in the Auditor's and Register's Office: And when the Warrant shall be returned by the said Surveyor, or other proper Officer, the Grant shall be made out in due Form, and the Terms and Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and expressly mentioned in the respective Grants. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Grants shall be registered within six months from the Date thereof in the Register's Office there, and a Docquet thereof be also entered in Our Auditor's Office there, in Case such Establishment shall take place in Our said Province, or that, in Default thereof, such Grant shall be void. Copies of all which Entries shall be returned regularly, by the proper Officer, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, within six months from the Date thereof.

51. And whereas great Inconveniences have arisen in many of Our Colonies in America from the granting excessive Quantities of Land to particular Persons, who have never cultivated or settled it, and have thereby prevented Others more industrious from improving the same; in order therefore to prevent the like Inconveniences for the future, You are to take especial Care, that in all Grants to be made by you, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to Persons applying for the same, the Quantity be in Proportion to their Ability to cultivate; And you are hereby directed to observe the following Directions and Regulations in all Grants to be made by you; viz:

That one hundred Acres of Land be granted to every Person being Master or Mistress of a Family, for himself or herself, and fifty Acres for every white or black Man, Woman or Child, of which such Person's Family shall consist, at the actual Time of making the Grant; and in case any Person applying to you for Grants of Land shall be desirous of taking up a larger Quantity than the actual Number of Persons in his or her Family would intitle such Persons to take up; it is Our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby allowed and permitted, to grant unto every such Person or Persons, such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one Thousand Acres over and above what they are intitled to by the Number of Persons in their respective Families; Provided it shall appear to you, that they are in a Condition and Intention to cultivate the same; and provided also, that they do pay to the Receiver of Our Quit Rents, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive the same, the Sum of five Shillings only for every fifty Acres, so granted, on the Day of the Date of the Grant;—

That all Grantees be subject to the payment of two Shillings Sterling for every Hundred Acres, to commence at the Expiration of two years from the Date of such Grant, and to be paid yearly and every Year, or in Default of such payment, the Grant is to be void;—

That every Grantee, upon giving Proof that he or she has fulfilled the Terms and Conditions of his or her Grant, shall be entitled to another Grant, in the Proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted plantable, each Patentee shall be obliged, within three years after the Date of his Patent, to clear and work three Acres at the least, in that part of his Tract which he shall judge most convenient and advantageous; or else to clear and drain three Acres of swampy or sunken Grounds, or drain three Acres of Marsh, if any such be within the Bounds of his Grant;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted barren, every Patentee shall be obliged to put and keep on his Land, within three years after the Date of his Grant, three neat Cattle; which Number he shall be obliged to continue on his Land, until three Acres for every Fifty be fully cleared and improved;—

That if any Person shall take up a Tract of Land, wherein there shall be no Part fit for present Cultivation without manuring and improving the same, every such Grantee shall be obliged, within three years from the Date of his Grant, to erect on some part of his Land one good Dwelling-House, to contain at least twenty Feet in Length, and sixteen Feet in Breadth; and also to put on his Land the like Number of three neat Cattle for every fifty Acres;—

That if any Person, who shall take up any stony or rocky Grounds not fit for planting or pasture, shall, within three years after the passing of his Grant, begin to employ thereon, and so continue to work for three years then next ensuing, in digging any Stone Quarry or other Mine, one good and able Hand for every hundred Acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a sufficient Cultivation and Improvement;—

That every three Acres, which shall be cleared and worked, as aforesaid, and every three Acres, which shall be cleared and drained, as aforesaid, shall be accounted a sufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement, to save for ever from Forfeiture Fifty Acres of Land in any Part of the Tract contained within the same Patent; and the Patentee shall be at Liberty to withdraw his Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or Mine, in Proportion to such Cultivation and Improvement, as shall be made upon the plantable Lands, or upon the Swamps, sunken Grounds and Marshes, which shall be included in the same Patent;—

That when any Person, who shall hereafter take up and patent any Lands, shall have seated, planted and cultivated, or improved the said Land, or any part of it, according to the Directions and Conditions abovementioned, such Patentee may make Proof of such Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement in the general Court, or in the Court of the County, District or Precinct, where such Lands shall lie, and have such Proof certified to the Register's Office, and there entered with the Record of the said Patent, a Copy of which shall be admitted, on any Trial, to prove the seating and planting of such Land;—

And lastly, in order to ascertain the true Quantity of plantable and barren Land contained in each Grant hereafter to be made within Our said Province, you are to take especial Care, that, in all Surveys hereafter to be made, every Surveyor be required and enjoyned to take particular Notice according to the best of his Judgment and Understanding, how much of the Land so surveyed is plantable, and how much of it is barren and unfit for Cultivation; and accordingly to insert in the Survey and Plott by him to be returned into the Register's Office, the true Quantity of each kind of Land.

52. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Grants of Land to be made by You, as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, so that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of one Sort and the other; as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract of Land, to be hereafter granted, be one Third of the Length of such Tract; and that the Length of each Tract do not extend along the Banks of any River, but into the Main Land, that thereby the said Grantees may have each a convenient Share of what Accommodation the said River may afford for Navigation or otherwise.

53. And whereas it hath been represented to Us, that many Parts of the Province under your Government are particularly adapted to the Growth and Culture of Hemp and Flax; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that, in all Surveys of Land for Settlement, the Surveyor be directed to report, whether there is any, or what Quantity of Lands contained within such Survey, fit for the Production of Hemp and Flax; And You are to take particular Care to insert a Clause in every Grant of Land, where any part thereof is fit for such Production, obliging the Grantee annually to sow a proportionable Part of his Grant with Hemp or Flax Seed.

54. And whereas it hath been further represented to Us, that a great part of the Country in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, and between that Lake and the River St. Lawrence, abounds with Woods producing Trees fit for Masting for Our Royal Navy, and other useful and necessary Timber for Naval Construction; You are therefore expressly directed and required to cause such Parts of the said Country, or any other within your Government, that shall appear upon a Survey to abound with such Trees, and shall lye convenient for Water Carriage, to be reserved to Us, and to use your utmost Endeavour to prevent any Waste being committed upon the said Tracts, by punishing in due Course of Law any Persons who shall cut down or destroy any Trees growing thereon; and you are to consider and advise with Our Council, whether some Regulation that shall prevent any Saw Mills whatever from being erected within your Government, without a Licence from you, or the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being, may not be a Means of preventing all Waste and Destruction in such Tracts of Land as shall be reserved to Us for the Purposes aforesaid.

55. And whereas it appears from the Representations of Our Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service; It is therefore Our further Will and Pleasure, that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free Passage to the River St. Lawrence, or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private Person whatever; and also that as large a District of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above Purposes, be reserved for Our Use, to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

56. And whereas it is necessary, that all Persons who may be desirous of settling in Our said Province, should be fully informed of the Terms and Conditions, upon which Lands will be granted in Our said Province; You are therefore, as soon as possible, to cause a Publication to be made, by Proclamation or otherwise, as you in your Discretion shall think most advisable, of all and every the foregoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations of every kind, respecting the Grants of Lands; in which Proclamation it may be expedient to add some short Description of the natural Advantages of the Soil, and Climate, and its peculiar Conveniences for Trade and Navigation; and you are to take such Steps as you shall think proper for the publishing such Proclamation in all the Colonies in North America.

57. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all the foregoing Instructions to you, as well as any which You may hereafter receive, relative to the Form and Method of passing Grants of Lands, and the Terms and Conditions to be annexed to such Grants, be entered upon Record, with the

Grants themselves, for the Information and Satisfaction of all Parties whatever, that may be concerned therein.

58. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do consider of a proper and effectual Method for collecting, receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealment, Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the Receipts thereof may be effectually checked and controlled; And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Act for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit Rents, you are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring the good Ends proposed, and to transmit the same to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us for Our further Directions therein.

59. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the Surveyor-General, or such other Person or Persons as you shall think proper to appoint, do, once in every year or oftener as Occasion shall require, inspect the State of all Grants of Lands made by you, and make report thereof to you in Writing, specifying whether the Conditions therein contained have or have not been complied with, or what Progress has been made towards fulfilling the same; and you are annually to transmit Copies of such Reports to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

60. And whereas Our Province of Quebec is in part inhabited and possessed by several Nations and Tribes of Indians, with whom it is both necessary and expedient to cultivate and maintain a strict Friendship and good Correspondence, so that they may be induced by Degrees, not only to be good Neighbours to Our Subjects, but likewise themselves to become good Subjects to Us; You are therefore, as soon as you conveniently can, to appoint a proper Person or Persons to assemble, and Treat with the said Indians, promising and assuring them of Protection and Friendship on Our part, and delivering them such Presents, as shall be sent to you for that purpose.

61. And you are to inform yourself with the greatest Exactness of the Number, Nature and Disposition of the several Bodies or Tribes of Indians, of the manner of their Lives, and the Rules and Constitutions, by which they are governed or regulated. And You are upon no Account to molest or disturb them in the Possession of such Parts of the said Province, as they at present occupy or possess; but to use the best means You can for conciliating their Affections, and uniting them to Our Government, reporting to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, whatever Information you can collect with respect to these People, and the whole of your Proceedings with them.

62. Whereas We have, by Our Proclamation dated the seventh day of October in the Third year of Our Reign, strictly forbid, on pain of Our Displeasure, all Our Subjects from making any Purchases of Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands reserved to the several Nations of Indians, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our Protection, without Our especial Leave for that Purpose first obtained; It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you take the most effectual Care that Our Royal Directions herein be punctually complied with, and that the Trade with such of the said Indians as depend upon your Government be carried on in the Manner, and under the Regulations prescribed in Our said Proclamation.

3rd January, 1775.

Instructions to Guy Carleton, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief, &c. &c.

The clauses in Governor Murray's Instructions, dated 7th December 1763, cited above, are repeated in those to Governor Carleton dated 3rd January 1775, with this clause additional:—

50. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us that the Governors of several of Our Colonies in America have Granted Lands away close to the Forts belonging to Us by which means the Garrisons of such Forts have been obliged to pay the proprietors of those Lands extravagant prices for Wood cut for a necessary supply of Fuel, and thereby a great and Unreasonable Expense has been brought upon the Military Contingencies It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that You do take Especial Care, that in all Warrants for Surveying of Lands adjacent or Contiguous to a Fort or Fortification, whether such Warrant be Granted upon an Original Petition to you in Council, or upon Our Order in Our Privy Council there be an Express Direction to the Surveyor that he do reserve to Us Our Heirs and Sucessors for the Use of the Fort, near to which the Lands shall lye such a part of the Land petitioned for (being Woodland) and in such a Situation as the Commander in Chief of the said Fort (with whom he is to be required to Consult and Advise in all such Cases) shall Judge Convenient and sufficient for a permanent and Certain Supply of Fuel for such a Garrison as the said Fort may be able to Contain. And it is Our further pleasure, that a regular plot of such reserved Land, describing the Bounds, expressing the Quantity of Acres, and properly signed and attested by such Surveyor, be delivered to the Commanding Officer of each Fort, to be there publickly hung up and a Duplicate thereof also Recorded in the Secretary's Office or other proper Office of Record in Our province under Your Government; and as we judge the due Execution of this Our Order to be essential to Our Service, You are hereby required to take Care, that the Regulations above prescribed be duly entered upon the Council Books of Our said Province, as a standing Order to all persons, who may be Intrusted with the powers to which they refer.

In further Instructions to Governor Carleton, dated 3rd January 1775, it is provided:—

38. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorised and impowered, with the advice and consent of Our Council, to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as now are, or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all Lands, which now are, or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practiced antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province; omitting however in any Grant, that shall be passed of such Lands, the Reservation of any Judicial powers, or privileges whatever. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so as to be passed by you, as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal Ratification, or Disallowance, and to a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief and Seigneurie under the French Government.

39. It is Our Will and Pleasure however, that no Grants be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable growth of white Pines fit for

Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for Water carriage; But that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart for Our Use, and proper regulations made, and penalties inflicted, to prevent trespasses on such Tracts, and the cutting down, or destroying the Trees growing thereon.

In a plan for the management of Indian affairs, dated 1764, and annexed to Governor Carleton's Instructions here quoted from, are the following clauses:—

41. That no private person, Society, Corporation or Colony be capable of acquiring any Property in Lands belonging to the Indians, either by purchase of, or Grant, or Conveyance from the said Indians, excepting only where the Lands lye within the Limits of any Colony, the soil of which has been vested in proprietors, or Corporations by Grants from the Crown; in which Cases such Proprietaries or Corporations only shall be capable of acquiring such property by purchase or Grant from the Indians.

42. That proper Measures be taken, with the Consent and Concurrence of the Indians, to ascertain and define the precise and exact Boundary and Limits of the Lands, which it may be proper to reserve to them, and where no Settlement whatever shall be allowed.

43. That no purchases of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the Use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the Use of proprietaries of Colonies be made but at some general Meeting, at which the principal Chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Lands, are present; and all Tracts, so purchased, shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be Entered upon Record, with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians.

16th July, 1783.

Additional Instructions to Frederick Haldimand, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c.

Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces, now the United States of America are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us, and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec; and We being desirous to encourage Our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions, and to testify Our Approbation of their loyalty to Us, & Obedience to Our Government, by alloting Lands for them in Our said Province; And whereas We are also desirous of testifying Our Approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of Our Forces serving in Our said Province, and who may be reduced there, by allowing a certain quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our said Forces, who are inclined to become settlers therein. It is Our Will and Pleasure, that immediately after you shall receive this Our Instruction, you do direct Our Surveyor General of Lands for Our said Province of Quebec, to admeasure and lay out such a Quantity of Land as you with the advice of Our Council shall deem necessary & convenient for the settlement of Our said Loyal Subjects, the non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces which may be reduced in Our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; such Lands to be divided into distinct Seigneuries or Fiefs, to extend from two or four leagues in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, If situ-

ated upon a Navigable River, otherwise to be run square, or in such shape and in such quantities, as shall be convenient & practicable—and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than 300 nor more than 500 Acres; the propriety of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of Our said Loyal Subjects Non-Commissioned Officers & Private Men of Our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions; that is to say

To every Master of a Family, One Hundred Acres, and Fifty Acres for each person, of which his Family shall consist.

To every single Man Fifty Acres.

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two hundred Acres.

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres.

And for every Person in their Family Fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us Our Heirs & Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgements and services, as Lands are held in Our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seignuries or Fiefs therein, and reserving to Us Our Heirs and Successors, from and after the expiration of Ten years from the Admission of the respective Tenants, a Quit Rent of one half penny p. Acre.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that every person within the Meaning of this Our Instruction, upon their making application for Land, shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some Person by you or him Authorized for that purpose, and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following declaration, Viz. "I A-B do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to the "utmost of my power the Authority of the King in his Parliament as the "Supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and declaration shall also be taken made and subscribed by every future Tenant before his, her, or their Admission, upon Alienation, descent, Marriage or any other wise howsoever, and upon refusal, the Lands to become revested in Us Our Heirs and Successors. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the expence of laying out and surveying as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid as the several Allotments within the same, and of the Deed of Admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by Our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expence; Provided however that only one half of the Usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to Our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon Admission into any Lands by virtue of this Our Instruction.

And whereas We have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for Improvement and Cultivation, and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein with all possible dispatch.

It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run out into small Allotments and that you do Alot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces, which may be reduced in Our said Province, o

such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such proportions as you may Judge the most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy settlement of Our said Seigneurie. The Lands so alloted to be held of Us Our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same conditions and under the same reserved rent at the expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of the Seigneurie now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed. The Expence of making the said allotments and Admission thereunto to be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneuries directed to be laid out by this Our Instruction.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of Our Revenue of every admission into Lands as well by virtue of this Our Instruction, as in cases of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, a Docquet of which shall be transmitted yearly to Us thro' one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being.

[L.S.] G. R.

23rd August, 1786.

Instructions to Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, &c. &c.

39. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorized & impowered with the Advice and Consent of Our Council to settle & agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as now are or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all Lands, which now or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province, omitting however in any Grant that shall be passed of such Lands the reservation of any judicial Powers or Privileges whatever; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal ratification or Disallowance and a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief or Seigneurie under the French Government.

40. Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces now the United States of America, are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec, And We being desirous to encourage Our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions and to testify Our Approbation of their Loyalty to Us and Obedience to Our Government by allotting Lands for them in Our said Province, And Whereas We are also desirous of testifying Our Approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of Our Forces serving in Our said Province, and who may have been reduced there, by allowing a certain Quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our said Forces who are inclined to become Settlers therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that immediately after you shall receive these Our Instructions you do direct Our Surveyor General of Lands for Our said Province of Quebec to admeasure and

lay out such a Quantity of Land as you, with the Advice of Our Council, shall deem necessary, and convenient for the settlement of Our said Loyal Subjects, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces which may have been reduced in Our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; Such Lands to be divided into distinct Seigneuries or Fiefs to extend from two to four Leagues in front and from three to five Leagues in Depth if situated upon a Navigable River, otherwise to be run square or in such shape and in such Quantities as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved & laid out in the most convenient Spot, to contain not less than 300, nor more than 500 Acres; The Property of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, Our Heirs & Successors, And you shall allot such Parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of Our said Loyal Subjects, Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following Proportions, that is to say,

To every Master of a Family One Hundred Acres and fifty Acres for each Person of which his Family shall consist;

To every single Man fifty Acres;

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two Hundred Acres;

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres.

And for every Person in their Families fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same Terms, Acknowledgements & Services as Lands are held in Our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seigneuries or Fiefs therein, and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors from and after the expiration of Ten Years from the admission of the respective Tenants a Quit Rent of one half penny per Acre.

41. And whereas upon the raising and establishing the Corps late the 84th Regiment of Foot, We did promise and declare that the Officers and Privates of the said Corps should when reduced be intitled to and receive Grants for certain allotments of Lands in proportion to their respective Ranks therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do in manner as herein before directed Grant Warrants of Allotment and Survey to such of the Officers and privates of the said late Eighty fourth Regiment of Foot now reduced, who shall be willing to settle and become Inhabitants of the said Province of Quebec, and shall apply for the same for such Quantities of Land as they shall be respectively entitled to, In Consequence of Our said promise and declaration contained in Our Instructions to Our Governors of New York and North Carolina dated the 3d April 1775 that is to say,

To	Field Officers	5000 Acres
	Captains	3000
	Subalterns	2000
Non-Commission	Officer	200
	Privates	50

and that the Surveys be made and Grants for the same delivered free of Expence as herein before directed, Provided nevertheless that every Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer or private belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of Foot, who shall claim and apply for Land in Our Province of Quebec as aforesaid, shall declare upon Oath, that no Land has been obtained by him in any of Our other Provinces in America under Our Royal declaration as aforesaid.

42. It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that every Person within the meaning of these Our Instructions upon making application for Land shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some person by you or him authorized for that purpose and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following Declaration (Viz.) "I, A B, do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to "the utmost of my power the authority of the King in His Parliament, as "the supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and Declaration shall also be taken, made, and subscribed by every Future Tenant before his, her or their admission upon Alienation, Descent, Marriage or otherwise howsoever, and upon refusal the Lands to become re-vested in Us Our Heirs and Successors And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that the expence of laying out and surveying as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid, as the several Alotments within the same and of the Deed of admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec; out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by Our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expence; Provided however that only one half of the usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to Our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon admission into any Lands by Virtue of these Our Instructions.

43. And whereas we have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for improvement and cultivation; and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein, with all possible dispatch. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run into small Allotments, and that you do allot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces who may have been reduced in Our said Province, or to such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such Proportions as you may judge most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy Settlement of Our said Seigneurie. The Lands so allotted to be held of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same Conditions and under the same reserved Rent at the Expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of Seigneuries now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the Declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed; The Expence of making the said Allotments and of Admission thereunto be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneuries directed to be laid out by these Our Instructions. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that the Allotments to be made to such of Our Loyal Subjects from the Provinces or Colonies now the United States of America, as may be disposed to settle and improve Lands in Our said Province of Quebec, shall be limited to those only who may have withdrawn themselves from the said Provinces or Colonies after the signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace with the said United States, & no other.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of Our Revenue of every Admission into Lands as well by Virtue of these Our Instructions with respect to Our Loving Subjects retiring from the Provinces & Colonies, now the United States of America, and to Our Forces disbanded as aforesaid, as in Cases of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, A Docquet of which shall be transmitted

yearly to Us, thro' one of Our principal Secretaries of State, & also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being.

44. It is Our Will and Pleasure however that no Grants or Allotments be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable Growth of White Pines fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for Water Carriage, but that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart for Our Use and proper Regulations to be made and Penalties inflicted to prevent Trespasses on such Tracts and the cutting down or destroying of the Trees growing thereon.

45. And whereas it appears, from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that no part of the Lands upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary & convenient for that Establishment either in respect to a free Passage to the River St. Lawrence or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private person whatever: And also that as large a District of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to & lying round the said Iron Works, over & above what may be necessary for the above purposes, be reserved for Our Use to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

Under the new Regime Major Holland in October 1764 began the surveying of lands. In the same year, the Executive Council created the Court of King's Bench, and the Court of Common Pleas; and passed ordinances of government, among which were some requiring landlords to register the original titles to their estates.

In promulgating the laws consequent on the Cession some uneasiness was felt by the French Canadians as to the security of their tenures, and to allay this feeling, the Governor-General issued a proclamation intimating that in all legal process affecting the tenure of land and successions to property, the laws and customs which had been in use prior to 1760 were to be followed. By the Quebec Act of 1774 the Custom of Paris was to be continued in disputes relative to property and civil rights, but in criminal matters the law of England. In Order to induce volunteers to join his forces repelling the American revolutionists, Governor-General Carleton offered each unmarried private soldier for services, a free grant of 200 acres of land, if married 250 acres, and 50 acres more for each of the children, the land to be held free of all imposts for 20 years.

The Governor-General had full power to settle and dispose of the public lands, 200 acres being the maximum allowed to any one person and up to 1,200 acres to a family if its size justified that quantity, but grants were also made by the Colonial Department, or the Lords of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Governor General-in-Council.

Indian lands not ceded or purchased were excluded from surveys for settlement.

The Governor General was, in 1775, authorized to grant land in *fief* as before the Conquest, & subsequent instructions upheld the seigniorial tenure.

Such was the practice for twenty years, operations being almost entirely confined to Lower Canada, for in what is now Ontario there was before 1783 but little settlement. De La Salle had obtained a seigniory of four leagues

at Cataraqui, and the islands in front—Wolf, Gage, Amherst, &c, a few French families settled on the St. Lawrence—at the Cedars, Vaudreuil & Chateauguay; there was also some settlement near the Niagara military post, but Frontenac and Toronto had been abandoned before the conquest, so that Detroit was the only place, at the Peace, at which real settlement had been effected, a settlement which links Ontario with the days of the French regime, and gives everything appertaining to it special interest. The Detroit river offered many advantages to the settler. It was a most important channel of communication and trade, an important frontier post was on its bank, and both climate and soil were favorable. Writing of it as early as 1701 M. De La Mothe the French Commandant there gives this graphic description of the place:—

"Detroit is, probably, only a canal or a river of moderate breadth, and twenty-five leagues in length according to my reckoning lying north-north-east, and south-southwest, about the 41st degree (of latitude) through which the sparkling and pellucid water of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron (which are so many seas of sweet water) flow and glide away gently and with a moderate currant into Lake Erie, into the Ontario or Frontenac, and go at last to mingle in the river St. Lawrence with those of the ocean. The banks are so many vast meadows where the freshness of these beautiful streams keeps the grass always green. These same meadows are fringed with long and broad avenues of fruit trees which have never felt the careful hand of the watchful gardener; and fruit trees, young and old, droop under the weight and multitude of their fruit, and bend their branches towards the fertile soil which has produced them. In this soil so fertile, the ambitious vine which has not yet wept under the knife of the industrious vine-dresser, froms a thick roof with its broad leaves and its heavy clusters over the head of whatever it twines around, which it often stifles by embracing it too closely. Under these vast avenues you may see assembling in hundreds the sky stag and the timid hind with the bounding roebuck, to pick up eagerly the apples & plums with which the ground is paved. It is there that the careful turkey hen calls back her numerous brood, and leads them to gather the grapes; it is there that the big cocks come to fill their broad and gluttonous crops. The golden pheasant, the quail, the partridge, the woodcock, the teeming turtle-dove, swarm in the woods and cover the open country intersected and broken by groves of full-grown forest-trees which form a charming prospect which of itself might sweeten the melancholy tedium of soitude. There the hand of the pitiless mower has never shorn the juicy grass on which bisons of enormous height and size fatten. The woods are of six kinds,—walnut-trees, white Oak, red, bastard ash, ivy, white wood trees and cotton wood trees. But these same trees are as straight as arrows, without knots, and almost without branches except near the top and of enormous size and height. It is from thence that the fearless eagle looks steadily at the sun, seeing beneath him enough to glut his formidable claws. The fish there are fed and laved in sparkling and pellucid waters and are none the less delicious for the bountiful supply (of them.). There are such large numbers of swans that the rushes among which they are massed might be taken for lilies. The gabbling goose, the duck, the teal and the bustard are so common there that, in order to satisfy you of it, I will only make use of the expression of one of the savages, of whom I asked before I got there whether there was much game there: 'There is so much,' he told me, 'that it only moves aside (long enough) to allow the boat to pass.'

Can it be thought that a land in which nature has distributed everything in so complete a manner could refuse to the hand of a careful husbandman who breaks into its fertile depths, the return which is expected of it?

In a word, the climate is temperate, the air is pure, during the day there is a gentle wind, and at night the sky, which is always placid, diffuses sweet and cool influences which cause us to enjoy the benignity of tranquil sleep. If it's position is pleasing, it is no less important, for it opens or closes the approach to the most distant tribes which surround these vast sweet water oceans. It is only the opponents of the truth who are the enemies of this settlement, so essential to the increase of the glory of the King, to the spread of religion, and to the destruction of the throne of Baal."

At the close of the Revolutionary War a new period of land settlement opened in Canada by the influx of United Empire Loyalists. The first effective settlement of Upper Canada then began. The first survey was commenced in 1781, and in 1783 Major Holland received instructions to proceed on duty to the Western part of the Province. From that time the work of surveying was carried on continuously by the several officials of the Surveyor-General's department, among whom were John Collins, 1783, Philip R. Frey (1784), for Niagara & Detroit; Wm. Chewett, Patrick McNiff, James & Hugh McDonald, and Alexander Aitkin (1788).

The United Empire Loyalists had suffered great loss and in finding shelter in Canada the British Government provided allotments of land for them according to the following scale contained in the King's Instructions of 1783:

Every Field Officer, 1,000 acres, Every Captain, 700 acres, Every Subaltern, Staff or Warrant Officer, 500 acres, Every Non-Commissioned Officer, 200 acres, Every Private Man, 100 acres, Every Loyalist, being the head of a family, 100 acres; exclusive of 50 acres for each person of which the family of such officer, non-commissioned officer, private or Loyalist should consist, and fifty acres for every single Loyalist. The U. E. L. grants were to be free of all expense.

With the opening of the Spring of 1784 settlers took up locations on the surveyed lands. The first townships were not named but numbered consecutively from east to west, along the River St. Lawrence from Pointe au Badet to Elizabethtown, 1-9; the second series westward began at Kingston and numbered ten. Townships one to five above Lake St. Francis were occupied by 1462 of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, & those from six to eight, by 495 of Jessup's Corps. Of the five townships of Cataraqui, Captain Grass's party of 187 took the first; 434 of Jessup's Corps, the second; 310 of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and Major Rogers with 229 men, the third; Major VanAlstine and party and some of Roger's men, the fourth; and 303 soldiers of various regiments, a part of the fifth; a total of about 3800 married and single men. Butler's Rangers settled at Niagara and westward to the Detroit River. By 1789 about 17,000 Loyalists had settled above Montreal, and in 1790 about 25,000. In 1785 there were fifty houses in Kingston.

Lord Dorchester issued instructions on the 4th. June 1787 that: "For the encouragement of such settlers, who besides supporting their former characters for loyalty to the King and attachment to the British Government, and a peaceable, decent, deportment have, by their industry, in improving and cultivating the lands already assigned to them, given cause to presume

that they will be good and profitable subjects, you are to add to every head of a family of that description 200 acres, exclusive of what is allowed to the other members of it severally by the Royal Instructions."

On the 24th July 1788 Lord Dorchester divided Upper Canada into four districts, viz: Lunenburg from the River Ottawa to Gananoque; Mecklenburg, from Gananoque to the River Trent; Nassau from the Trent to Long Point; Hesse from Long Point to Lake St. Clair, at the same time appointing a judge and sheriff to administer justice in each district.

Formation of the Land Boards.

17th February 1789

Following the formation of these Districts, Land Boards were appointed to receive and report upon applications for land from settlers. At a meeting of the Governor's Council held in the Council Chamber, Quebec on the 17th February 1789, the following Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, were enacted:

I. Every Board appointed, or to be appointed by the Governor in any part of the Province, for the more easy accommodation of persons desirous of forming immediate settlements on the waste lands of the Crown, shall consist of not less than three Members, and if composed of more, any three of them shall be a Quorum for the business intrusted to the whole Board.

II. Every such Board shall be empowered to receive applications for grants or parcels of the waste lands of the Crown, within the extent of their trust, until the first day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, when their authority shall be determined, unless continued by a new appointment; every such application shall be by petition to the Governor in Council, stating the quantity, the situation of the land prayed for, and the merits and pretensions of the petitioners. And all his Majesty's good and faithful subjects and all others worthy of being admitted as such, shall be considered as proper objects for his bounty and grace, and within the sphere of this trust.

III. It shall be the duty of every such Board to hold stated and periodical meetings, made publicly known, to give free and easy access to petitioners, and to examine into their loyalty, character and pretensions, and upon these and all points requisite, to take sufficient and satisfactory proofs by affidavit, deposition or otherwise, and, to avoid discontents, all petitions and applications shall be taken up in the order of their being preferred, where there is no special cause for a different course of proceeding.

IV. The safety and propriety of admitting the petitioner to become an inhabitant of this Province being well ascertained to the satisfaction of the Board, they shall administer to every such person the oaths of fidelity and allegiance directed by law. After which the Board shall give every such petitioner a certificate to the Surveyor-general, or any person authorized to act as an agent or Deputy Surveyor for the District within the trust of that Board, expressing the ground of the petitioner's admission. And such agent or Deputy Surveyor shall within two days after the presentment of the certificate, assign the petitioner a single lot about two hundred acres, describing the same with due certainty and accuracy under his signature. But the said certificate shall nevertheless have no effect if the petitioner shall not enter upon the location and begin the improvement and cultivation thereof within one year from the date of such assignment, or if the petitioner shall have had lands assigned to him before that time in any other part of the province

V. Every such Board shall at the end of every three months or as soon after as opportunity offers, transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary the petitions of that period, and a copy of the certificates given thereon; and when a petition contains a request for a greater quantity of land, than the Surveyor-general and his Agents or Deputy Surveyors are authorized by the fourth and seventh Articles of these Regulations to assign, upon certificates given by the said Boards, they shall report the ground of such claim and pretensions, the consideration of which is reserved to the Governor and Council; the Board transmitting with the petitions of every period a list expressing the names of the petitioners and the dates of their certificates, and the quantum of the locations.

VI. The Boards shall from time to time forward like lists to each other every three months, or as soon after as opportunity offers.

VII. The respective Boards shall, on petitions from Loyalists already settled in the upper Districts for further allotments of land under the instructions to the Deputy Surveyor-general, of the 2nd of June, 1787, or under prior or other orders for assigning portions to their families, examine into the ground of such requests and claims, and being well satisfied of the justice thereof, they shall grant certificates for such further quantities of land, as the said instructions and orders may warrant, to the acting Surveyors of their districts respectively, to be by them made effectual in the manner before mentioned; but to be void nevertheless, if, prior to the passing the grant in form, it shall appear to the Government that such additional locations have been obtained by fraud.—And that of these, the Boards transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and to each other, like reports and lists as hereinbefore, as to other locations, directed.

VIII. And to prevent individuals from monopolizing such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for mills and other singular advantages of a common and public nature, to the prejudice of the general interest of the settlers, the Surveyor-general and his Agents or Deputy Surveyors in the different Districts, shall confine themselves in the locations to be made by them upon certificates of the respective Boards, to such lands only as are fit for the common purposes of husbandry, and they shall reserve all other spots aforementioned, together with all such as may be fit and useful for ports and harbours, or works of defence, or such as contain valuable timber for ship-building or other purposes, conveniently situated for water-carriage, in the hands of the Crown.

And they shall without delay give full and particular information to the Governor or Commander in chief for the time being, of all such spots as are hereinbefore directed to be reserved to the Crown, that order may be taken respecting the same.

And the more effectually to prevent abuses, and to put individuals on their guard in this respect, any certificate of location given contrary to the true intent and meaning of this regulation is hereby declared to be null and void, and a special order of the Governor and Council made necessary to pledge the faith of Government for granting of any such spots as are directed to be referred.

IX. The Surveyor-general's Office for the purpose of combining the strength of the settlers and rendering them mutually assistant to each other, shall lay out the tracts or Townships to be granted as nearly contiguous to each other as the nature of the country will permit; exercising all due care to give them certainty in the description of their boundaries and loca-

tions, observing in each Township to lay out Town plots, Glebes and other spaces for public uses, and certain equal portions at the corners thereof, to remain unlocated by any certificates to be given to individuals, by the authority of either of the Boards above mentioned, the grant of such portions of every Township so to remain to the Crown, being reserved to the future consideration of the Governor in Council, or as his Majesty shall be pleased to command respecting the same.

X. The dimensions of every inland Township shall be ten miles square, and such as are situated upon a navigable river or water shall have a front of nine miles, and be twelve miles in depth, and they shall be laid out and subdivided respectively in the following manner, viz.

And the Surveyor-general's Office shall prepare accurate plans according to the above particulars, which shall be filed in the Council Office to be followed as a general model, subject to such deviations respecting the scite of the Town and directions of the roads, as local circumstances may render more eligible for the general convenience of the settlers. But in every such case it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-general and his Agents or Deputy Surveyors to report the reasons for such deviation to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being with all convenient speed.

XI. The Surveyor-general's Office shall prepare a plan of each district of the Province, exhibiting thereon every tract granted under certificate of location, and there shall be added to it from time to time all tracts thereafter to be pledged or promised or granted; and as often as petitions shall have the proper sanction for the patent therein prayed for the Surveyor-general shall without delay file in the Council Office his returns of survey with such clear description of the tract as shall enable the Attorney-general to prepare the draft of the patent or grant intended to be engrossed for the Great Seal.

XII. The Clerk of the Council shall put the same returns of survey into the hands of the Attorney-general, to be there stayed, or thence issued, as the Governor may see cause to direct.

XIII. The Surveyor-general's Office shall consult the best means and give correspondent orders to its deputies for preventing unnecessary expense in the surveys; the Crown's interest requiring that the patentee receive no more, nor any other tract, than it shall appear from the patent to be the intention of the Government to grant him, and the patentee having cause to be contented with the descriptive words in his grant shall enable him to locate and discover with due certainty what tract he is to take; and it being manifest that after such surveys as shall be requisite to ascertain any particular Township or tract, the description of another contiguous thereto or depending thereon, will not require any field work previous to the grant thereof; all subsequent grants in contiguity and succession properly described in the returns of survey being connected with or dependent upon the accurate description and ascertainment of the first tract surveyed.

XIV. The Committee of the Council for reporting upon petitions for lands shall lay aside all such as contain no specific quantity or location of lands desired, and from time to time cause a notification of such imperfect petitions to be published in the *Quebec Gazette*.

XV. The faith of Government being to be considered as pledged to all such as have acquired or shall in future acquire certificates of occupation in due course, the Surveyor-general's Office shall form a schedule of all lots

under such certificates in any part of the Province, specifying the petitioner's names, the quantum of the locations, the place where, and the date, and a copy thereof shall be lodged in the Office of the Governor's Secretary, another in the Office of the Clerk of the Council, and a copy shall be sent to each of the Boards in the different parts of the Province, and a like practice shall be continued as to all subsequent certificates, at the end of every three months.

XVI. And to the intent there may be as little trouble and as much expedition as possible, with a saving of all unnecessary expense in obtaining grants and patents, and more especially to favor the Loyalists and other settlers remote from the capital of the province, the Secretary shall from time to time notify in the *Gazette*, all such applications for lands as are so far advanced as to be ready for the Great Seal.

Ordered that all the Boards and officers of the Land-granting Department govern themselves according to the foregoing Rules and Regulations; and that the Clerk of the Council cause the same to be printed, and transmit copies thereof to the different Boards, to be made public in their respective Districts, and to the Officers concerned.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. Williams.

(Official Forms Used.)

Under these Regulations the following official forms were used:—

SINGLE LOT.

No.

Certificate of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the Diftrict of in the Province of Quebec under the Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council-Chamber, Quebec, 17th. February, 1789.

The Bearer having on the day of preferred to this Board a Petition addreffed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for a grant of Acres of land in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of . We have examined into his loyalty and character and find him duly qualified to receive a Single Lot of about two hundred Acres, the oath of fidelity and allegiance directed by law having this day been adminiftered to him by the board, in conformity to the fourth article of the Rules and Regulations aforementioned.

Given at the Board at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

To.....

Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of.....

CERTIFICATE OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR.

No.

I affign to the Bearer the Lot No. in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of containing Acres Chains

which Lot he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame, he fhall receive a grant thereof to him, and his heirs, or devifees, in due form, on fuch terms and conditions as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice, that this affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature, are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this certificate.

Given at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of.....

On the back of this Certificate, the IV. VII & VIII Clauses of the Rules & Regulations of the 17th Feby. 1789 are printed.

No.

The Bearer being entitled to . Acres of Land, in confideration of his fervices during the late war, as appears by a Lift approved by His Excellency LORD DORCHESTER, dated the . In conformity to the Order of the Governor in Council of I affign to the faid which lands he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having entered upon, and begun the improvement and cultivation of the fame, within one year from the date of this affignment, he fhall receive a grant thereof to him, and his heirs, or devifees, in due form, on fuch terms and conditions, as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice that this affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature, are not NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the Lands are fituated which is to be indorfed upon this Certificate.

Given at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

No.

SIR, You are hereby authorifed to lay out the Tract directed by the foregoing Order of the Governor in Council.

To

Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of.....

CERTIFICATE OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR.

No.

In conformity to the foregoing Order of the Governor in Council, and the Authority of the Board for the Diftrict of thereunto fubjoined, I affign to the Bearer

a tract of Acres in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of

which lands he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame, he fhall receive a grant thereof to him, and his heirs, or devifees, in due form, on fuch terms and conditions as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice, that this affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature, are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this certificate.

Given at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

TOWN.

No.

CERTIFICATE of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the Diftrict of in the Province of Quebec under the Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council-Chamber, Quebec, 17th. February, 1789.

The Bearer having on the day of preferred to this Board a Petition addreffed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for a grant of in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of . We have examined into his loyalty and character, and finding him duly qualified, we hereby affign to him the Town Lot No which he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame according to the Ninth Article of the Additional Rules and Regulations hereunto fubjoined, he fhall receive a grant of the faid to him and his heirs and devifees in due form on fuch terms and conditions, as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice that this affignment and all others of a fimilar nature are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an Act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict, in which the Lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this Certificate.

GIVEN at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

ADDITIONAL RULES & REGULATIONS

25th August 1789

EXTRACT from the Additional Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land-Office Department, dated Council-Chamber, Quebec 25th Auguft 1789.

IX. The Boards fhall not iffue any Certificate for more than one Town lot of one acre, or one Town lot and one Town park of twenty-four acres together, to the fame perfon (being the head of a family) and this only upon condition of his building

a Dwelling houfe on fuch Town lot, and occupying the fame, within the fpace of one year from the date of the Certificate. And in cafes of Competition the Boards are to give the preference to fuch Applicants, for whofe trades and occupations the refpective lots, on account of their fituation near the Water, or otherwife, may be beft calculated; and to fuch fober and induftrious Mechanics, whofe trades are moft neceffary to the convenience of the Townfhip in general. And the Boards are to be particularly careful to difcountenance frivolous applications, and not to authorize any transfers of unimproved Town lots and Town parks, which only tend to create a mifchievous Monopoly of the ground. Nor fhall any Town parks be granted feparately from Town lots, the former being intended for the convenience of the fettlers upon the latter; and a failure in the condition, upon which the Town lots are granted, fhall operate the forfeiture of both.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

No.

In conformity to the foregoing order of the Governor in Council, I affign to the Bearer a tract of Acres in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of which lands he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame, he fhall receive a grant thereof to him, and his heirs, or devifees, in due form, on fuch terms and conditions as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice, that this affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature, are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this certificate.

Given at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

FAMILY LANDS AND ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

No.

CERTIFICATE of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the Diftrict of in the Province of Quebec under the Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council-Chamber, Quebec, 17th. February, 1789.

The Bearer having on the day of preferred to this Board a Petition addreffed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for a grant of Acres of land in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of . We have examined into his character and

pretenfions, and find that he has received Acres of land in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of as a and that he is fettled on, and has improved the fame, and that he is entitled to a further affignment of Acres, in conformity to the feventh Article of the Rules and Regulations aforementioned.

Given at the Board at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

To

Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of.....

CERTIFICATE OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR.

No.

I affign to the Bearer the Lot No. in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of containing Acres, Chains which lands he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame, he fhall receive a grant thereof to him, and his heirs, or devifees, in due form, on fuch terms and conditions as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice, that this affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature, are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this certificate.

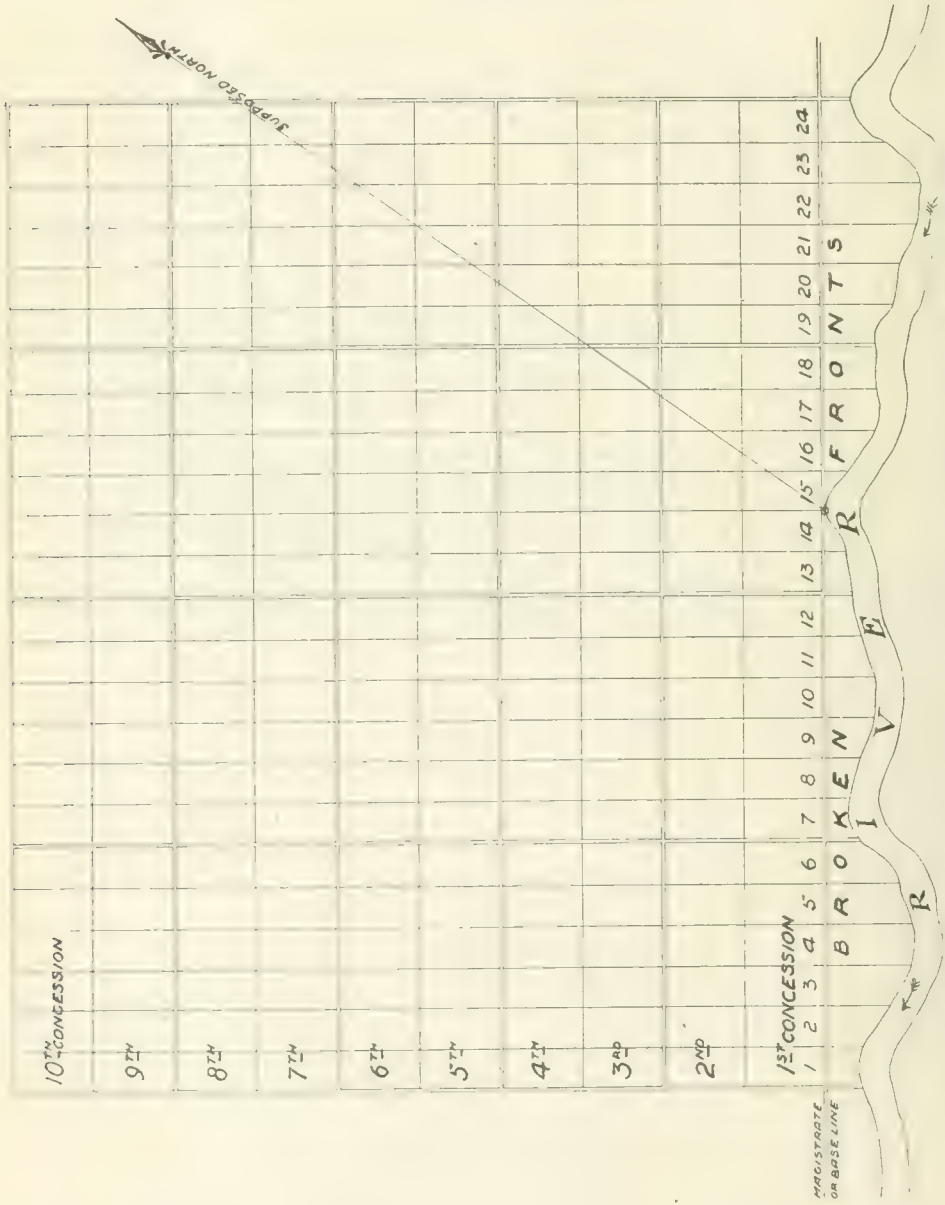
Given at this day of one thoufand feven hundred and

Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of.....

Specimens of Plans.

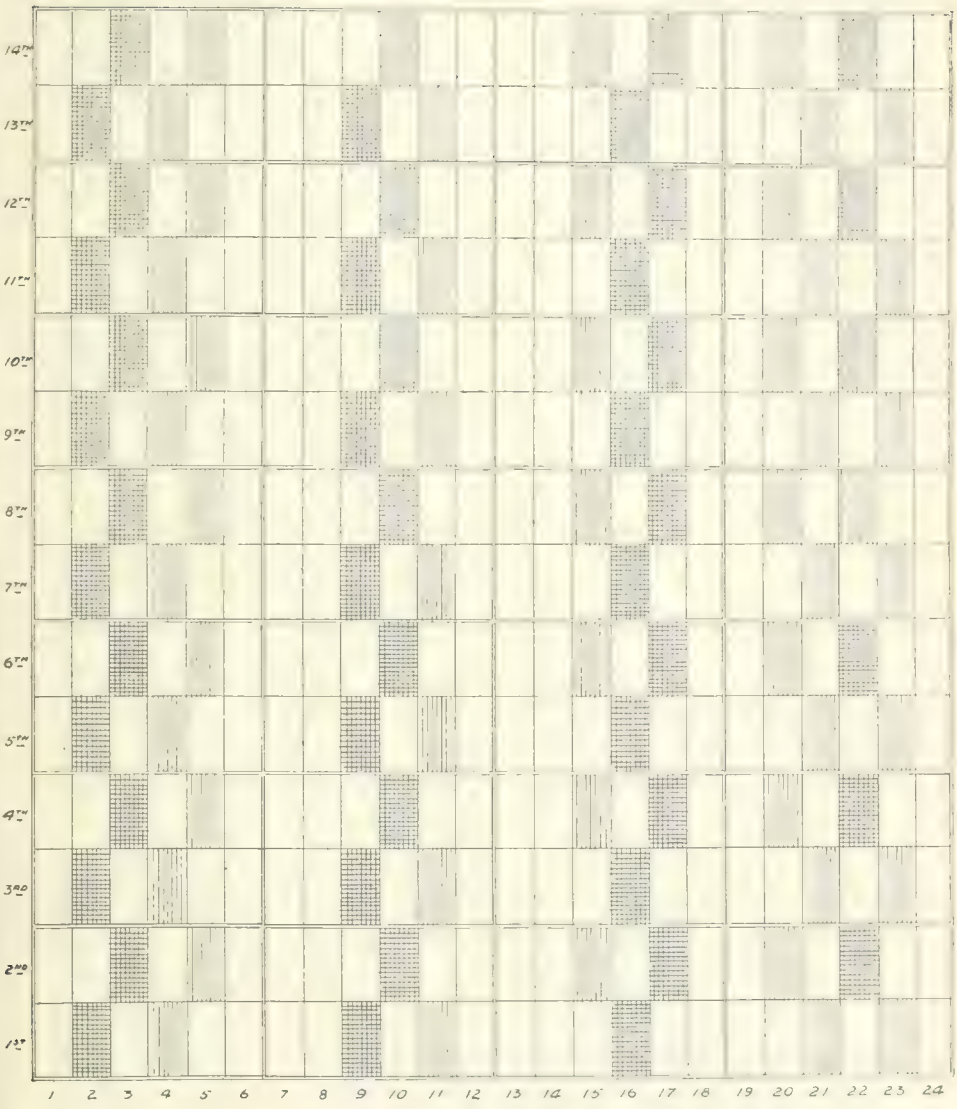
For the guidance of the Surveyors and the officials concerned the following specimen plans were furnished by the Surveyor-General:—

PLAN No. 1.



A sketch from the Surveyor-General's Office. D. W. Smith, Actg. Surveyor-General.

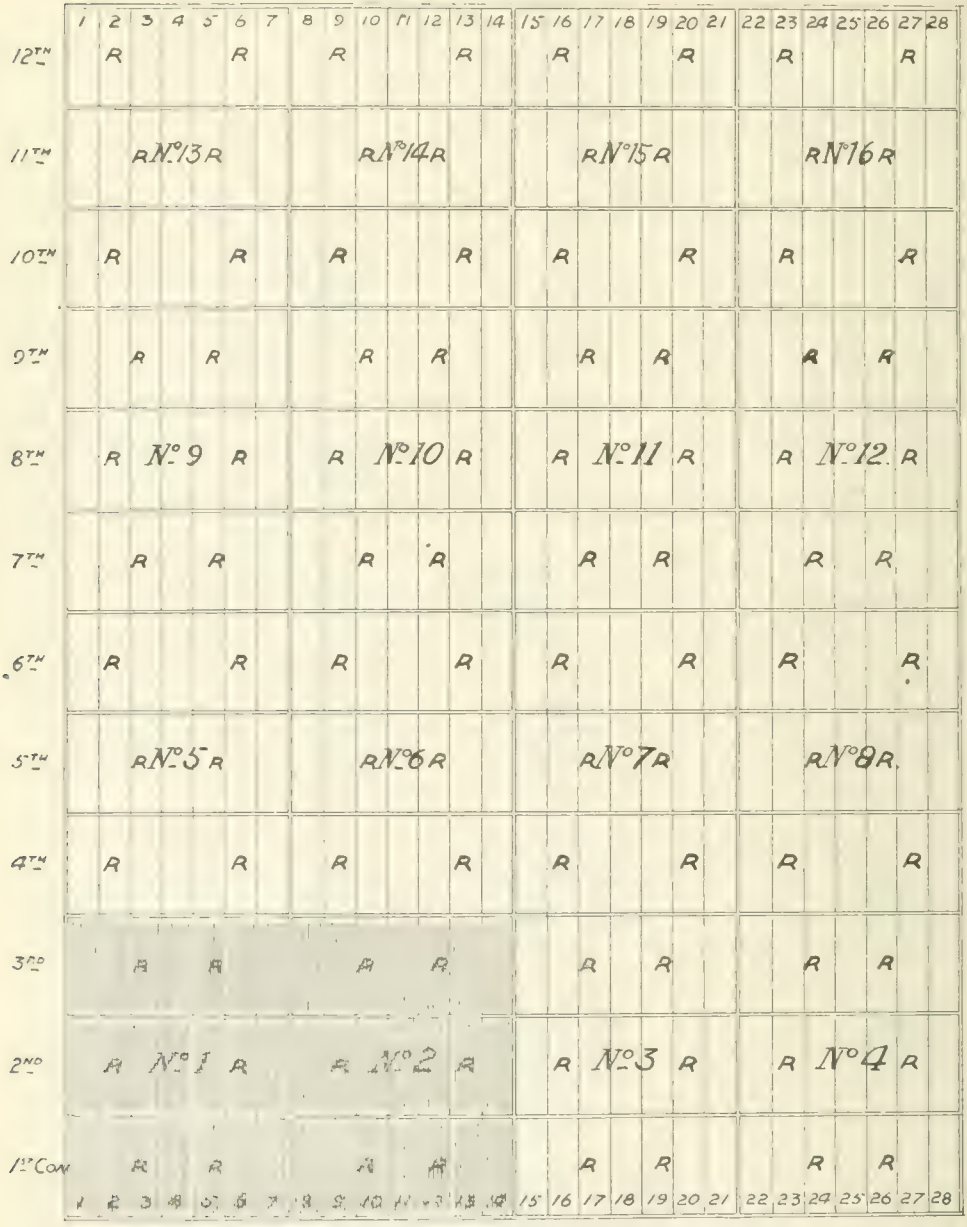
PLAN NO. 2.



Plan of a township nine miles in front, by twelve miles in depth, supposed to be situated on a river or lake; laid out into farm lots of about 200 acres each, agreeable to the 10th Article of the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department of 17th February, 1789, so far as it relates to farm lots; shewing in what manner two-sevenths of the land may be reserved for the Clergy and the Government.

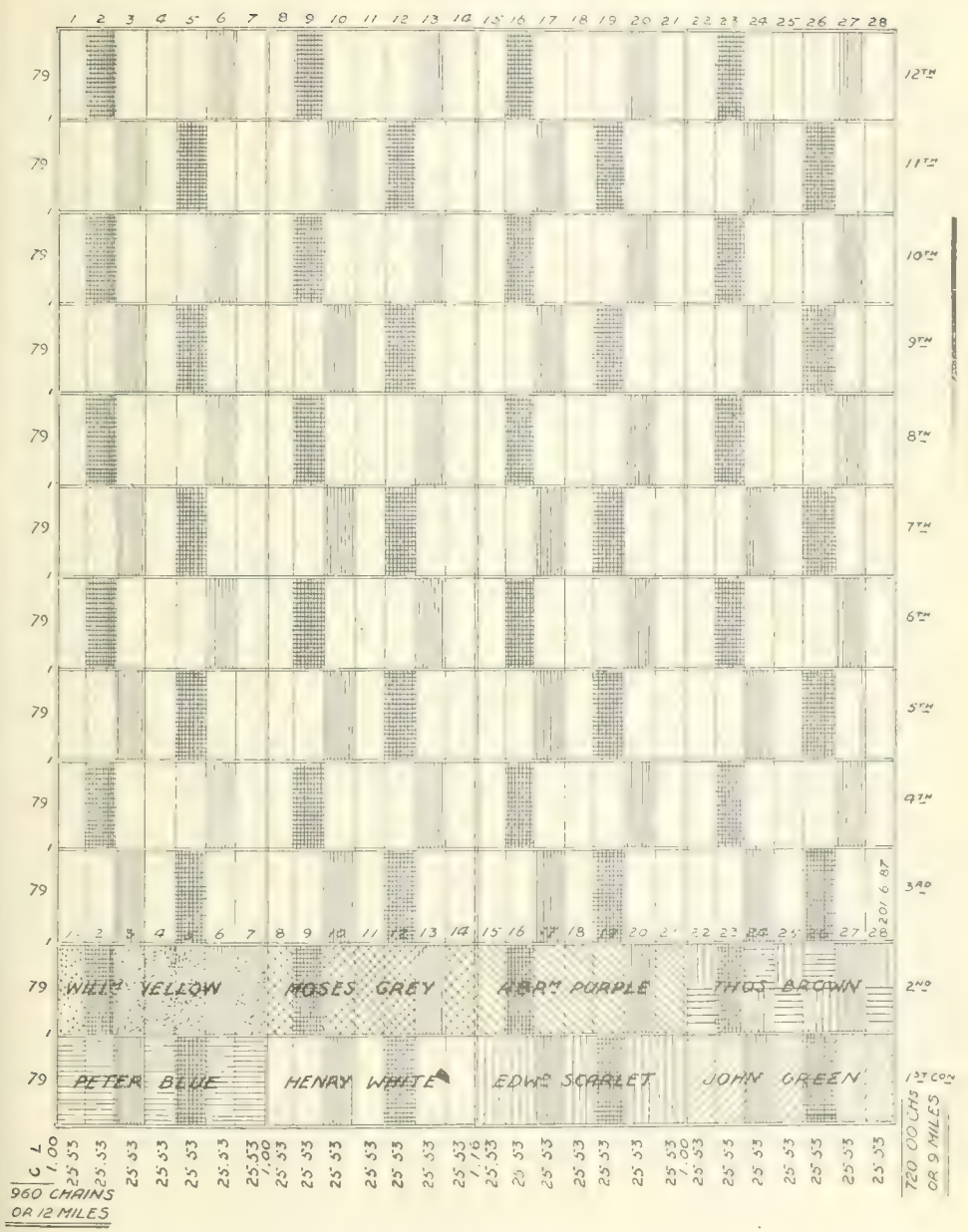
NOTE: The blocks are colored on the MS white, red, and dark, and are represented above by the corresponding heraldic colors.

PLAN No. 3.



Plan altered from the first projection for laying out the townships of Dereham and Norwich into blocks of 4,000 acres, so as to divide them into blocks of 3,000, agreeable to the Order of Council of the 24th September, 1799.

PLAN No. 4.

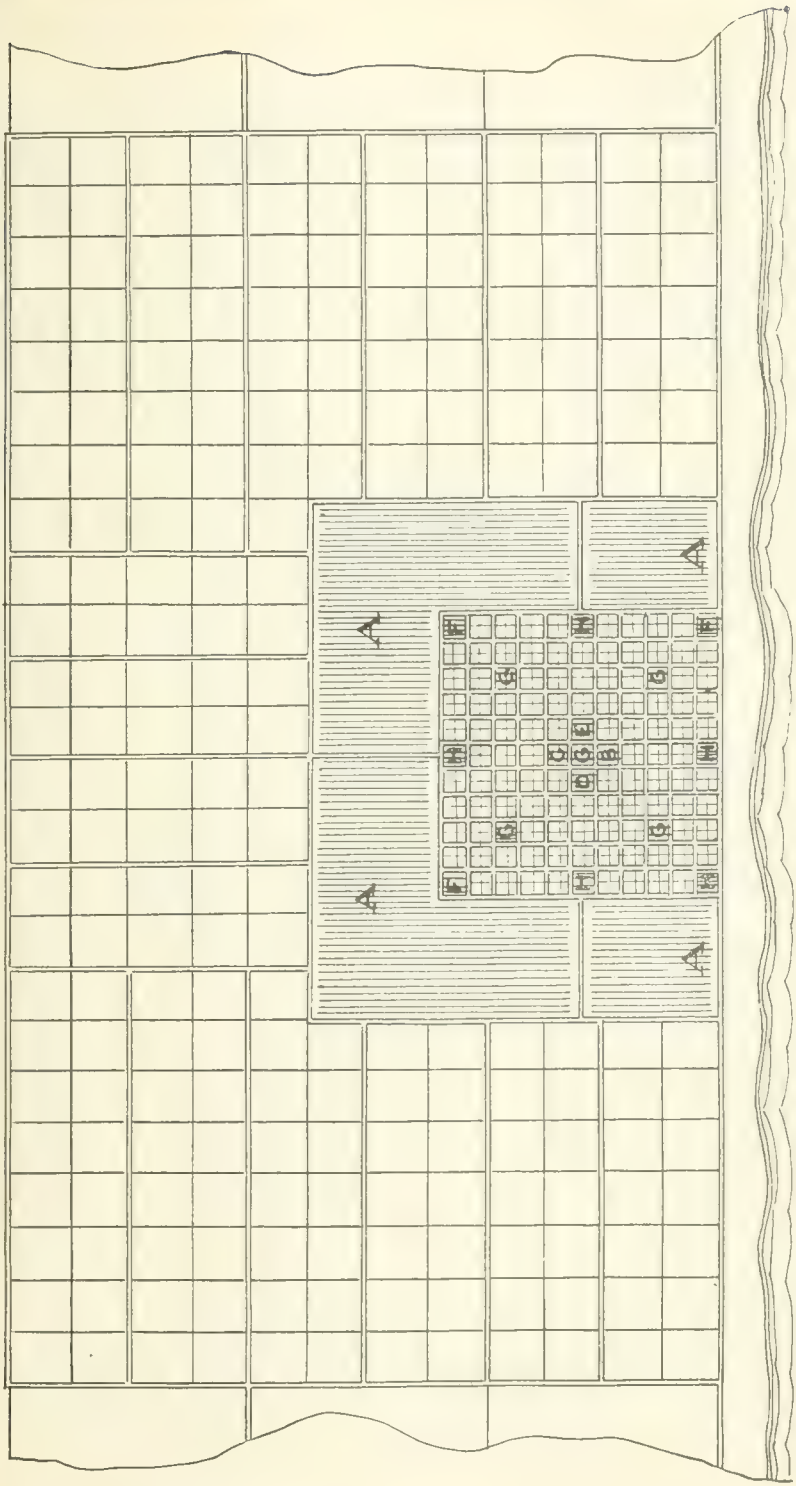


Project for a township to be laid off in blocks containing 1,400 acres, of which 1,000 acres may be granted.

"Copy, W. C."

PLAN No. 6.

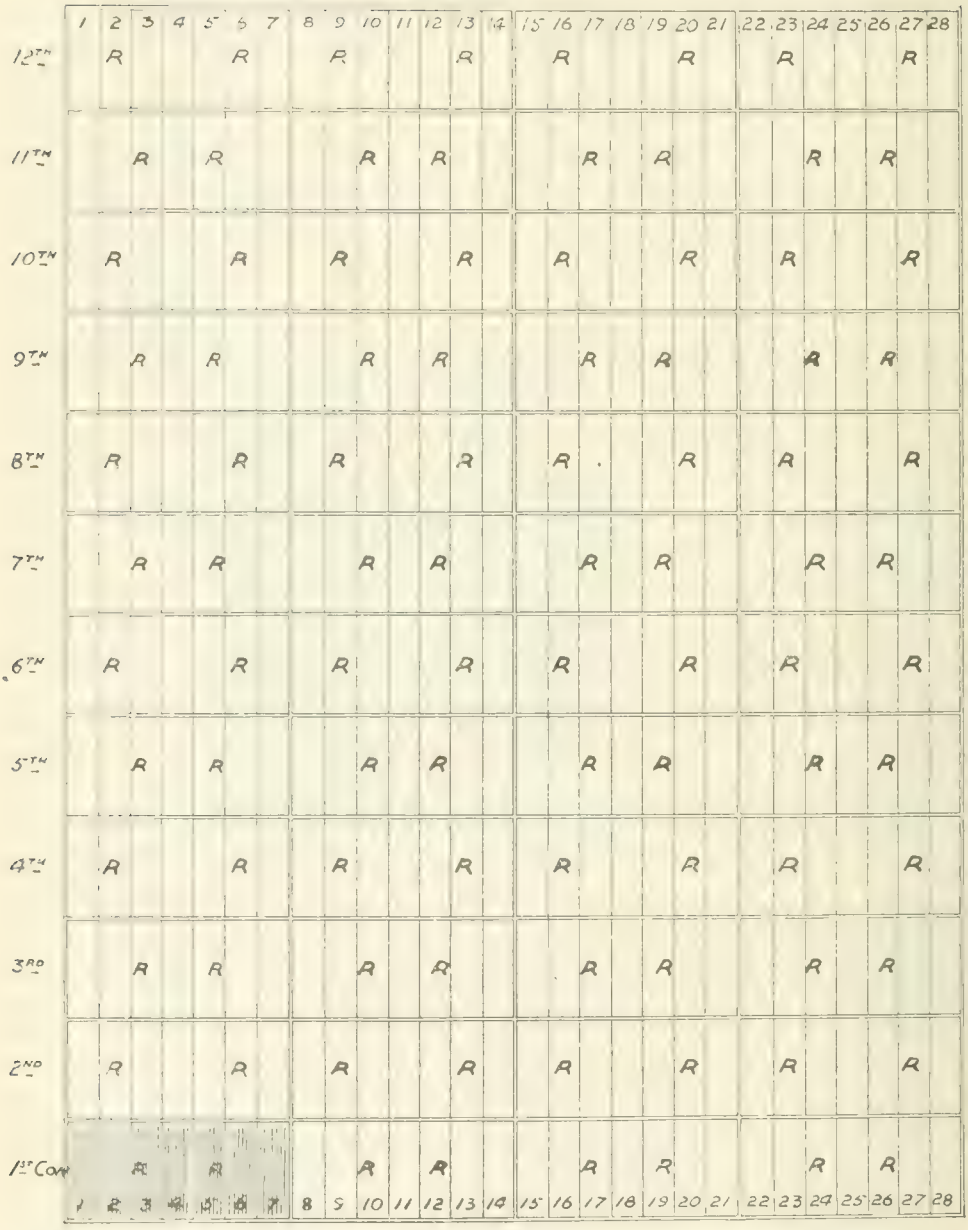
This plan is a continuation of that on the opposite page, for a town and township.



PLAN No. 6.

Plan of a town and township of nine miles front by twelve miles in depth, proposed to be situated upon a river or lake, agreeable to the 10th Article of the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department of the 17th February, 1789. (By a scale of half a mile to one inch).

PLAN No. 5.


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
12TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
11TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
10TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
9TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
8TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
7TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
6TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
5TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
4TH R R R R R R R R R R R R
3RD R R R R R R R R R R R R
2ND R R R R R R R R R R R R
1ST CONN R R R R R R R R R R R R
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' GRANTS.

At the Council Chamber at Quebec,—Monday 9th. November, 1789.

Present:

His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD DORCHESTER.
The Honorable WILLIAM SMITH, Chief Juftice,

HUGH FINLAY,	GEORGE POWNALL,
THOS. DUNN,	HENRY CALDWELL,
EDWD. HARRISON,	WILLIAM GRANT,
JOHN COLLINS,	FRANCOIS BABY,
ADAM MABANE,	CHAS. DELANAUDIERE,
J. G. C. DELERY,	LE. CTE. DUPRE'.

His Lorfhip intimated to the Council that it remained a Queftion, upon the late Regulation for the Difpofition of the Wafte Lands of the Crown, whether the Boards, conftituted for that purpofe were authorifed to make Locations to the Sons of Loyalifts, on their coming to full Age and that it was his wifh to put a Mark of Honor upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783.

The Council concurring with his Lordfhip it is accordingly ORDERED,

That the feveral Land Boards take Courfe for preferving a Regiftry of the Names of all Perfons falling under the Defcription aforementioned to the End that their Pofterity may be diferiminated, from future fettlers, in the Parifh Regifters and Rolls of the Militia, of their refpective Diftricts, and other Public Remembrancers of the Province, as proper Objects by their perfevering in the Fidelity and Conduct, fo honorable to their Anceftors, for diftinguifhed Benefits and Privileges.

And it is alfo ordered, that the faid Land Boards may in every fuch cafe provide not only for the *Sons* of thofe Loyalifts, as they arrive to full Age, but for their *Daughters* alfo of that Age, or on their Marriage affigning to each a Lot of Two hundred Acres, more or lefs, provided neverthelefs that they refpectively comply with the general Regulations, and that it fhall fatisfactorily appear that there has been no Default in the due Cultivation and Improvement of the Lands already affigned to the Head of the Family of which they are Members.

J. WILLIAMS, C.C.

U. E. having preferred to this Board a Petition addreffed to his Excellency the Governor in Council for a Grant of Two Hundred Acres of Land, in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of under the foregoing Order, we have examined into Character and Pretenfions, and find that is duly entitled to the benefit of the faid Order, being the of

U. E.

U. E.
Lot No.
Conceffion
Townfhip of
.....
Diftrict of
.....

and there being no Default in the due Cultivation and Improvement of the Lands, already affigned to the faid *U. E.* Father in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of . We therefore hereby affign to the faid in the in the Diftrict of , containing Two Hundred Acres more or lefs, the fame being Vacant, and the Petitioner's Name duly entered on the Plan and Schedule of Locations of the faid Townfhip. And the faid *U. E.* is hereby authorized to occupy and improve the faid Lands, and having improved the fame fhall receive a Grant thereof to , and Heirs, or Devifees in due Form, on fuch Terms and Conditions as it fhall pleafe His Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take Notice that this Affignment, and all others of a fimiliar Nature, ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE by Purchafe, Donation, or otherwife, on any Pretence whatever, except by an Act under the Signature of the Board for the Diftrict, in which the Lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this Certificate.

Given at the Land Office Board for the Diftrict of
this Day of One
Thoufand Seven Hundred and

By Order of the Board,
Acting Surveyor for the Diftrict of

Second Addition

To the Rules and Regulations

For the Conduct of the Land Office Department.

At the Council Chamber, at Quebec,

On Wednesday the 20th of January, 1790.

Present,

His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor,
The Honble. William Smith, Chief Juftice,

Hugh Finlay,
Edwd. Harrison,
John Collins,
J. G. C. Delery,
George Pownall,
Henry Caldwell,
William Grant,
Chas. dé Lanaudiere,
Le Cte. Dupre'.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board the following Draft of Regulations recommended by a Committee of the whole Council, in their Report dated the 12th inftant, on a Report of the Land Committee dated the 4th. of December, 1789, viz.

Whereas the eftablifhment of a uniform, clear, and expeditious courfe of proceeding, in the Land-granting Department, the late meafures for fettling the Wafte Lands of the Crown confidered, is important to the interefts of the Crown, as well as the fubject, particularly as the means of preventing uneafineffes that may arife on a queftion of fo delicate a nature as the extent of the promifed faith of Government on the one hand, and the fecurity of the fettler, or occupant, claiming lands, on the other, It is therefore ordered,

I. That the feveral Boards, which are, or hereafter may be conftituted by the Governor, for the difpofal of the Wafte Lands of the Crown, in any part of the Province, keep a regular Journal of their tranfactions, prefixing to every day's entries the date, and the names of the members prefent.

II. That the Minute, upon every Petition, exprefs the name and prayer of the petitioner, and fhew the nature of the proof exhibited in fupport of his pretenfions, and the determination thereon.

III. That all orders or inftructions, given to the Boards, be entered at large on their Minutes, for preferving a complete record, both of their authorities and proceedings.

IV. That a full and fair copy of fuch Journals be tranfmitted every three months, or oftner, as the cafe may require, to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, under the fignature of three or more members of the Board, together with all the petitions therein reported upon, whether granted, rejected, or recommended.

V. That the copies of the faid Journal or Minutes be accompanied, or followed, by regular returns of the locations, made from time to time, by the Acting Surveyors of the refpective diftricts, under the authority of the Boards, expreffing the name of the grantee, the number of acres located, the number of the lots, and the name of the Townfhip, and the date of the certificate or authority of the Board, under which the location was made.

VI. That all reports, journals, writings and papers, of any kind whatever, touching the bufinefs of the Land Office Department, and coming to the Council-Office as the proper depofit, be kept by the Clerk of the Council, feperate from all the other books, writings and papers in his Office, and that they be fo difpofed of, as to make a refort to them at all times, as eafy and fatisfactory as poffible. And that whenever the mafs of the Land-Office papers fhall be fo greatly encreafed, as to embarafs the daily ordinary refearches, they be put up into boxes of convenient fizes, numbered, and that there be a book kept for an alphabetical idex, fhewing in the readieft manner, the contents of each box, and that every paper be marked with the number of the box, to the end that it may be reftored to its proper place, and confufion be thereby avoided. And it is committed to the land Committee, for the time being, to fuperintend the execution of the latter part of this order, and to report what may be done thereon, for directing fuch further courfe as the cafe may require.

And it is alfo ordered, that the faid book or index be always open to public accefs in the Council-Office, and a copy ready for the call of any Committee of the Council, and efpecially of the Land Committee, together with fuch additions as may be thereunto made, by the increafe of the number of boxes.

His Lordship, taking the faid Regulations into Confideration, was pleafed, with the advice of the Council, to approve the fame, and to ORDER, as it is hereby ORDERED that they be duly and punctually complied with and carried into Execution, whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other Perfons whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

V. WILLIAMS, C.C.

Third Addition

To the Rules and Regulations

For the Conduct of the Land Office Department.

At the Council Chamber, at Quebec,

On Wednesday the 20th of January, 1790.

PRESENT,

His Excellency LORD DORCHESTER, Governor,
The Honble. WILLIAM SMITH, Chief Justice,

HUGH FINLAY,	HENRY CALDWELL,
EDWD. HARRISON,	WILLIAM GRANT,
JOHN COLLINS,	CHAS. de LANAUDIERE,
J. G. C. DELERY,	LE CTE. DUPRE'.
GEORGE POWNALL,	

Whereas there was this day read at the Board the following Draft of Regulations recommended by a Committee of the whole Council, in their Report dated the 12th inftant, on a Report of the Land Committee dated the 4th. of December, 1789, viz.

Whereas it is expedient on account of the remotenefs of the new Diftricts, and the variety of other duties, which require the attention of the Surveyor General's Office at Quebec, to relieve that Office from the burden of executing the order of the Governor in Council of the 22d October 1788, for putting certain reduced Officers upon an equal footing with thofe of the late 84th. Regiment, and to render that labour more eafy, by dividing it among the Land Office Boards in the feveral Diftricts, where, on account of the refidence of the perfons concerned, their pretenfions may be inveftigated with accuracy and difpatch, provided a proper courfe be preferibed to the Boards for enabling them, with due certainty, to diferiminate the proper objects of the intended bounty of the Government,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED,

I. That all proceedings by the Surveyor General's Office for executing the aforementioned order of the Governor in Council of the 22nd. October 1788, be difcontinued, that the period for admitting claims under that order be extended to the firft day of May in the year one thoufand feven hundred and ninety one, and that all applications for Lands, in confequence thereof, be made to the refpective Boards, which are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the Governor, in any part of the Province, in the ufual form of Petitions to the Governor in Council.

II. That upon the receipt of all fuch applications the Boards inveftigate the grounds of the pretentions of the Petitioners, requiring for that purpofe, fatisfactory proof, by documents, affidavits, or otherwife, carried as high as the nature of the cafe may admit, to the following points, viz.

a.)—Whether the Petitioner, as a reduced Officer, was entitled to, and has received any lands, under the King's inftructions of 1783.

b.)—Whether, and how far, he has improved the fame, fo as to render him a proper object of the order,

c.)—What quantity of lands he has already received, whether on account of his rank or his family or by the additional bounty of 1787, or in any other way whatever, and what further quantity he is entitled to, after deducting the tracts already granted to him, under all or any of the foregoing defcriptions, in order to receive, upon the whole, an equal number of acres, with Officers of the fame rank of the late 84th Regiment.

III. Thefe, and all other points requifite, being afcertained, the Boards are to locate the number of acres, to which they fhall think the Petitioner entitled, as nearly as may be, according to the prayer of his Petition, conforming themfelves neverthelefs to the directions contained in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 13th articles of the Rules and Regulations of the 17th. of February, and the 2d. 3d. and all the following articles of the additional Rules and Regulations of the 25th of Auguft laft, all which, as far as they regard the Surveyor General's Office, fhall be executed by the acting Surveyors of the refpective Diftricts under the fuperintendance, and orders of the Boards.

IV. That, as often as any competitions arife, by a diverfity of applications, or otherwife, for one and the fame tract, the Boards fhall endeavour amicably to adjuft the fame, among the parties interefted, and, on failure thereof, they fhall hear the different competitors, in fupport of their claims, and decide between them, with due impartiality, according to the merits of the cafe, and where there is no equitable ground of preference to either, the iffue fhall be determined by lot.

V. That the Boards make full and diftinct Reports upon all the foregoing particulars, annexing copies of the proofs exhibited to them, as often as their nature may permit, declaring themfelves fatisfied therewith, and concluding with a recommendation of the petitioner for a grant of the fpecific number of acres located by them, to which, under all or any of the confiderations aforementioned, and which of them in particular, they fhall think him juftly entitled.

VI. That all fuch Reports be made by the refpective Boards, at the end of every three months, or oftner, to the office of the Governor's Secretary, by the transmiffion of a fair copy of the minutes of their proceedings, during that period, under the fignature of three or more Members of the Board, together with the petitions reported upon, whether rejected, or recommended, fubject to the final approbation, difallowance, or order of the Governor in Council upon every fuch cafe, after the receipt of which approbation, or order, the Boards are hereby authorized to pledge the faith of Government to the refpective petitioners, for the grants of the tracts therein to be fpecified, by iffuing Certificates of Occupation to them under their fignature, agreeable to fuch form as the Governor fhall be pleafed to direct.

VII. The Boards are to take due care that a fufficient fpace of Country be always previoufly laid out, for comprehending all locations, which in their judgment, may probably be ordered, from time to time, under thefe, or any other orders or inftructions, in Townfhips contiguous to each other, and according to the general rules and regulations, in fuch parts of their refpective diftricts, as contain vacant lands of the Crown, the fettlement of which fhall have been approved of, upon their timely reprefentations to the Governor, to whom they are likewife to ftate all doubts, and difficulties, which may occur, with their opinion of the proper courfe for removing them, that there may be no obftruction to the induftry, eafe, and comfort, of the Loyalifts.

His Lordship, taking the faid Regulations into Confideration, was pleafed, with the advice of the Council, to approve the fame, and to ORDER, as it is hereby ORDERED that they be duly and punctually complied with and carried into Execution, whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other Perfons whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

V. WILLIAMS, C.C.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL LETTERS.

At a Council Holden at Quebec.

On Wednesday the 20th of January, 1790.

PRESENT,

His Excellency LORD DORCHESTER, Governor,
The Honble. WILLIAM SMITH, Chief Justice,

HUGH FINLAY,	HENRY CALDWELL,
EDWD. HARRISON,	WILLIAM GRANT,
JOHN COLLINS,	CHAS. DE LANAUDIERE,
J. G. C. DELERY,	LE CTE. DUPRE'.
GEORGE POWNALL,	

Whereas there was this day read at the Board the following Extract from a report of a Committee of the whole Council, refpecting the Schedules of Locations in Luneberg and Mecklenburg, viz. '*a Letter from His* LORDSHIP, '*by Mr. Secretary* MOTZ, *with its inclofures, in thefe words*:

QUEBEC, 9th JAN. 1790.

SIR,

"The 42nd. article of the Royal inftructions of the 23d. of Auguft 1786, "requiring that all perfons applying for lands, fhall take the oaths directed "by Law, and fubfcribe the declaration mentioned in the faid article, I "have it in command to fignify Lord Dorchefter's defire, that the Committee "of the whole Council, to whom was referred the report of the land Committee on the Schedules of Locations exhibited by the Surveyor-general's Office, caufe enquiry to be made, whether the proper records be extant, of all "or any of the perfons therein mentioned, having taken and fubfcribed the "faid oaths and declaration, and that they report to his Lordfhip, whether "it may not be advifable, on tranfmitting the faid fchedules to the refpective Boards, to direct them to take courfe for compleating the record of the "fignatures of all land-holders in the refpective diftricts, if it fhall be found

" defective, that nothing may be neglected to clear the way for the Loyalifts " being put into poffeffion of legal titles for their lands, agreeable to his " Majesty's expected inftructions, as foon as they fhall arrive.

" His Lordfhip alfo commands me to tranfmit to you divers extracts " from public letters, as connected with the general fubject of your deliberations upon the prefent reference; and to fignify his defire, that the Committee make it a part of their report, in what way their contents may beft " fubferve the end of giving comfort and tranquility to the Loyalifts, and " encouraging and ftrengthening the weftern fettlements and frontiers.

" HENRY MOTZ."

" To the Honble. WILLIAM SMITH, Efq., *Prefident*
" *of the Honorable his Majefty's Council for*
" *the Province of Quebec.*"

" *EXTRACT of a Letter from the Right Honorable LORD NORTH, one of* " *his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency Governor* " *HALDIMAND, dated Whitehall, 24th. July,* 1783.

" And as a part of that inftruction directs that all perfons whatever, " upon their application for lands, befides taking the ufual oaths as directed " by law, fhall make and fubfcribe a declaration, acknowledging his Majefty " in Parliament to be the fupreme legiflature of the Province, I think it neceffary to obferve to you that the declaration however general, cannot extend to taxation; Parliament having by the Act of the 18th. of His prefent " Majefty, intitled, "*An Act for removing all doubts and apprehenfions concerning taxations by the Parliament of Great Britain, in the colonies, provinces and plantations, in North America, and the Weft Indies, &c.,*" in " the moft exprefs terms, reftrained itfelf from ever impofing any taxes or " duties, in the Colonies, except for the regulation of trade; the produce of " which taxes or duties, to be difpofed of by the provincial aflemblies; fuch " being the cafe, it was judged not only unneceffary, but implying fome " doubt of the fincerity of Parliament, to make any exception in the declaration; the exception being already made by Parliament itfelf, in a manner fo folemn and effectual, that nothing can add to the fecurity, the fubjects in the Colonies derive under it: thefe obfervations you will naturally " make a proper ufe of, fhould any objection be made to the declaration or " the conftruction of it; and I doubt not, but the neceffity of guarding againft " difaffected perfons becoming fettlers in Quebec, will convince His Majefty's loyal fubjects, of the propriety of that teft, by which they cannot be " affected or deprived of any indulgence, or encouragement, to which they " are fo juftly intitled."

" *A true Extract,*——(*Signed*) F. H."

" *A true Copy,* —— HENRY MOTZ."

" *EXTRACT of a letter from the Right Honorable LORD SYDNEY, one of* " *His Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, to the Right Honorable*

" *LORD DORCHESTER, dated Whitehall, 3d. September,* 1788.

" Your Lordfhip will however underftand, that it is the King's intention, that the new fettlers in that part of the province,* who now hold " their lands upon certificates of occupation, fhall at all events, be placed " upon the fame footing in all refpects, as their brethren in Nova-Scotia and " New-Brunfwick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common foccage, with a remiffion of quit rents for the firft ten years."

" *A true Extract,* —— HENRY MOTZ."

'On the communication from his Lordfhip in the letter to the Chairman, 'the Committee put feveral queftions to the Deputy Surveyor General, who 'reported,

"THAT he believes all perfons holding under occupation certificates "iffued prior to November 1787, did fubfcribe the declaration, as well as take "the oaths, by His Majefty's inftructions required: but as to what has "been done fince that period, under the conduct of the Land-Boards and his "country agents and deputies, he can give the Committee no certain inform-"ation; but he fuppofes it may be obtained by the aid of thofe boards.

'Refolved thereon to be the opinion of the Committee,

"I. That the feveral Land-Boards be defired to make the proper enquir-"ies, and to take courfe for exacting a compliance with the Royal inftruc-"tions, from all perfons holding, or to hold in future, under occupation "certificates, and that they return a lift into the office of the Clerk of the "Council, of fuch as have neglected or fhall refufe fuch compliance, that the 'grants of title may be fufpended, as to fuch as fhall wilfully make default.

"II. To the intent of informing the fettlers of the benevolent defign "and true ufe of the Royal requifitions, as well as to convince them of the "folidity of the plighted faith of Government, and the manner of preferv-"ing the evidence of it, it is expedient, that there be tranfmitted to each of "the Land-Boards (to be made known in their diftricts) a copy, not only of "the report of the Land-Committee, but of the prefent report thereon.——— "Signed by order, 12th. January, 1790.

"WM. SMITH, Chairman."

His Lordship, taking the faid Extracts into confideration, was pleafed, with the advice of the Council, to approve of the Refolves of the Committee of the whole Council therein contained, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the fame be duly and punctually complied with, and carried into execution; whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other perfons, whom it may concern, are to take notice; and govern themfelves accordingly.

**Meaning the Diftricts weft of Point au Baudet.*

J. WILLIAMS, C.C.

THE DISTRICT LAND BOARDS.

A Land Board was appointed by Lord Dorchester for each of the four Districts into which Upper Canada had been divided, viz:—

HESSE: Farnham Close, Esq., Major in the 65th Foot, or the Officer Commanding at Detroit; William Dummer Powell, Esq., Duperon Baby, Esq., Alexander McKee, Esq., William Robertson, Esq., Alexander Grant, Esq., Lieutenant Adhemar de St. Martin, or any three of them to be a quorum for the business entrusted to the whole Board, in and for the District of Hesse. (U. P. I. Minutes of Hesse).

NASSAU: Lieut-Col. Hunter, or Officer Commanding at Niagara; Lieut-Col. Butler, Peter Ten Brook, Esq., R. Hamilton, Esq., Benjamin Pawling, Esq., Nath. Pettit, Esq.

MECKLENBURG: Rev. John Stewart, Neil McLean, Esq., James Clarke, Esq., Richard Cartwright, Jr., Esq., and the Officer Commanding at Kingston for the time being.

LUNENBURG: Richard Duncan, Esq., John MacDonell, Esq., Jeremiah French, Esq., Justus Sherwood, Esq., James Gray, Esq., John Munro, Esq.

Difficulties incident on the settlement of a new country were encountered, and considerable correspondence of interest has been preserved which passed between these Land Boards and the Council at Quebec and the Deputy Surveyors. The Land Boards reported to the Governor-General in Council, and the Deputy-Surveyors to the Surveyor-General, and differences of opinion are often disclosed.

A letter from Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor at Detroit to the Hon. Hugh Finlay, Quebec, dated from Detroit on the 3rd May 1791 may be quoted as throwing an interesting light on the progress of settlement then in the District of Hesse:—

"Sir, I am Honored with yours of the 19th January last covering a copy of His Excellency Lord Dorchester's orders of the 20th October last to the Land Committee, since the receipt of which have been so busy in Survey of Lands in River La Franche as to put it hitherto out of my power to make any Report on the object of that Order."

"There is not any one thing hitherto may have impeded the Settling of this Country so far as may have come within my observation that I have not transmitted below in as plain a manner as the nature of a cursory Investigation would permit, I will now for the Information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester and the Honourable Land Committee point out these Evils in as explicit a manner as the nature of my different Enquiries will allow.

"When it first became an object of the Government to People so important a frontier as this is, I believe every encouragement that settlers could reasonably wish for or expect was held out; but from the very Remote situation of this Place and its great distance from the seat of Government, abuses similar to those that I have seen elsewhere have (I fear) taken place; particularly with respect to many of Col. Butlers Rangers; amounting to nearly one hundred able young men who have left the country in less than the space of one year owing to His Majesty's Bounty of Provisions &c., being withheld from them; how far this may be true is to be proved, but the men are left the Country and I fear lost to Government.

"In the next place, the various and almost unlimited claims made by Individuals to Tracts of Land by virtue of Indian Grants have been a great cause of keeping the Country unsettled and will so long as they are suffered to exist. When settlers came from the United States of America at the instigation of Government, instead of being placed on the Waste Lands of the Crown without delay they were told that such and such particular Tracts of Land as they may have pitched upon, was the Property of Individuals by virtue of purchase made of Indians and that the King had no Lands in this Country, the consequence was that numbers of those intending to settle on the King's Land returned again to the States, others of them for want of money to take back were under the necessity of purchasing land perhaps of those persons claiming large Tracts under Indian Titles at the enormous price of £100 for 100 acres of wild land. In Order to continue this practice of selling Land and prevent Government from settling the Country, it has been reported at Fort Pitt through the instigation of some Persons here inimicable to the Interest of Government (and perhaps principal claimants) that all land in this Country was claimed by a few Individuals & that the King had no Land here, however as Government had disapproved settlement of the Country arising from such claims this will in Future cease.

"Another cause which at present greatly impedes the settling of this Country is the present standing order of Survey for Townships situated on Navigable Rivers & Lakes; by that order of Survey there are so many reserves made that only two Farm Lots can be granted in the front, two in the second, and twelve in the third concession, a Plan of Survey in its nature so injurious to new settlers that none will consent to settle in the back consession, and leave so large a quantity of Wood Land in their front, through which they would, at a greater expense and labor than new Settlers can bear, have to make roads

This very great Inconvenience and obstruction to Settling of the Country I have above twelve months past pointed out to the Land Board of Hesse; In my survey this spring I laid out four Townships, two on each side of River La Franche, in the manner directed by said plan of survey but such as have applied for Land they will not go into the back consessions to settle while there is so much waste and unoccupied Land in front. I did at the same time mark the fronts of each of these Townships into such Farm Lots as is directed by said order of Survey, so that the Land Board might at any time grant them, when they were vested with authority to deviate from the present order of Survey. In the Townships surveyed on River La Franche I found twenty eight Families settled in front some with very considerable Improvments, should the present order of survey be carried into effect there, it will remove every one of them from these Improvments" As to the Reserves of Land made at River Canard and the Huron Church for the use of the Huron Indians and others [see my Plan of Survey transmitted to the survey General's office by last winter's express] I have but little to say, only that I am fully pursauded the Reserves when made were intended for that use and no other, nor have I as yet heard of any intention of their being applied to any other use, but how far such reserves may or may not be injurious to the settlement of the part of the Country the Inspector General of Indian Affairs can best tell, as he has last summer enquired very minutely into these matters; The Reserve at the Huron Church is of no manner of consequence being only a barren sandy Plain; That at River Canard is for reasons very valuable, and should a village or Town be established in its vicinity (at Isle Bois Banck) that reserve will prove very Injurious to the Interests of the Inhabitants, those already settled there complain much of what they suffer in the loss of Cattle and Hogs by the Indians at present settled on the Reserve; there are but Two or three Families who live there constantly, but many more resort there during the summer season for the purpose of raising Indian Corn & Beans; the Chief (Dewentatee) who lived there and had the greatest claim on those lands died about two months past a circumstance which I think will be an Inducement to the others to move from thence, The Land am of opinion might be well provided for at River Chenail Ecarté near the entrance of River St Clair on the North Easterly shore of Lake St Claire, a situation where they can have little or no intercourse with the White Inhabitants; There is no land in this country that would get Inhabited so soon as the Reserve at River Canard was it not for the great Resort of Indians to that place during the Summer Season, a circumstance ever unfavorable to New Settlers in the vicinity of such a place.

By my survey of this Country sent down last Winter the Land Committee will please observe that all the land fronting on the Easterly side of the Streight is thickly inhabited from the North Boundary of the Reserve at River Canard as far up as above Peach Island in Lake St Clair, many

of these Inhabitants have by their joint petitions presented to the Land Board on the 22nd. ult., prayed for the 2nd, 3rd & 4th concessions in their respective Rears setting forth that if they could not have this granted the want of Wood and Hay would oblige them to Abandon their front lots. In consequence of which I did on the 25th ult, by Order of the Land Board take a cursory Survey of their respective Farms from the North Boundary of the Reserve at River Canards upwards to near Maisonville's Mill, and find there is little or no wood Land in that space until near the rear of the 2nd Concession, being a distance of near Eighty Arpents back from their front being formerly a plain, it seems rather hard to cut them off from wood, but if they are put into possession of the 3rd and 4th Concessions in their Rears will not in many years be settled; for these People with very little exception, having once obtained their grants will clear no more land yearly than just what they require for fuel, having more Land Clear in the 1st & 2nd Concessions than they will occupy; this with the want of Public Roads will prevent English Farmers from ever settling in the Rear of the Petitioners should their request be granted; from River Canard upward I do not find one yard left for a Public Road to lead to the back Concessions each person passing through his own Lot. The opening of Roads at this Place at proper distances from each other is an object that requires immediate attention, as it may be the means of inducing English Farmers to settle back here sooner than go a great distance up River La Franche, besides it will be a great means of strengthening this frontier which at present is inhabited only by Canadians."

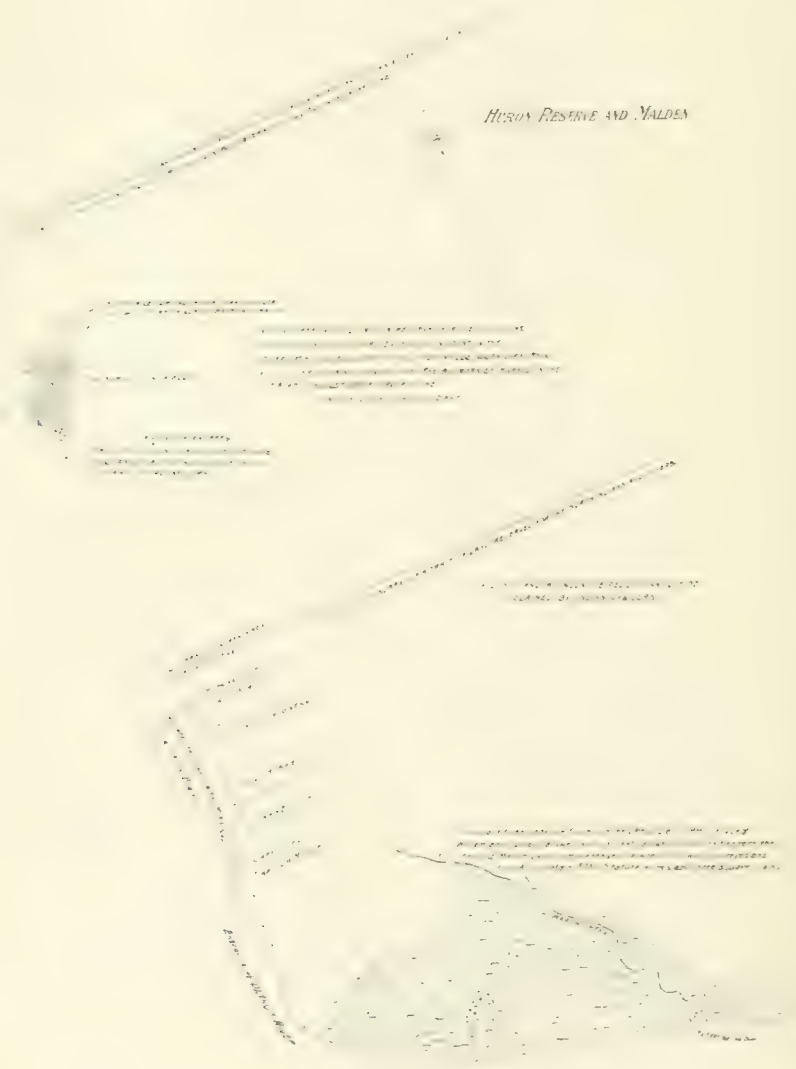
The recommendations of the Boards, were however usually upheld by the Council, as against the suggestions of the Deputy Surveyors.

Early Surveys and Plans.

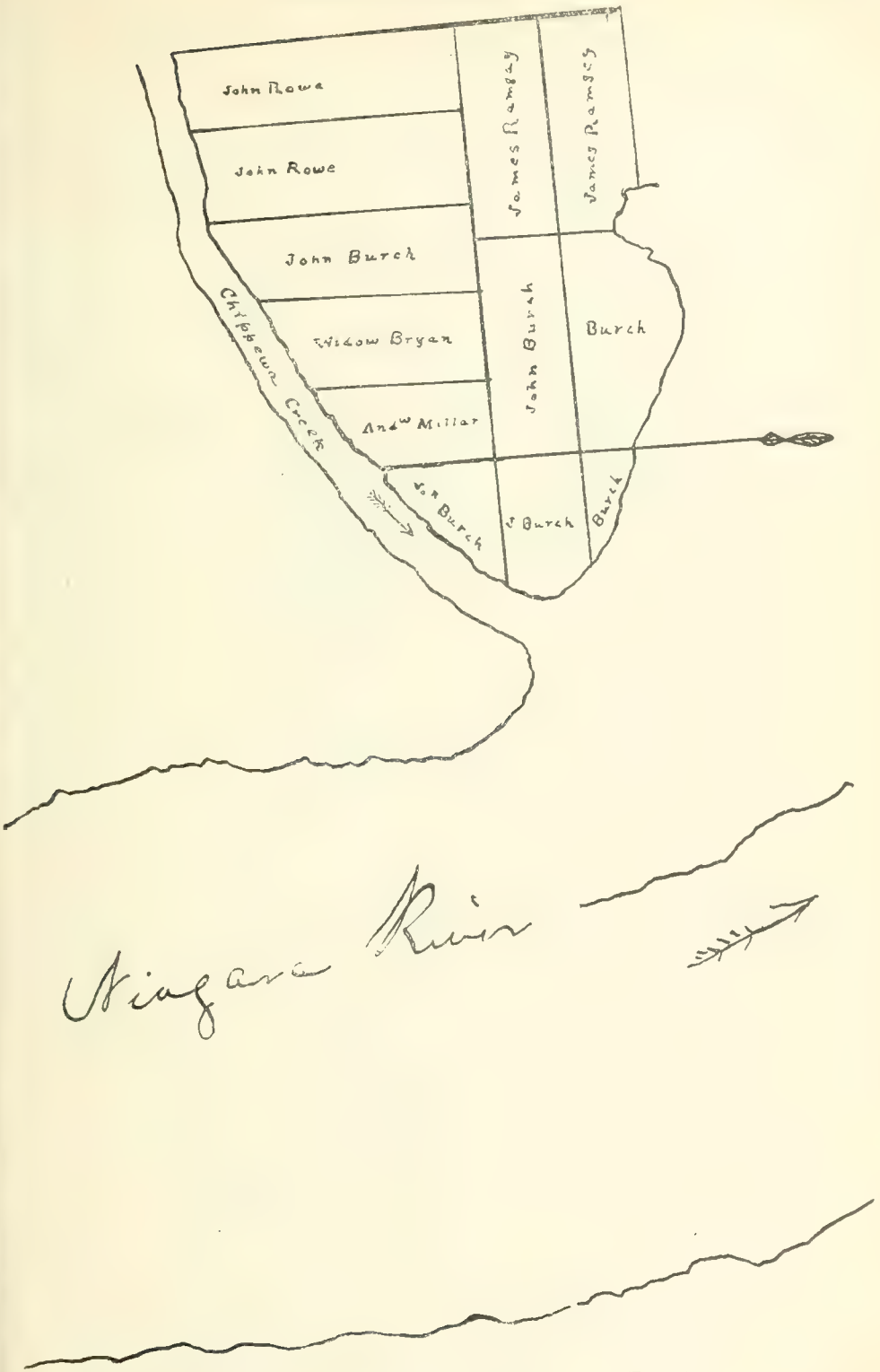
Belonging to this period are the eight surveys given on the following pages:

1. The Huron Reserve and Malden.
2. Allotments on chippewa Creek, Niagara.
3. Sketch showing the garrison Line at Niagara.
4) 5) A plan of the District of Nassau -Holland. (On two pages ——)
6. A plan of the District of Mecklenburg—Holland.
7. A plan of the District of Lunenburg—Holland.
8. A plan of Johnstown, with the town parks laid out in the year 1790.

No. 1. In the District of Hesse.

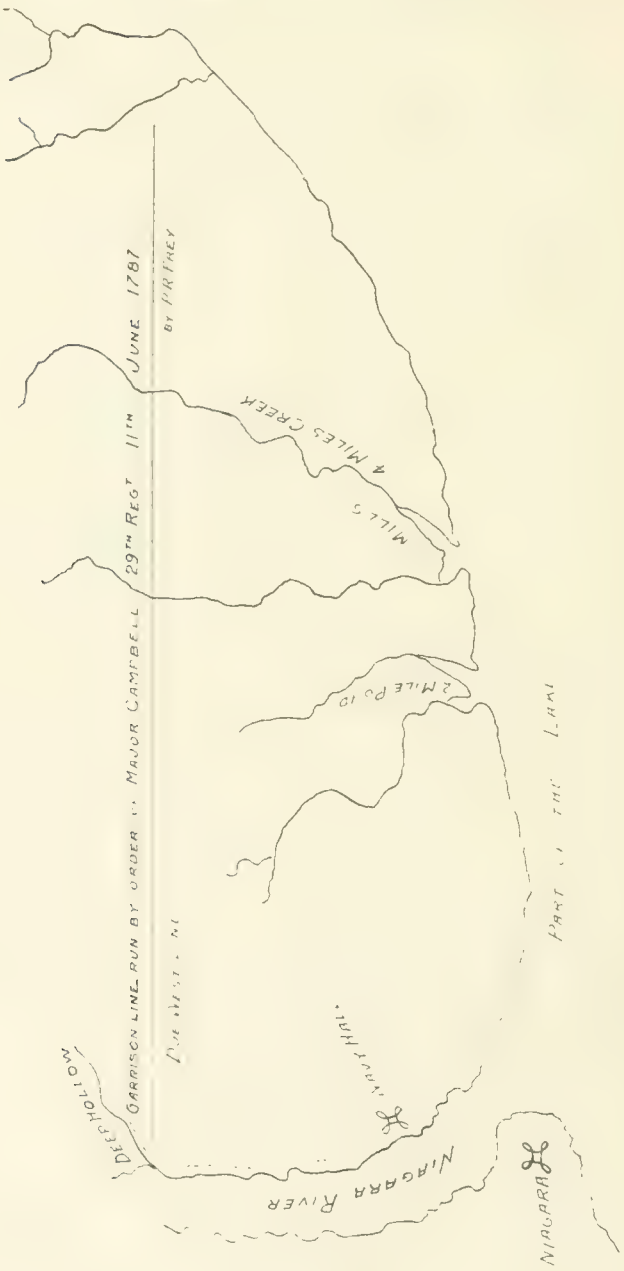


From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.



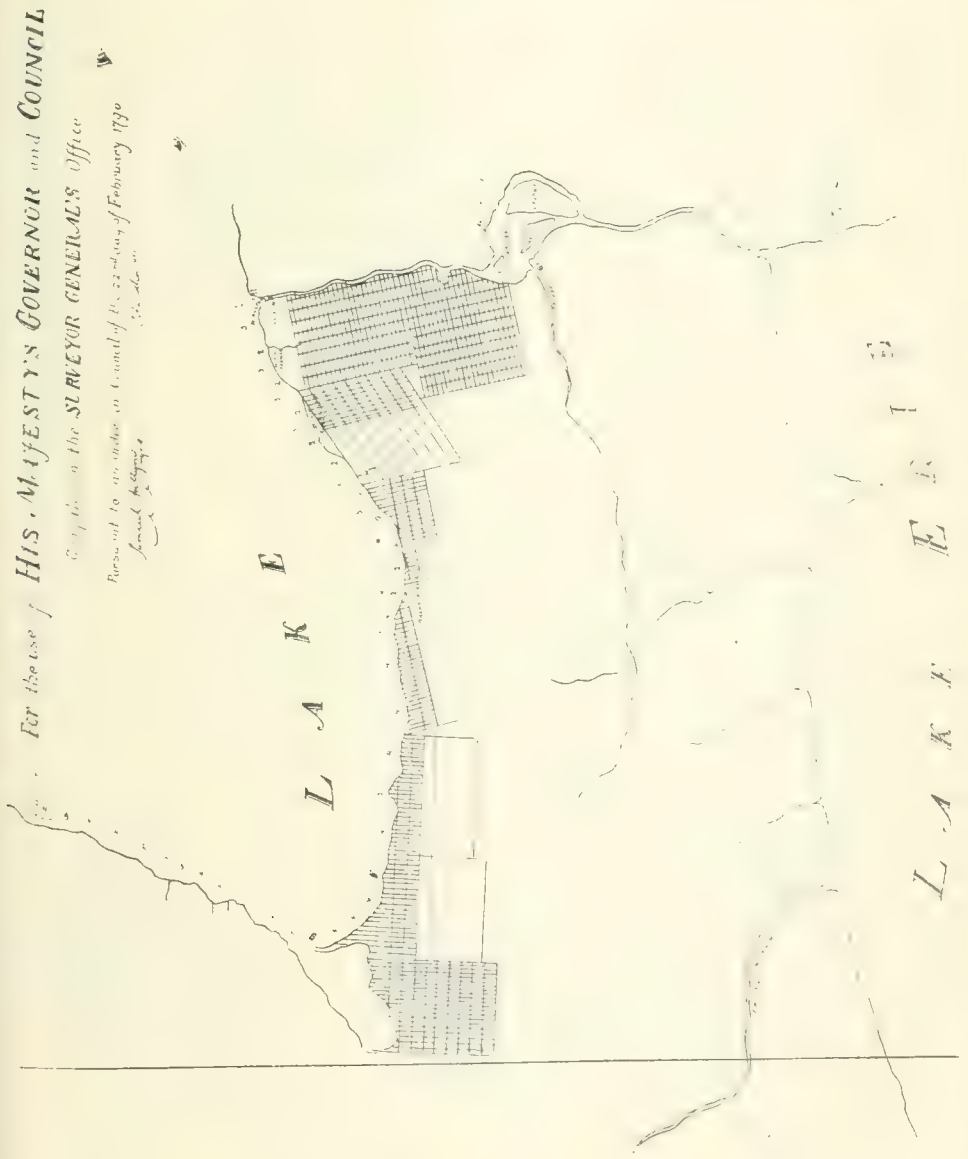
From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

No. 3. Nassau—Niagara Garrison Line.


GARRISON LINE RUN BY ORDER OF MAJOR CAMPBELL 29TH REGT 11TH JUNE 1787
BY P.R. THEY
4 MILES CREEK
MILL S
2 MILE PO 10
NIAGARA RIVER
NIAGARA

From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

No. 4. District of Nassau—First Section—Second Section on the Next Page.



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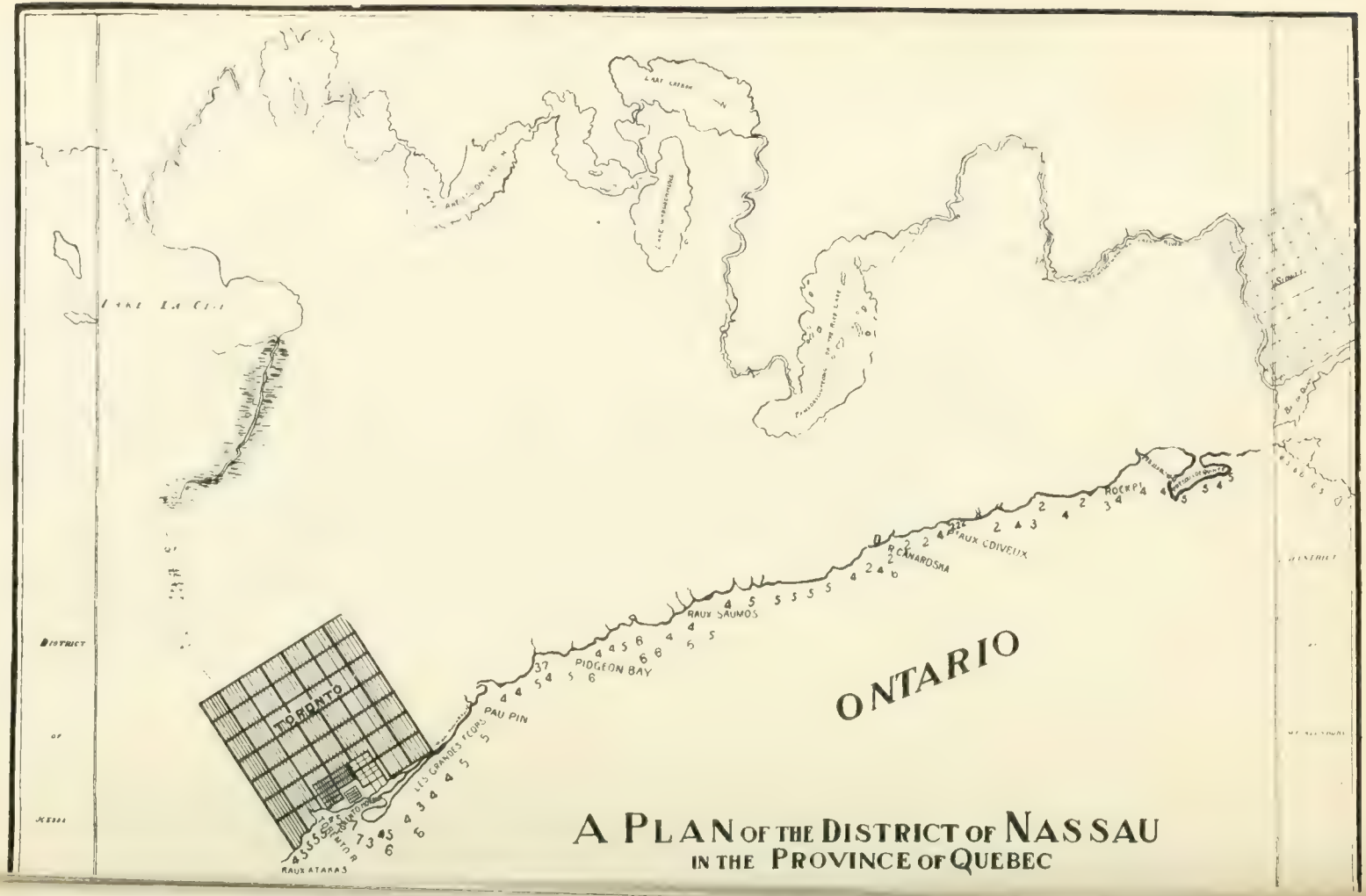
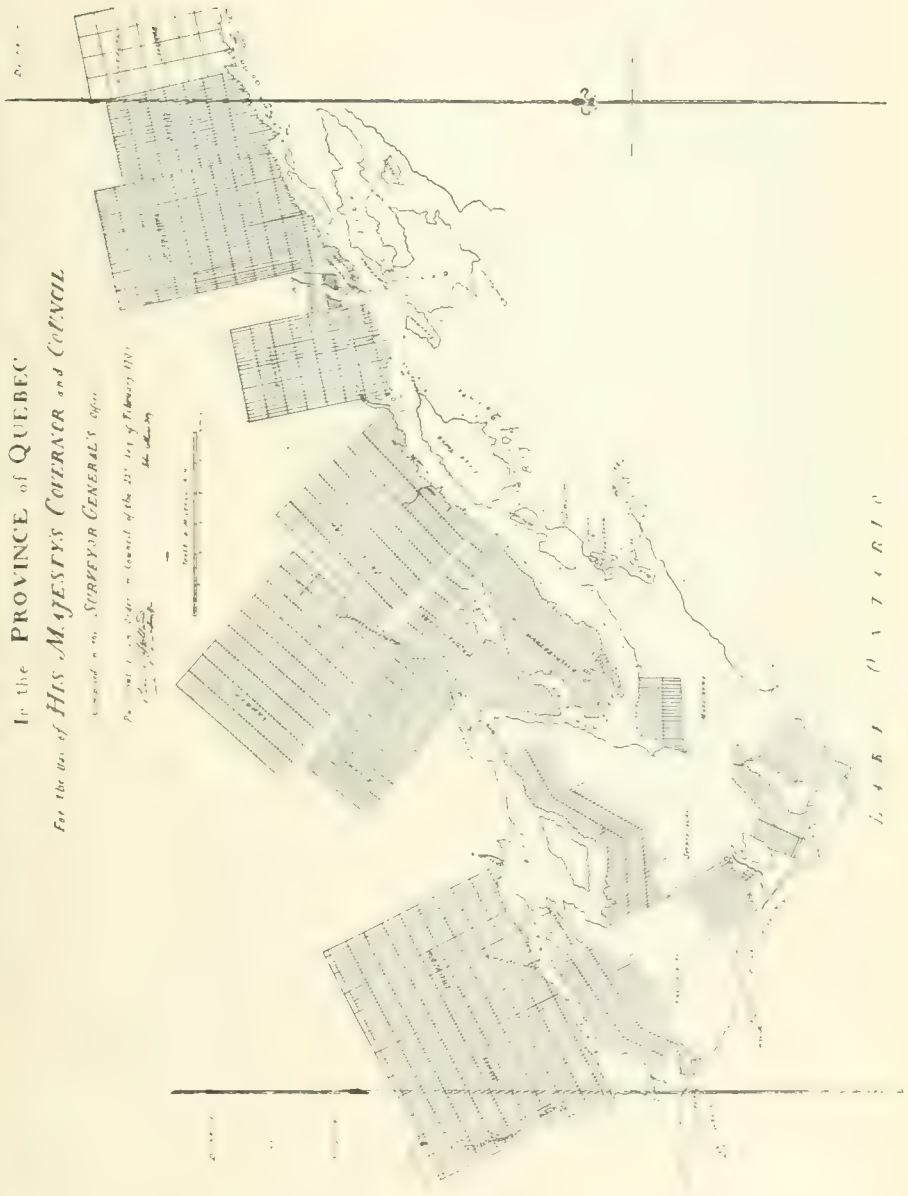


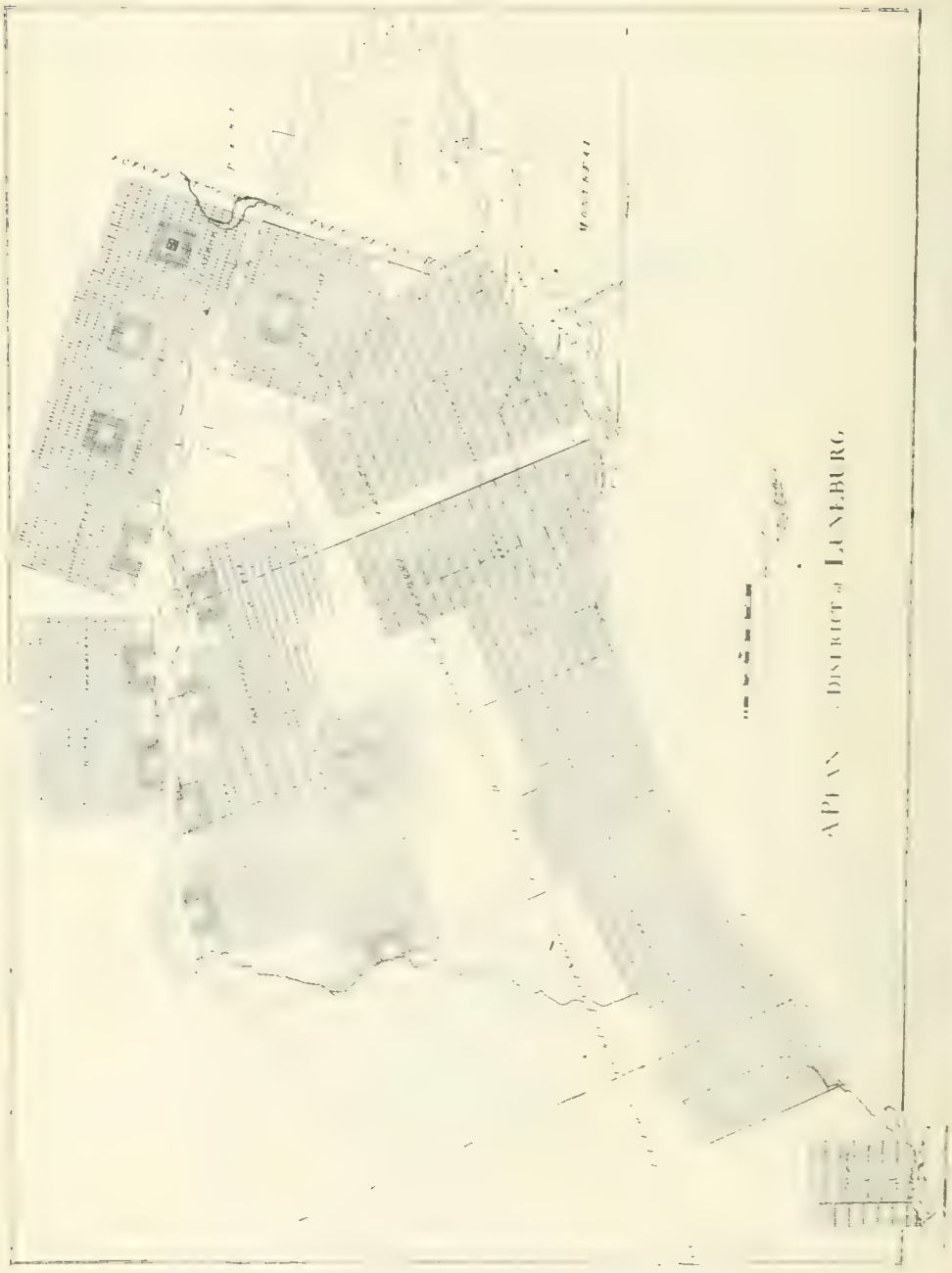
A PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF NASSAU IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

No 6. District of Mecklenburg.



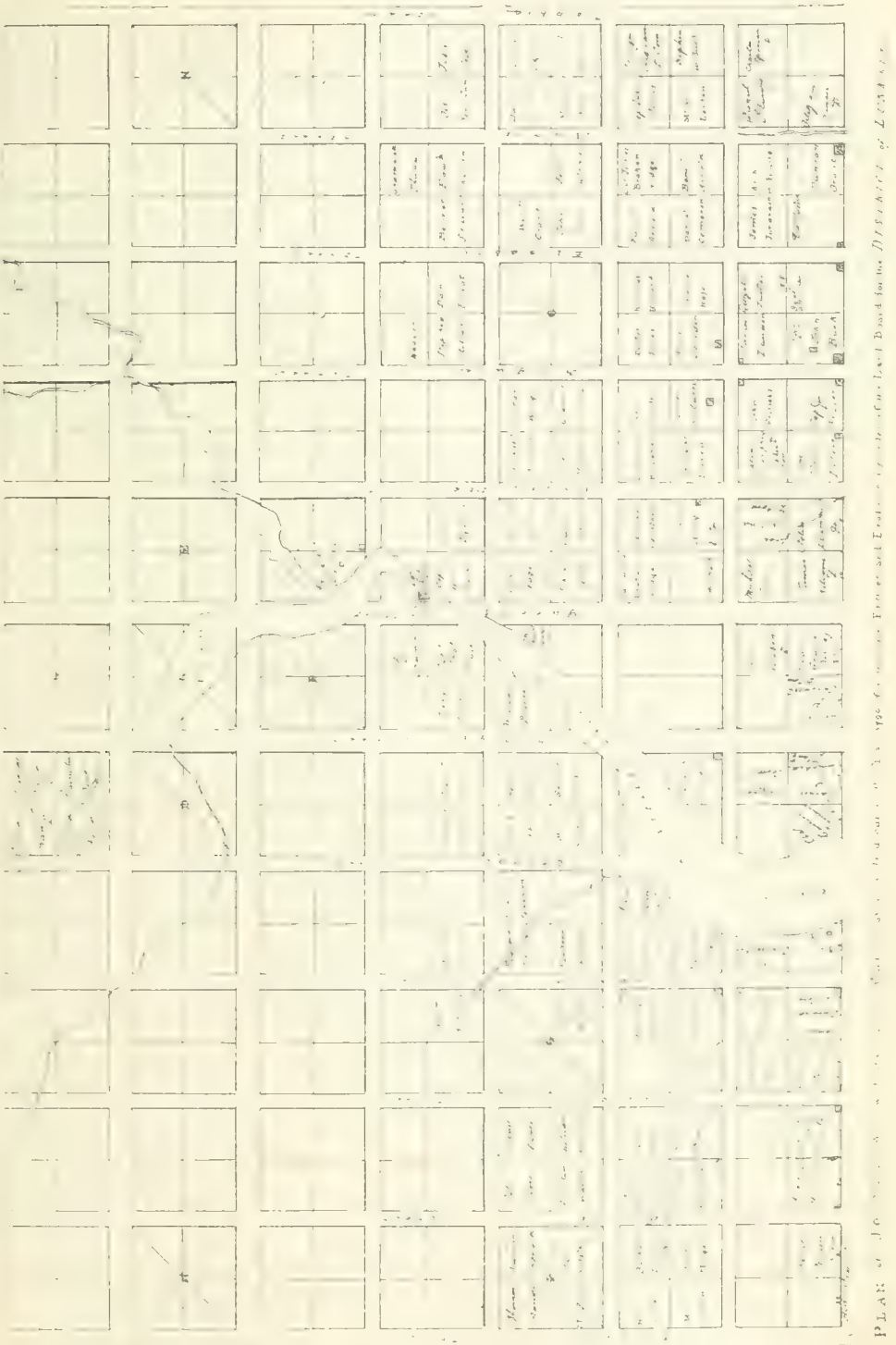
From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

No. 7. District of Lunenburg.



From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

No. 8. In the District of Lunenburg.



From Original in the Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

The Province of Upper Canada Formed.

The Constitutional Act, 1791, dividing the Province of Quebec into the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, with a Lieutenant Governor, a Legislative Council and an Assembly for each Province, contains the following provisions regarding the disposal of the lands of the Crown: —

XLIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all lands which shall be hereafter granted within the said Province of Upper Canada shall be granted in free and common soccage, in like manner as lands are now holden in free and common soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; and that in every case where lands shall be hereafter granted within the said Province of Lower Canada, and where the grantee thereof shall desire the same to be granted in free and common soccage, the same shall be so granted; but subject nevertheless to such alterations with respect to the nature and consequences of such tenure of free and common soccage, as may be established by any law or laws which may be made by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.

XLIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons holding lands in the said Province of Upper Canada by virtue of any certificate of occupation derived under the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec, and having power and authority to alienate the same, shall at any time from and after the commencement of this Act surrender the same into the hands of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, by petition to the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province, setting forth that he, she, or they, is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common soccage, such Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government shall thereupon cause a fresh grant to be made to such person of such lands to be holden in free and common soccage.

XLV. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such surrender and grant shall not avoid or bar any right or title to any such lands so surrendered, or any interest in the same, to which any person or persons other than the person or persons surrendering the same shall have been entitled either in possession, remainder, or reversion, or otherwise, at the time of such surrender, but that every such surrender and grant shall be made subject to such right, title, and interest, and that every right, title, or interest shall be as valid and effectual as if such surrender and grant had never been made.

Col. and Brigadier General John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the newly-formed Province of Upper Canada, and while passing the winter of 1792 at Quebec, issued the following Proclamation respecting settlement on Crown Lands:

7th February, 1792.

His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Efquire, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the faid Province, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces,* &c. &c. &c.

To fuch as are defirous to fettle on the Lands of the Crown in the Province of Upper Canada:

Be it known to all concerned, that His Majefty hath by His Royal Commiffion and Inftructions to the Governor, and in his abfence to the Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government for the time being of the faid Province of Upper Canada, given Authority and Command to grant the Lands of the Crown in the fame by Patent under the Great Seal thereof; and it being expedient to publifh and declare the Royal Intention refpecting fuch Grants and Patents, I do accordingly hereby make known the Terms of Grant and Settlement to be:

First. That the Crown Lands to be granted be parcel of a Townfhip: If an Inland Townfhip, of Ten Miles fquare, and if a Townfhip on navigable Waters, of Nine Miles in Front and Twelve Miles in Depth, to be run out and marked by His Majefty's Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General, or under his Sanction and Authority.

Second. That only fuch Part of the Townfhip be granted as fhall remain, after a Refervation of one feventh Part thereof, for the Support of a Proteftant Clergy, and one other feventh Part thereof, for the future difpofition of the Crown.

Third. That no Farm Lot fhall be granted to any one Perfon which fhall contain more than Two Hundred Acres; yet the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government, is allowed and permitted to grant to any Perfon or Perfons fuch further Quantity of Land as they may defire, not exceeding One Thoufand Acres over and above what may have been before granted to them.

Fourth. That every Petitoner for Lands make it appear, that he or fhe is in a Condition to cultivate and improve the fame, and fhall befides taking the ufual Oaths, fubfcribe a Declaration (before proper Perfons to be for that purpofe appointed) of the Tenor of the Words following, viz. "I A. B. "do promife and declare that I will maintain and defend to the utmoft of "my Power the Authority of the King in His Parliament as the fupreme "Legiflature of this Province."

Fifth. That Applications for Grants be made by Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon adminiftering the Government for the time being, and where it is advifeable to grant the Prayer thereof a Warrant fhall iffue to the proper Officer for a furvey thereof, returnable within Six Months with a Plot annexed, and be followed with a Patent granting the fame, if defired, in Free and Common Soccage, upon the Terms and Conditions in the Royal Inftructions expreffed, and herein after suggefted.

Sixth. That all grants referve to the Crown all Coals, commonly called Sea Coals, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Lead; and each Patent contain a Claufe for the Refervation of Timber for the Royal Navy of the Tenor following:

"And provided alfo, that no Part of the Tract or Parcel of Land hereby "granted to the faid and his Heirs, be within any Refery- "ation heretofore made and marked for Us, Our Heirs and Succeffors by "Our Surveyor General of Woods, or his lawful Deputy; in which Cafe, this Our Grant for fuch Part of the Land hereby given and granted to the "faid and his Heirs for ever as aforesaid, and which fhall "upon a furvey thereof being made, be found within any fuch Refervation, "fhall be null and void, any thing herein contained, to the contrary not- "withftanding."

SEVENTH. That the Two Sevenths referved for the Crown's future Difpofition, and the Support of a Proteftant Clergy, be not fevered Tracts each of One Seventh Part of the Townfhip, but fuch Lots or Farms therein, as in the Surveyor General's Return of the Survey of the Townfhip, fhall be deferibed as fet apart for thefe Purpofes, between the other Farms of which the faid Townfhip fhall confift, to the Intent that the Lands fo to be referved, may be nearly of the like Value with an equal Quantity of the other Parts to be granted out as afore-mentioned.

EIGHTH. That the refpective Patentees are to take the Eftates granted to them feverally free of Quit Rent and of any other Expences, than fuch Fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different Officers concerned in paffing the Patent and recording the fame, to be ftated in a Table authorized and eftablished by the Government and publickly fixed up in the feveral Offices of the Clerk of the Council, of the Surveyor General, and of the Secretary of the Province.

NINTH. That every Patent be entered upon Record within Six Months from the Date thereof, in the Secretary's or Regifter's Offices, and a Docket thereof in the Auditor's Office.

TENTH. Whenever it fhall be thought advifeable to grant any given Quantity to one Perfon of One Thoufand Acres or under, and the fame cannot be found by Reafon of the faid Refervations and prior Grants within the Townfhip in the Petition expreffed, the fame, or what fhall be requifite to make up to fuch Perfon the Quantity advifed, fhall be located to him, in fome other Townfhip upon a new Petition for that Purpofe to be preferred.

And of the faid feveral Regulations, all Perfons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal in the City of Quebec, the Seventh Day of February, in the Thirty-fecond Year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One thoufand feven hundred and ninety-two.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,
THOS. TALBOT, Acting Secretary.

FORM OF PETITION FOR LANDS.

To his Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor, and commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of Refpectfully fhews,

That your petitioner is defirous to fettle on the lands of the Crown in this Province, being in a condition to cultivate and improve the fame. That he is ready to take the ufual oaths, and to fubfcribe the declaration, that he profeffes the Chriftian Religion, and obedience to the laws, and has lived inoffenfively in the country which he has left. Prays your Excellency, would be pleafed to grant him acres of land upon the terms and conditions expreffed in your Excellency's proclamation bearing date the 7th day of February, 1792, or fuch other quantity of land as to your Excellency in your wifdom may think meet. And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Township of Lot Number Conceffion.
Commencing at a Poft in front of Conceffion, marked
Then North Chains 27 Links; Then Weft, 9 Chains Links; Then

South Chains 27 Links; Then Eaft, 9 Chains Links; to the place of beginning: Containing Acres, more or lefs, for which acres fevenths are referved as per margin.
Lot No. , Concession.

Acting Surveyor-General.

With Certificate Number

The bearer, years of age, born in profeffing the Chriftian Religion, and by trade a having been this day examined by me, and taken the oaths preferibed by law, is recommended for a location of two hundred acres of land within this diftrict, provided it does not appear from the furveyor's books that he has had any prior grant of lands in any diftrict of this province.

Given under my hand
To the deputy furveyor of the diftrict of

No. CERTIFICATE OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR.

I affign to the lot No. in the conceffion of the townfhip of in the diftrict, province of Upper Canada, containing acres being in front and rear chains links, and in depth chains links; the courfes of the front and rear being and the courfes of the fide lines being according to the magnetic north at this day.

The condition of this affignment is fuch, that if the aforefaid fhall well and truly commence a bonâfide improvement on the faid land, immediately, and fhall have built a dwelling houfe thereon within one year from the date hereof, and fhall occupy the fame; and fhall not have drawn heretofore any lands in this province; then this affignment fhall remain in full force and value, otherwife fhall be null and void; and having improved the fame, he fhall receive a grant thereof, to him and his heirs or devifees in due form on fuch terms and conditions as it fhall pleafe his Majefty to ordain, and all perfons are defired to take notice, that this affignment is not tranfferable by purchafe, donation or otherwife (previous to receiving the final grant) on any pretence whatfoever, except by an act of the honorable Executive Council.

Given under my hand this day of one thoufand feven hudred and ninety .

. Acting Surveyor.

No. CERTIFICATE OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

I affign to the Lot No. Conceffion, in the Townfhip of in the Diftrict of containing Acres, being Chains wide by Chains deep which Lot he is hereby authorized to occupy and improve. And having improved the fame he fhall receive a grant thereof to him and his heirs or devifees in due form, on fuch terms and conditions, as it fhall pleafe his Majefty to ordain. And all perfons are defired to take notice, that this

affignment, and all others of a fimilar nature are NOT TRANSFERABLE by purchafe, donation, or otherwife, on any pretence whatever, except by an act under the fignature of the Board for the Diftrict in which the lands are fituated, which is to be endorfed upon this certificate, or by an Act of the Honorable Executive Council.

Given at this day of
one thoufand feven hundred and ninety

Acting Surveyor General.

COUNTY LAND BOARDS.

16th July 1792.

A proclamation was issued by Lieut-Governor Simcoe on the 16th July 1792, by which the Province of Upper Canada was divided into the following counties:—Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addigton, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent, and the following County Land Boards were appointed, to supercede the old District Boards:—

GLENGARRY AND STORMONT—James Gray, Jeremiah French, John McDonell, Richard Wilkinson, Archibald McDonell.

GRENVILLE AND LEEDS.—Peter Drummond, Thomas Fraser, Ephraim Jones, Justus Sherwood, William Fraser.

DUNDAS. Hon. Hugh Munroe, Malcolm McMartin, Richard Duncan, Thomas Smith.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD.—Peter Vanalstine, Hazleton Spencer, Alexander Fisher, Archibald McDonell, Joshua Booth.

The Land Board of the late District of Mecklenburg to be limited to the County of Frontenac:—Hon. Richard Cartwright, Neil McLean, James McDowell, Hector McLean, Richard Cartwright, Wm. Atkinson, Rev. J. Stuart, the officer commanding for the time being.

The Land Board of the late District of Nassau to be limited to the County of Lincoln:—The officer commanding at Niagara, Hon. R. Hamilton, Peter Tenbrook, Nathaniel Pettit, John Warren, John McNab, Lt. Col. Butler, Benjamin Pawling, John Burch, Robert Kerr, Officer of the Engineers at Niagara.

The Land Board of the late District of Hesse to be limited to the Counties of Essex and Kent:—The officer commanding at Detroit, Hon. Wm. Robertson, Wm. Dummer Powell, Adhemar de St. Martin, George Leith, Hon. Alex. Grant, Alex. McKee, John Askin, Montigny de Louvigny, the Officer of Engineers at Detroit.

COUNTY BOARDS ABOLISHED.

By the following Order passed on the 6th of November 1794, by Lieut. Governor Simcoe, the County Land Boards were abolished, and applications for land were to be made through the Clerk of the Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

November 6, 1794.

Prefent in Council his Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the faid Province, and Colonel commanding his Majefty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the exifting ftate of the Province renders the continuation of the Boards eftablifhed expreffly for the purpofes of facilitating the fettling of fuch lands as his Majefty, in his royal Beneficence has been pleafed to grant to the Loyalifts and reduced troops, inexpedient and unneceffary, It is hereby refolved that the authority heretofore granted to fuch Boards, fhall, from and after the fixth day of November, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-four, ceafe and determine.

And whereas it is expedient, agreeably to the proclamation of his excellency the Lieutenant Governor, bearing date February 7th 1792, that adequate provifion fhould be made for the compliance therewith, in the moft effectual manner, It is hereby refolved, that all petitions whatfoever for grants of the wafte lands of the crown, be made to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government in Council, through the Clerk of the Council, except for the immediate location and encouragement of all fuch as it may be proper to admit, as fettlers within his Majefty's Province, and more efpecially for the due care and obfervance that none fuch be admitted but thofe whofe loyalty, induftry and morals fhall appear to entitle them to the benefits of his Majefty's Bounty, and render them ufeful inhabitants of this Province, It is hereby refolved, That all perfons profeffing the Chriftian Religion, and being capable of manual labor, who can adduce fatisfactory vouchers of their having paid obedience to the laws, and led a life of inoffenfive manners in the country where they laft refided, fhall in future be confidered, as qualified to be admitted to the poffeffion of lands within this Province, after having taken and fubfcribed the oaths of allegiance and fettlement prefcribed by act of Parliament.

Therefore any magiftrate living and refiding in the county wherein any perfon of fuch a defcription may wifh to become a refident, is duly authorized to give him a recommendation to the deputy furveyor of the county or diftrict for a location of lands in the following words.

'The bearer A. B. of years of age, born in profeffing 'the Chriftian Religion, and by trade a having been this day 'examined by me, and taken the oaths prefcribed by law, is recommended 'for a location of two hundred acres of land within this county, provided it 'does not appear from the furveyor's books that he has had any prior grant 'of lands in any diftrict of this Province.

'Given under my hand &c.

'*To the deputy furveyor of the diftrict of*

And it is hereby refolved that the deputy surveyor on the receipt of this certificate fhall proceed to make an affignment agreeable to the ufual form and manner.

And as it is expedient that the fees upon fuch grant be made public, refolved that they be ftated in this proclamation.

	Halifax.
The fee to the magiftrate who adminifters the oath, and grants the certificate	£.0 : 1
To the deputy furveyor for the fearch	1 : 6
For the affignment	1 :
To the governor for licence of occupation	10 :
To the clerk of the Council	5 :
Total,	£.0 : 18 : 6
Title deed when the grant is delivered	£.2 : 10 : 2

JOHN SMALL, Clerk of the Council.

In a re-isue of this Order-in-Council the fees are raised to £4:9:6, viz.:

	Halifax.
The fee to the magistrate who administers the oath and grants the certificate	£0 : 1 :
To the Deputy Surveyor for the search	: 1 : 6
For the assignment	: 1 :
Clerk of the Council	: 6 :
Title Deed when the grant is delivered	4 : 0 :
	£4 : 9 : 6

THE ISSUE OF TITLE DEEDS.

JOHN. GRAVES SIMCOE. 21st August 1795.

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, and fo forth.

To all His Majesty's subjects of this Province, greeting.

Whereas the Loyalifts who adhered to the unity of the Empire, and others before and fince the eftablifhment of the government of this Province, received tickets or certificates of occupation, or locations, as teftimonials of the claims of fuch persons to receive grants of land, when by his Majefty's gracious directions they fhould be iffued;

And whereas deeds are now about to be made out to perfect titles to fuch lands as are poffeffed by the legal holders of tickets or certificates: but becaufe the deeds cannot be completed until the lawful claimants make known their claims by a production of the aforefaid tickets or certificates;

Now know ye that I, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, do hereby direct all his Majefty's fubjects, refiding in the Weftern, Midland, and Eaftern Diftricts claiming to hold lands as aforefaid, do depofit their tickets or certificates, or fuch other teftimonial as they may poffefs, with the Clerks of the Peace of their refpective Diftricts (being authorized to receive the fame) that they may be duly tranfmitted to the Attorney General, in order that grants may iffue under the feal of the Province to the rightful claimants.

And in the Home Diftrict to the Attorney General: and I do make known to all perfons, that if fuch tickets or certificates are not fent to the perfons above mentioned within fix months from the date hereof, the lands may be deemed vacant, and granted to other applicants.

Given under the Great Seal of the Province, this twenty firft day of Auguft, in the year of Our Lord, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety five, and in the thirty fifth of his Majefty's reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

6th April 1796.

By His Excellency JOHN G. SIMCOE, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Major General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c. in Upper Canada.

Whereas it appears by the minutes of the Council of the late Province of Quebec, dated Monday the ninth day of November 1789, to have been the defire of his Excellency Lord Dorchefter the Governor-General "To put "a *mark of honor* upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of the

" Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America, before the treaty of " feperation in the year 1783," and for that purpofe it was then " Ordered, " by his Excellency in Council, that the feveral Land Boards (fhould) take " courfe for preferving a regiftry of the names of all the perfons falling " under the defcription aforementioned, to the end that their pofterity " might be diferiminated from (the then) future fettlers in the parifh reg- " ifters and rolls of the militia of their refpective diftricts, and other pub- " lic remembrances of the Province, as proper objects, by their perfevering " in the fidelity and conduct for honorable to their anceftors, for diftin- " guifhed benefits and privileges;" but as fuch regiftry has not been gen- erally made; and as it is ftill neceffary to afcertain the perfons and families, who may have diftinguished themfelves as abovementioned; as well for the caufes fet forth, as for the purpofes of fulfilling his Majefty's gracious in- tention of fettling fuch perfons and families upon the lands now about to be confirmed to them, without the incidental expences attending fuch grants:—Now know ye, that I have thought proper, by and with the advice and confent of the executive council, to direct, and do hereby direct all per- fons, claiming to be confirmed by deed under the feal of the province in their feveral poffeffions, who adhered to the unity of the empire and joined the royal ftandard in America, before the treaty of feperation in the year 1783, to afcertain the fame upon oath before the magiftrates in the michael- mas quarter-feffions affembled, now next enfuing the date of this proclama- tion, in fuch manner and form, as the magiftrates are directed to receive the fame;—and all perfons will take notice that if they neglect to afcertain, according to the mode above fet forth, their claims to receive deeds without fee, they will not be confidered as entitled, in this refpect, to the benefit of having adhered to the unity of the empire and joined the royal ftandard in America before the treaty of feperation in the year 1783.

Given under my hand and feal at arms, at the government houfe at York, this fixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, and in the thirty-fixth year of his Majefty's reign.

John Graves Simcoe.

God save the King!

By his Excellency's Command,
E. B. Littlehales.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS.

26th May 1796.

By His Excellency John G. Simcoe, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General of His Majefty's Forces, &c. &c. &c. in Upper Canada.

Whereas in purfuance of his Majefty's gracious intention refpecting the granting and fettling of the wafte lands of the Crown in this Province, made known by my proclamation bearing date the feventh day of February 1792, many perfons made applications for certain portions of the ungranted lands of the Crown in their own names and the names of their affociates, which applications have in various inftances been complied with, fubject to the terms held out in the proclamation aforefaid:

And whereas it is a matter of public notoriety that many of the faid applicants have failed in the performance of the conditions required of them:

And whereas others of the faid applicants who have received orders of Council preparatory to his Majefty's grant under the feal of the Province,

fubject to the terms aforefaid, from the Lieutenant-governor in Council, have wilfully perverted his Majefty's moft gracious intentions fignified in the proclamation aforefaid, namely, "That the refpective patentees of fuch "lands fhould take their eftates granted to them, feverally, free of quit rent, "and of any other expences than fuch fees as are duly authorized and eftab-"lifhed," by publickly and openly offering for sale fuch townfhips or portions of townfhips or by affixing an annual rent charge, to be paid for the grant of the fame and by many other finifter and illegal tranfactions in manifeft violation of the principles and conditions of the proclamation aforefaid, and of the terms under which they folicited for themfelves and affociates, fuch townfhips, or portion of townfhips:—Be it known therefore to all concerned, that it was this day refolved in Council, that all perfons claiming to hold lands by virtue of an order of Council to receive his Majefty's grant in and for the townfhips herein after named have forfeited the fame—That the townfhips of *Ofgoode*, *Wolford Montague*, *Ruffel*, *Kitley*, *Loughborough*, *Huntingdon*, *Rawdon*, *Murray*, *Clarke*, *Whitby*, and *Windham*, are, and they are hereby declared to be vacant, and free for the admiffion of fuch perfons as fhall be defirous of occupying and fettling the fame agreeably to the terms and conditons of the proclamation aforefaid. And whereas many other townfhips and tracts of land have been appropriated under orders of the Lieutenant-governor in council to various applicants and their affociates—And whereas for want of information in refpect of the prefent improvement of the fame if any fuch be made or the future intentions of the faid applicants it does not appear to be expedient that fuch townfhips or tracts fhould at prefent be declared vacant—It was further refolved that all perfons who intend to avail themfelves of the benefit of any appropriations made in any townfhips or tracts of land whatfoever fhould be directed, and they are hereby directed accordingly, to fignify the fame to the Clerk of the honorable the Executive Council, on or before the firft day of June 1797, and to fhew caufe why the order in council made in their behalf fhould not be declared null and void.

And it was further refolved that all perfons who occupy lots of land in any of the townfhips or tracts aforefaid fhould be directed to apply (and they are hereby directed to apply) for their refpective patents or title deeds agreeably to the terms and conditions fpecified in the proclamation aforefaid, within the space of fix months, or fuch lands may be confidered as vacant and given to other applicants, of which all perfons will take notice and govern themfelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and feal at the government houfe at Navy-Hall, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, in the thirty-fixth year of his Majefty's reign.

J. G. S.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C.C.

EXPENSE OF SURVEYS.

1st July 1796.

By His Excellency JOHN G. SIMCOE, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant-Governor, and Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

To fuch as are defirous of fettling on the Lands of the Crown, in the Province of Upper Canada.

Whereas, by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the feventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which perfons would be fettled, who are defirous of fettling on the lands of the crown, in his Majefty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was by the eighth article in particular declared, that the refpective patentees were to take the eftates granted to them, feverally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences than fuch fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers, concerned in paffing the patents, and recording the fame, to be ftated in a table authorifed and eftablifhed by the government, and publicly fixed up in the feveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the furveyor-general, and of the fecretary of the province.

And, whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or neceffary that any grant or furvey of lands fhould be hereafter run out or marked by his Majefty's furveyor, or deputy furveyor, at the expence of the crown:—*Now know ye*, that I have tho't fit, by and with the advice of the executive council, to revife fo much of the eighth article of the faid proclamation, as declares that, "the refpective patentees are to take the eftates granted to them feverally free of quit rent, and any other expences than fuch fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers concerned in paffing the patent and recording the fame," and to declare, that in addition to the fees eftablifhed by government on all grants of land, the refpective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents, be charged with the expences of furvey, in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be ftated in, and added to the table of fees, as is authorifed and eftablifhed by the government, and publicly fixed up in the feveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the furveyor-general, and of the fecretary of the province.

Given under my hand and feal, in the town of York, the first day July, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix.

By his excellency's command

J. Small, C. E. C.

To the Public.

The power which was given to the magiftrates, on the 6th of November, 1794, of recommending for fingle lots of 200 acres, having been fufpended by an order of council, on the 14th inftant:—*Notice is hereby given* to all perfons holding Recommendations, prior to the latter period, that unlefs they are prefented at my office, or thofe of the deputy-furveyors', before the 20th of Auguft next, they cannot be attended to.

D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's office, 29th July, 1796.

PRICE OF LAND FIXED.

31st Oct 1798.

Peter Russell, Esq; Prefident, adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

Whereas it appears by Letters lately received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be his Majefty's Royal Will and Pleafure, that in order to raife a Fund for the

Public Service of the Province, all future GRANTS of LAND (thofe only excepted for which his Majefty's Governments were actually pledged previous to the receipt of thofe Letters) be fubject to a Fee of SIX PENCE, Halifax currency, per Acre, exclufive of the ufual Expences of Survey:—

Be it therefore known, That all Grants of Land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of Council made fubfequent to the *twenty-fecond* Day of *December* laft, (being the Day on which thofe Letters were read in Council) fhall be fubject to a Fee of Six-pence Halifax currency per Acre, exclufive of the charges for Survey, which are to be paid as ufual to the Surveyor-General, on prefenting to him the Warrants of Survey for location, agreeable to the proportions fpecified on each Grant in the Schedule hereunto annexed.—And his Majefty having been graciouſly pleafed to direct that his Royal Favor fhall continue to be extended to thofe LOYALISTS *who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire*,

Be it further known, That in conformity to the above Inftructions, all Grants of Land, to the extent of two hundred Acres each, iſſued, or to be iſſued to Perfons of that deſcription, and to their Children of the *firſt Generation*, confirming orders of Council fubfequent to the fixth inſtant, fhall be fubject to only *half* the above Fee, (that is Three Pence per Acre) and fhall not be fubject to any charges whatever for the expences of Survey.—And that the faid Fees may be regularly collected, and applied to the public Services of the Province;—

Be it known, That Perfons fubject to the payment of full Fees, or half Fees, are upon receiving their refpective Warrants of Survey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the Province, an advance of half the Fee they may be fubject to; and they are to pay the remaining half to the Secretary of the Province, upon receiving their refpective Patents from his Office.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council, in the Town of YORK, this thirty-firſt Day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of his Majefty's Reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the Preſident's Command

JOHN SMALL, *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SCHEDULE of the Charges for Survey, ordered to be taken by the *Surveyor-General*, to enable him to defray the Expences of the Surveys which he fhall receive Warrants for:—

For Town Lots, and all other quantities of Land not exceeding one hundred *Acres*, Twenty Shillings.

All quantities exceeding one hundred *Acres*, and not exceeding two hundred *Acres*, One Pound Seven Shillings and Six Pence.

And for all other quantities, One Pound Seven Shillings and Six Pence on each Two Hundred *Acres* which the quantity ordered may amount to.

And when the EXCESS on Grants above Two Tundred Acres may exceed One Hundred Acres, and yet does not amount to Two Hundred Acres,—for fuch EXCESS fhall be charged *Twenty Shillings*.

Township of Lot number Conceſſion,
Commencing at a Poſt in front of Conceſſion, marked .
Then North 24 Degrees Weſt, Chains Links; Then South 66

Degrees Weft, Chains Links; Then South 24 Degrees Eaft, Chains Links; Then North 66 Degrees Eaft, Chains Links; To the place of beginning: Containing Acres, more or lefs, for which acres fevenths are referved as per margin.

In Lot No. , Concession.

x *Acting Surveyor General.*

With Certificate Number

LANDS FOR U. E. LOYALISTS.

15th December 1798.

PETER RUSSELL, *efq., Prefident, adminiftering the government of Upper-Canada.*

Whereas by *letters* received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majefty's principal fecretaries of ftate, fince the iffuing the proclamation of the *thirty-firft* of OCTOBER laft, it appears that, in consequence of a *Reprefentation* made by the EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT of THIS PROVINCE, to his Majefty's MINISTERS, on the *Exemption* of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every expence attending the grants of land made, or to be made to them, his Majefty has been graciously pleafed to fignify his Royal Pleafure that the FIRST *LOYALISTS*, and their *SONS* and *DAUGHTERS* fhall continue to receive his Majefty's BOUNTY of Two HUNDRED ACRES EACH as heretofore, *free from any expence whatever.* And that it is to be underftood, that this MARK of the Royal Munificence is expreffly confined to thofe LOYALISTS only, who were actually refident in the province on, or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JULY LAST.

Be it therefore known, that, notwithftanding what has been declared to the contrary in the proclamation *aforefaid*, all LOYALISTS coming within the above defcription, whofe names have been enrolled upon the U. E. lifts, *previous* to the date of this proclamation, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS when of AGE, OR MARRIED, to whom the King's bounty in lands has not been already extended, may continue to confider themfelves entitled to receive from this government, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND *free* from the payment of fees and all other charges; but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majefty's INSTRUCTIONS, neither U. E. loyalifts, nor their children, can be confidered as exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they fhall be annexed to every further grant of land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at arms, in council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majefty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-eight.

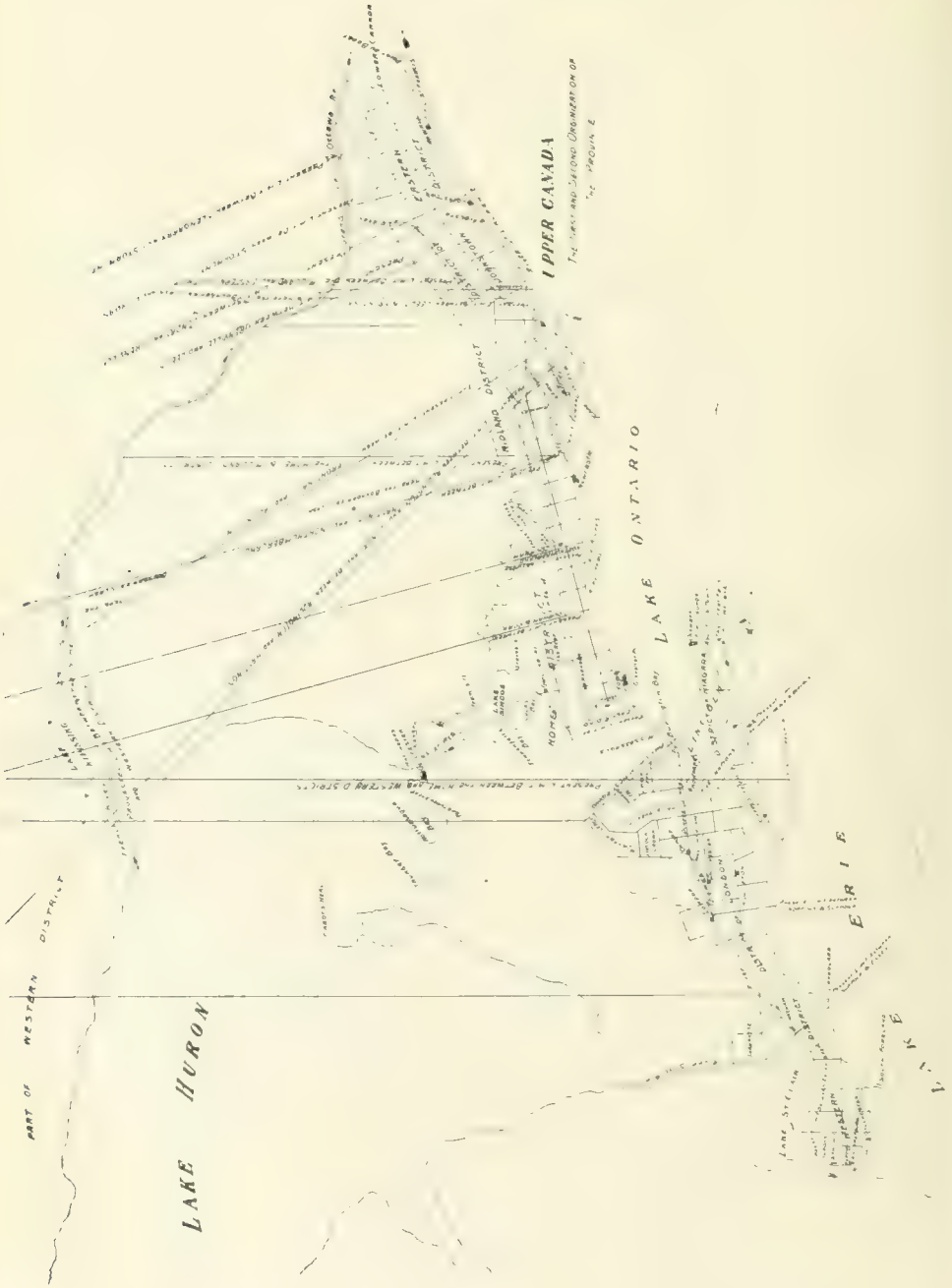
PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the Prefident in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C.E.C.

UPPER CANADA SURVEYS.

From 1792 to 1800, when Lieut Governor Hunter succeeded, Upper Canada shows a substantial increase of population, and the work of Surveying the wild lands was actively carried on. The following maps show how the Province was then laid out and organized:—

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.



From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

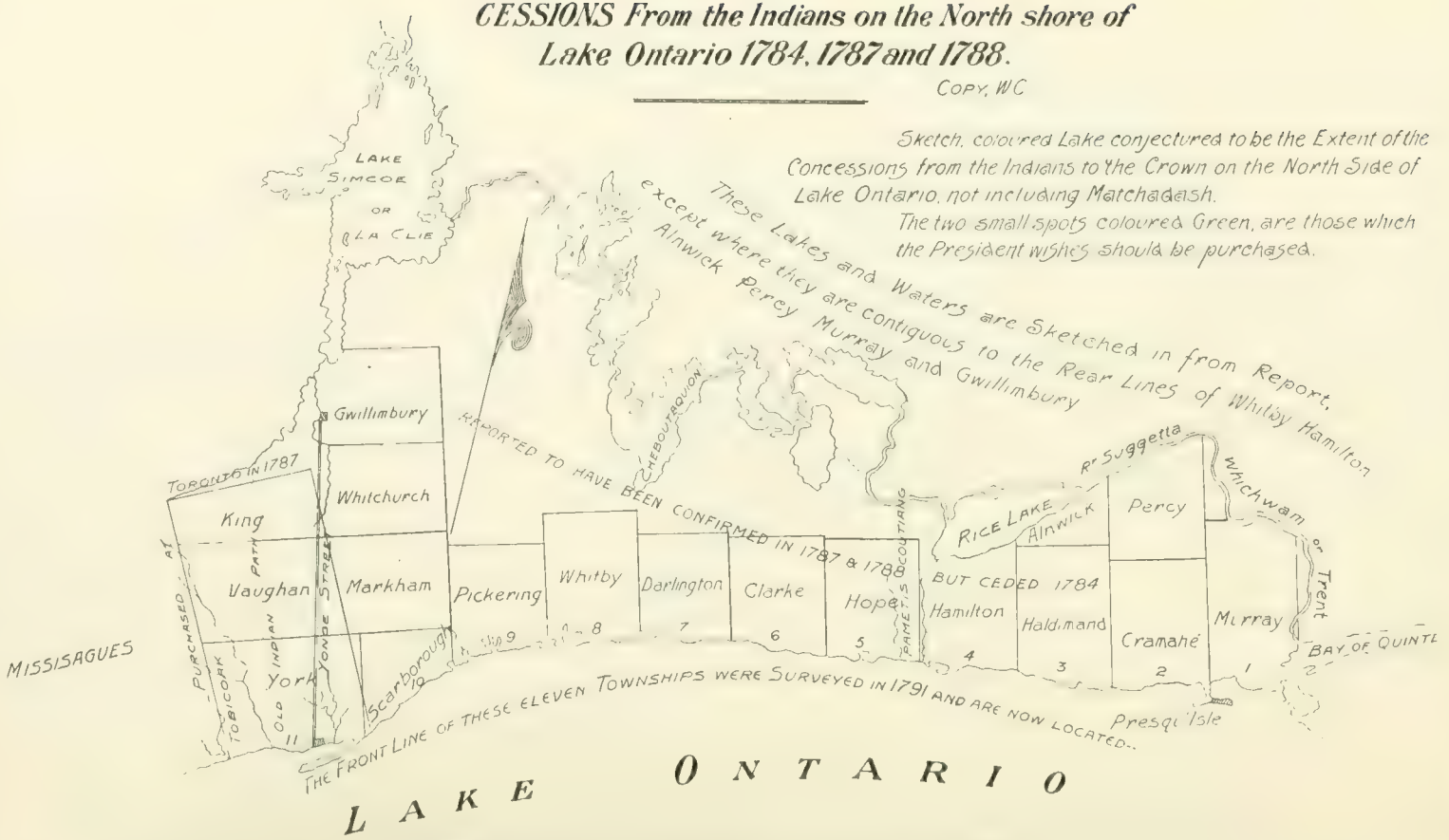
PLAN OF THE ORGANIZED PART OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

AS DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS
COUNTY RIDINGS & TOWNSHIPS.

From the Original by D. W. Smith, in the possession of James Bain, D.C.L., Toronto.

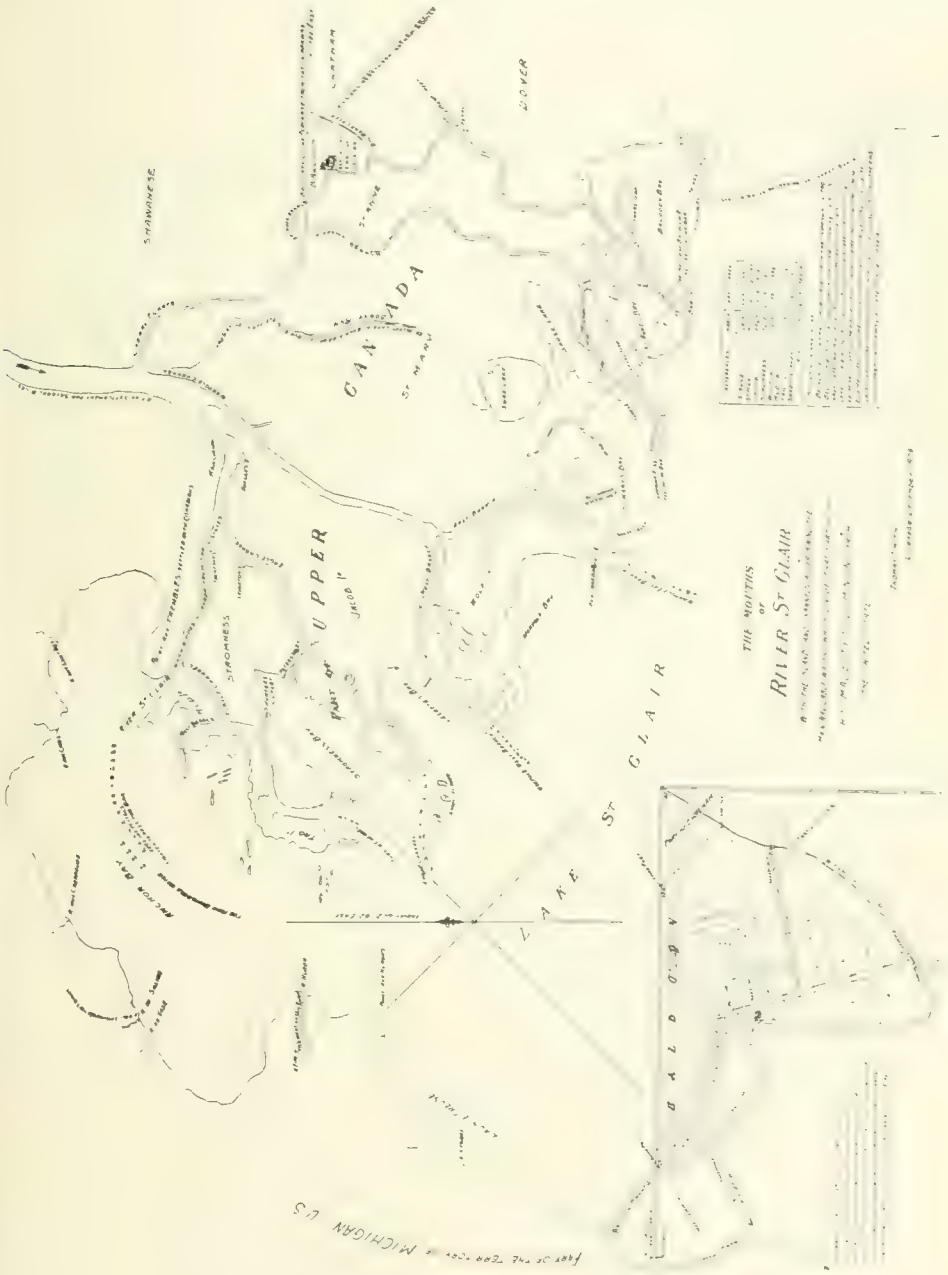
CESSIONS From the Indians on the North shore of Lake Ontario 1784, 1787 and 1788.

COPY, WC



From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives. Toronto.

In The Western District.



From Original in Ontario Bureau of Archives, Toronto.

The Eastern Waterfront.

The following letter from Major Holland to General Haldimand gives an interesting description of the route from Montreal to Kingston:—

Quebec, 26th June, 1783.

Sir,—Agreeably to the commands contained in your Excellency's letter to me dated the 26th of last month, I immediately set off for Montreal, with the two Mohawks, Captain Brant and Johan; there I left them, Captain Brant being unable to proceed from sickness. On the 3rd of June Captain LaForce joined me at LeChine, and we proceeded, with two batteaux, for Carleton Island. As the time limited by your Excellency for my return would not permit me to make an actual survey of the ungranted lands on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, I examined them with attention, and collected all the information I could as to the facility of establishing settlements there, and I found that from the supposed bounds of the Seigneurie of Soulange the property of Monsieur de Longueille on the Lake St. Francis the lands are low towards the water side and fit for meadows, but at the same distance the soil is exceedingly good tillage. From the upper part of Lake St. Francis to the Long Sault no land can be more promising, covered with fine timber fit for building vessels, and in some places pineries fit for masts. The shore along the Long Sault has not an inviting aspect, but the soil, 'tis said at no great distance back is equal to that on Lake St. Francis.

There are fine pineries two or three miles from the water's edge where large masts may be procured.

From the head of the Long Sault to the top of the uppermost rapid, where the navigation begins, the country has a most favorable appearance. From hence to Cataraqui the shore is high and rocky, but opening here and there into beautiful coves and bays, where the view extends a great way into fine natural meadows, and though the shore appears rough and uninviting the soil is rich at some distance—fit for all purposes of agriculture, as I have been informed.

I arrived at Carleton Island on the 10th, late at night, and applied to Major Harris to despatch your orders for Major Ross and Mr. Tinling, the assistant engineer. On the 12th I reached Cataraqui, and began the survey of the Fort and entrenchments made there by the French troops. On the following day my assistant proceeded to survey the harbor and Captain La Force to take the soundings. Lieut. Tingling joined me on the 17th, when I examined the fort, and made arrangements for the re-establishment of this important post, which in every part surpassed the favorable idea I had formed of it. Your Excellency will perceive its advantageous situation by the plans and drawings which accompany this letter.

The vaults still remain entire, with part of the walls of the fort, barracks, etc., etc., and are in such a state as will contribute to lessen the expense of its re-establishment. The works or lines began by the French on the commanding grounds near the fort will cover a sufficient space for a town. The harbor is in every respect good, and most conveniently situated to command Lake Ontario. The batteaux men prefer keeping over on this side, as they can follow the shore without crossing to the islands in their course.

Captain Joseph Brant, with several Indians of the Six Nations, went up to Cataraqui Falls and made excursions into the woods. They seemed

to be well satisfied with the country. At their return they declined saying anything concerning the lands; but told me that as soon as they have examined the north side of the lake they will inform your Excellency of the spot where they'll choose to fix their abode. For this purpose they have sent Captain Isaac with six men of their number to accompany the surveying party.

On the 19th we returned to Carleton Island, where I arranged matters with Major Harris, and wrote to Major Ross for fifty men from each post, and to transport materials to Cataraqui to prosecute the works carrying on there under Mr. Tinling, with whom I left Lieut. Holland as an assistant, who was despatched to forward materials from Oswego.

Captain La Force, Mr. Cotte,* and Mr. Peachy proceeded to survey the north shore of the Lake Ontario all the way to Niagara, having received my instructions for that purpose. On the 20th I set out from Carleton Island for Quebec, where I arrived yesterday. I have the honor to be, etc.,

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

Following are the official descriptions of the townships of Cataraqui and west of it which were outlined by the Deputy Surveyor-General (Collins) during the fall of 1783, and subdivided during the following year:—

TOWNSHIP No. 1 (Kingston).—A township or tract of land six miles square, lying and being in the Province of Quebec, situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, near the ancient Fort Frontenac, beginning at a stone boundary standing south 49 degrees, west two hundred and twenty perches from the west angle of the said fort, and six perches from the bank of the lake, runs due west, crossing the mouth of the Little Cataraqui six miles to a stone boundary standing six perches from the bank of the Bay Tonegeyon; and from thence due north, crossing the head of the Bay Tonegeyon, and a small creek that discharges itself into the said bay, six miles to a stone boundary; and from thence a due east course, passing through a low country six miles to a stone boundary standing on a hill twenty-eight perches from the main bank of the little River Cataraqui; and from thence due south, crossing the main branch of the little River Cataraqui and two other branches that discharge into the said river, terminates on the north bank of Lake Ontario at the first station, including twenty-three thousand and forty superficial acres of land, the greater part of which appears to be of an excellent quality, fit for the production of wheat, oats, Indian corn, hemp, flax, timothy and clover. The woods in general are maple, bass, hickory, ash, elm, pine and white oak, etc.—the two latter in many parts from two and a half to three feet diameter.

This township hath a great many advantages on account of its situation, having Lake Ontario on its front. All the small bays afford good harbor for boats, and the lake abounds with a great variety of fish and wild fowl. The little River Cataraqui is navigable for batteaux from its entrance into the lake to the upper boundary of the township, in which space are many proper places for erecting saw-mills.

TOWNSHIP No. 2 (Ernesttown, so called after Prince Ernest, eighth child of George III).—Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land six miles square, situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, bounded in front by the said lake, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the east by the ungranted lands as aforesaid, and on the west by a township marked on the plan No. 3, beginning at a stone boundary, and runs up the lake south

59 degrees west six miles, to a stone boundary; from thence along a line of marked trees, north thirty-one degrees west six miles, to a stone boundary; and from thence along a line of marked trees north fifty-nine degrees, east six miles, to a stone boundary; thence south thirty-one degrees east six miles to the first station, including twenty-three thousand and forty superficial acres of land, which appear to be equal in quality to the best lands in America. The woods the same as described in No. 1. Surveyed the 7th day of November, 1783."

Township No. 3 (afterwards called Fredericksburgh, after Frederick, Duke of Sussex, ninth child of the King),—Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, bounded in front by the said lake, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the east by No. 2, and on the west by No. 4, beginning at a stone boundary standing thirty perches from the bank of the lake, and runs up the same south fifty-nine degrees east six miles to a stone boundary standing on the north bank of the Bay of Quinte; from thence along a line of marked trees north thirty-one degrees west, crossing a large bay six miles and one hundred and forty-one perches to a stone boundary; and from thence along a line of marked trees north fifty-nine degrees east six miles to a stone boundary standing on line No. 2; thence down the said line south thirty-one degrees east six miles and one hundred and forty perches to the first station. The quality of the land and woods the same as described in No. 1. Surveyed the 12th day of November, 1783.

Township No. 4 (Adolphustown, called after the Duke of Cambridge, tenth son of George III., and Fredericksburgh, additional),—Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land situate on the north side of the Bay of Quinte, bounded in front by the aforesaid bay, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the west side by the bay aforesaid, and on the east by the division line that divides this township from No. 3.

Beginning at a stone fixed on the north bank of the Bay of Quinte, the upper boundary of No. 3, and runs up the bay the several courses of the water to the west point or peninsula of land that lies between the said Bay of Quinte and Savannah Bay; thence crossing Savannah Bay north fifty-one degrees east seven hundred and fifty-nine perches to a stone boundary standing in the line of No. 3; thence down the said line south thirty-one degrees east five miles and two hundred and eighty perches to the first station. Surveyed the 15th day of November, 1783.

J. Collins, D. S. General.

Assisted by Capt. Sherwood and Lieut. Kotte.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Forty years of British occupation and rule—1760-1800—gave a number of very able Administrators and Officials to Canada, conspicuous among whom were Governors Murray, Dorchester, Haldimand, Col. Henry Hamilton, Col. Henry Hope, General Alured Clarke, Lt-Col. John Graves Simcoe, Samuel Holland, Sir John Johnson, Col. Alexander McKee, David W. Smith, and John Collins.

Governor-General **James Murray** was the fourth son of Lord Elibank, a Scottish nobleman of ancient and distinguished family. He entered the army early in life and at the seige of Quebec commanded a brigade, succeeding to the command of the forces after the capture of the city. He acted as Military Governor from 1760 to 1763 and as Governor-General of Canada from 1763 to 1767. He subsequently served in the army and became Governor of Minorca in 1774. In his gallant defence of Fort St. Philip in 1781-82 he greatly distinguished himself. He died on the 18th June, 1794 leaving a son, James Patrick who rose to be a Major General in the British Army, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Rushworth, Esq: of Freshwater House, Isle of Wight.

Governor-General, **Lord Dorchester**, occupies an exceptionally high place, the most eminent of all, among the personages associated with the organization and early government of Canada. He was no less distinguished as a soldier than as a statesman and the value of his services to Canada can hardly be overestimated. He was born on the 3rd Sept 1724 at Strabane, Ireland, and after completing his studies, entered the army and obtained speedy promotion. He accompanied Wolfe to Canada, showed signal ability in the operations before Quebec, and served at Belleisle and Havana. He was appointed Lieut-Governor and Acting Governor-General of Quebec in 1766 and Governor-General in 1768. He was in London prior to the passing of the Quebec Act of 1774 and conferred with the British Authorities respecting the measure. After the passage of the Act he returned to Canada and took a deeply interested part in bringing its provisions into operation, as well as rendering superior services in the field on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1777 he withdrew to England, having been superceded in the command of the army by General Burgoyne. The honor of knighthood was conferred on him during this visit. In 1782 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in America in the place of Sir Henry Clinton, with headquarters at New York. On returning to England in 1786, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Dorchester and a pension of £1000. per annum was bestowed upon him for life and for the lives of his wife and two sons. In the same year he was again appointed Governor-General and Captain General of Canada and he continued to govern the Province until 1796. He married in 1772 Lady Maria, daughter of the second Earl of Effingham, by whom he had many children. He died on the 10th Nov. 1808 at Stubbings, near Maidenhead England.

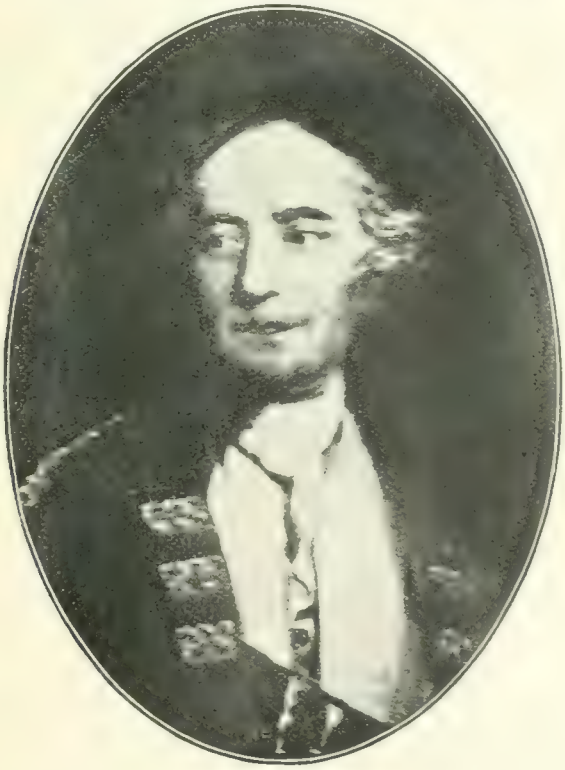
Governor-General **Sir Frederick Haldimand** was a native of Yverdun, in the Canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where he was born on the 11th August 1718. He began his military career in the service of the King of Sardinia. He transferred to the Prussian Army and after three years was admitted as a lieutenant in the Guards with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1754 he joined the British Army with the rank of colonel, and in 1756 came to America to serve in the Royal Americans then lately raised. His course as a soldier was distinguished, and his defence of Oswego, in the war with France, is regarded as of great merit. He sustained his reputation as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War. After the capitulation of Montreal he was stationed at Three Rivers, and for a time was Governor there. He replaced Carleton as Governor-General of Canada in 1778 and held office until 1784. He resided for a time in London, and died at his early home at Yverdun, in his brother's house on the 5th of June 1791. His name will always be associated with the history of early Canada on

Ja. Murray

Dorchester

account of the voluminous correspondence he carried on, which was preserved, copies of which are in the Canadian Archives and known as the Haldimand Collection.

Lieutenant-Governor **Henry Hamilton** figures in the Revolutionary War, in the expedition against Vincennes in 1778. He had been appointed Civil Governor of Detroit in 1777, and his march on Vincennes was ordered by



Frd: Haldimand

Lord George Germain. He was captured and subjected to great hardship by the soldiers of Washington. He was a member of the Council at Quebec, and was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Canada in 1785.

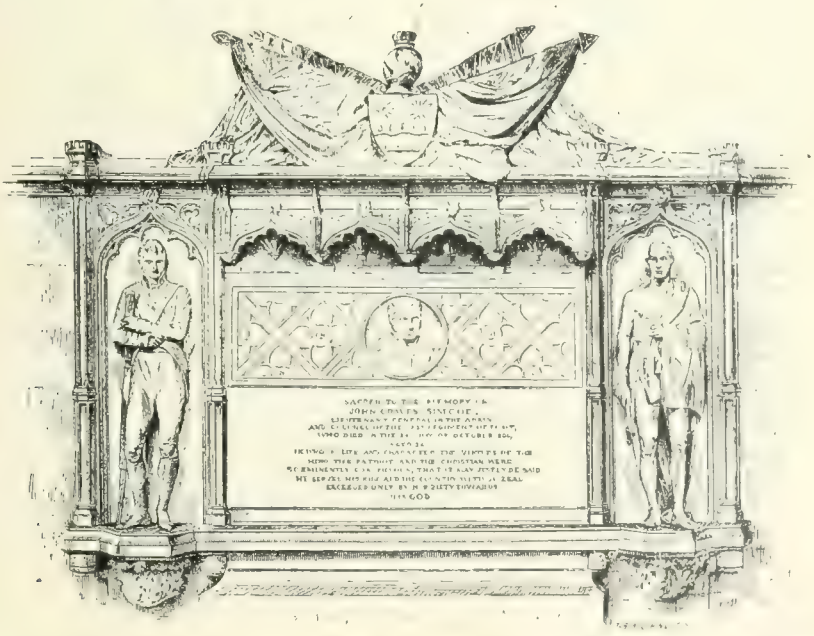
Lieutenant-Governor **Henry Hope** was a member of the Legislative Council and assumed the government in 1787, pending the return of Lord Dorchester from Britain. He died at Quebec on the 13th April 1789.

Lieutenant-Governor **Alured Clarke** had a long and distinguished military career. His stay in Canada was a short one. He succeeded Col. Hope in 1790 as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and acted as Administrator during the absence of Lord Dorchester in Great Britain. He was a careful

and capable business man. As Administrator he had the honor of issuing the proclamation of 18th November 1791 bringing into operation the Act dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. He was born about 1745. He served in Germany under Lord Granby in 1759 and with Howe at New York. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica 1782-90. After he left Canada he reduced the Cape of Good Hope and won a Knighthood. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Madras in 1795, relinquishing that important post in 1797 for the command and governorship of Bengal. He was then Governor-General of India for a short time and in 1798 became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. In 1802 he was made a General in the Army, having returned from India, and his long career was crowned in 1830 by his being raised to the rank of a field marshal. He lived until 1832.

Lieutenant-Governor **John Graves Simcoe**, stands out as the first ruler of the Province of Upper Canada, and that fact added to the important part he played in laying the foundation of the Province, gives special interest to his career and personality. He was born in 1752 at Cotterstock, England and was the son of Captain John Simcoe Commander of H.M.S. "Pembroke," who was killed at Quebec in 1759. John Graves was the elder of two sons, and his brother was drowned shortly after his father's death. Young Simcoe was educated at Exeter, at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford. In his nineteenth year he joined the Army with an ensigny in the 35th regiment of the line, and left for America almost immediately. He served as Adjutant of the 35th, and then purchased a Captaincy in the 40th, regiment. In 1777 he obtained the command of the Queen's Rangers, a mounted infantry partisan Corps recruited in and near New York. Under him the Corps became famous for gallant exploits. At the close of the War he returned to England, and not long afterwards married Miss Guillim. In 1790 he was elected Member of Parliament, for St. Maw's, Cornwall, but resigned on having been selected as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in 1791. He was accompanied to his new post by his wife and young family. They landed in Quebec in November 1791 and wintered there. On the 8th of July he arrived in Kingston, and proceeded at once to organize his government. From Kingston he went to Newark, the provincial capital, and there, remained until the seat of government was removed to Toronto. Under his governorship the first parliament of Upper Canada was opened on the 17th September 1792. In 1796 he was recalled and was appointed Governor of San Domingo. In 1798, he became a Lieut. General, and in 1806 was appointed successor to Lord Lake as Commander-in-Chief of India, but died at Torbay before going out to India to assume command. He left a lasting impression on Ontario and is held in high esteem as a far-seeing, and enlightened statesman. His name has been perpetuated in some important place-names in Ontario, and an heroic statute in bronze has been erected in his honor at Toronto.

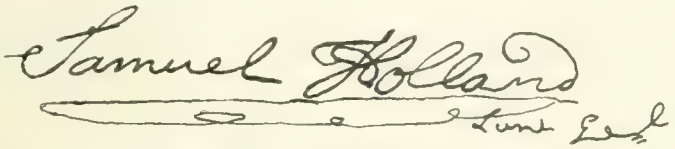
Major **Samuel Holland** was trained as an engineer officer, and as such acted with Wolfe at Louisbourg and Quebec. He was subsequently Surveyor-General "of the Colonies north of Virginia." He operated extensively on the surveys in the New England colonies. In the Revolutionary War, he adhered to the Crown and settling in Quebec, resumed his duties as Surveyor-General. It was under his direction that the first surveys of the upper St Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte were made. He was a gentleman of education, refined tastes and good social qualities. He acquired 200 acres on the brow of St Foy heights Quebec, in 1780 which had belonged to M.



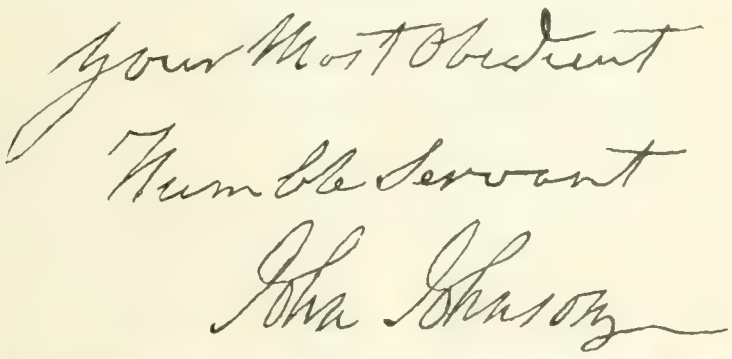
Monument erected to Lt.-Gov. Simcoe, in Exeter Cathedral by the County of Devon.
Designed by Flaxman.

Statue of Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, erected in Queen's Park, Toronto, in 1903.
W. S. Allward, Sculptor.

Jean Tache, author of the first Canadian poem "Tableau de la Mer" (ancestor of Sir E. Tache). It became known as the Holland farm, and here Major Holland, according to Le Moine, lived in affluence for many years, subsequent to the close of the War, and in the exercise of open hospitality. The farm is now known as Spencer Grange. He was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils and died in 1801. His son, Samuel Holland, was killed in a duel at Montreal by Major Ward, of the 60th Regiment. Father and son were buried at Quebec.



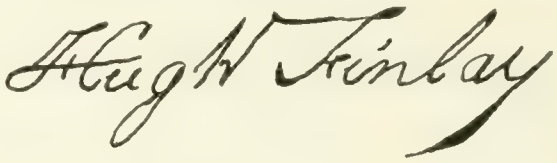
The name of **Sir John Johnson** is overshadowed by the greater name of Sir William Johnson, his father. Yet his own services were many and important. He joined the Army as a volunteer in the Revolutionary War, and operated largely among the Mohawk Indians. He raised and commanded a regiment of two battalions in Canada, named the Royal Greens. He defeated Herkimer in 1777 at Fort Stanwix, and suffered defeat in 1780 at Fox's Mill. He was knighted by the king at London in 1765. After the war he was appointed Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in British North America, Colonel-in-Chief of the six battalions of the militia of the Eastern Townships, and a member of the Legislative Council. He resided in Montreal. He married Mary, daughter of John Watts president of the Council, New York, and had one son William, a colonel in the British Army, killed at Waterloo. Sir John died at Montreal in 1822.



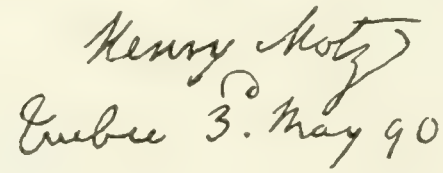
Deputy Surveyor-General **John Collins** was actively engaged in the earliest surveys of Ontario. He operated at Kingston in 1783, and westward of it, in the townships of Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown and Marysburgh, in the following year. He accompanied Sir John Johnson in 1784 with the party of U. E. Loyalists under Captain Michael Grass and assisted in their settlement, administering the oath of allegiance to them under a Special Commission. But he had been connected with Canadian surveys long previously, having received an appointment from Major Holland as early as the 8th September 1764 as Deputy Surveyor-General. Sharp differences of opinion occasionally arose between Major Holland and Mr. Collins, as, for instance in the laying out and settlement of Kingston and in these disputes he seems to have had influence enough with the Governor-General to enable him to prevail, probably by the backing of Sir John John-

son. Outside of his professional life very little has come down to us about him. He was an ardent Freemason and in 1787 founded St. James Lodge in the King's Rangers at Cataraqui.

The Hon. **Hugh Finlay** was an active member of the Legislative Council for many years, and was chairman of the Land Committee at Quebec. He acted also in other important official capacities and was Deputy Postmaster-General. He died at Quebec on the 26th December, 1801.



Jenkin Williams, Secretary of the Executive and Privy Council of Canada, 1775.



Henry Motz, Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

SECTION C.—LAND BOARD MINUTES, ETC.

The District Land Boards preserved minutes of their transactions and transmitted reports regularly to the Governor General-in-Council at Quebec. But the Ontario Archives possesses only those of the Board for the District of Hesse, and a fragment of those for the District of Nassau. It is hoped that those of the Boards for Mecklenburg and Lunenburg are still recoverable, and that such invaluable records as they would be may not be lost to the Province to which they belong. Even in the case of the District of Hesse the Land Board documents are far from complete. In demitting the office of Secretary to the Board, on the 8th of June 1792, Mr. D. W. Smith, makes a note of "three registers, and nineteen attendant ones thereon; besides all the other papers which are sorted and classed." The nineteen office registers and the papers have disappeared, but it is unlikley that they have all been destroyed, and therefore may yield to search. The three registers mentioned are in the Archives and are in fair state of preservation, although the tooth of time has not spared them. Their contents are given in full in this Section, with a detailed general index.

The minutes of the Land Board for the District of Nassau must have comprised several books, but only a thin volume can be found. It, with other Nassau papers, are given in this Section: as well as the book of instructions to the land surveyors of Upper Canada, a book of surveyors' letters, lists of settlers, miscellaneous papers bearing on the settlement of land, and a statement of the papers in the Surveyor-General's office in 1807.

As first constituted, three members formed a quorum of each Board. From the 1st of May, 1791, on account of the increase of public business, the quorum was raised to five and additional members selected from U. E. Loyalists were appointed. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Board for Hesse held on the 20th May, 1791 (p. 133), three new members were in attendance: John Askin, George Leith and Montigny de Louvigny. Those added to the Board for Nassau were: Gilbert Tice, John Burch, John Warren, Robert Kerr and John McNab. To that for Mecklenburg were added James McDonnel and Hector McLean; and to that for Lunenburg, Malcolm McMartin.

The first Secretary of the Board for Hesse was Thomas Smith, who became one of the members of the second Legislature of Upper Canada for the County of Kent. He was succeeded as Secretary by David William Smith, who was one of the members of the first Legislature for Upper Canada for the County of Kent. The third Secretary of the Board was Edward James O'Brien, who continued in that office until the dissolution of the Board.

In connection with the Schedules and Index of the Two Connected Townships given on pp. 76-80, and the Heads of Inquiry previous to granting lots in the Two Connected Townships given on pp. 269-291, it may be explained that they are the townships of Colchester and Gosfield, lying on Lake Erie east of the township of Malden in the angle of Lake Erie and Detroit River. They consist of a block of land given by the Indians, who then owned it, to a number of men whose names have been, from the commencement of British settlement in the County of Essex, closely and prominently associated with the Detroit District,—Alexander McKee, William Caldwell, Charles McCormack, Robin Emphleet, Anthony St. Martin, Matthew Elliott, Henry Bird, Thomas McKee and Simon Girty. But the British Government did not recognize purchases by private individuals from the Indians, the rule being that all Indian land should

be secured by the Crown, and granted subsequently to settlers by the Crown, thus securing Crown control of the land and protection for the Indians. The grantees in this case, however, pressed for sanction to settle on the land, and Haldimand, while not consenting, encouraged the applicants to carry on improvements, and in the meantime negotiated with the Indians to convey the land to the King so that it could be surveyed, and properly granted to the settlers. Before the case was closed, however, Haldimand was succeeded by Dorchester, and the question soon engaged his attention. Hence Major Matthews went from Quebec to Detroit and in 1788 laid out the two townships 97 lots, confirming the original squatters, apparently with Dorchester's consent. Some years, however, elapsed before the final settlement of claims, and inquiries were instituted at Quebec in 1791 and at Detroit in 1793, when apparently an adjustment was reached.

Hesse: Of the first members of the Land Board for the District of Hesse Major **Farnham Close**, of the 65th Foot, was the Commandant of the Garrison at Detroit, and held office by virtue of his military position. **William Dummer Powell**, was of Welsh descent, born at Boston in 1755. His grandfather came from England as Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer. The future Chief Justice of Upper Canada was sent to England to be educated and he returned to Boston in 1772. After a brief residence in Lower Canada he settled at Detroit in 1789. The journey occupied a long time, taking ten days from Montreal to Kingston, four, from Kingston to Niagara. Mr. Powell was the first judge who presided over the Court in the District of Hesse, and was a member of the Land Board. Subsequently he settled in Toronto and retired from the bench in 1825. He had a high reputation as a judge, and bore a conspicuous part in the civil life of his time. It is generally accepted that **M. Duperon Baby** was the M. Babee who in 1760 negotiated for Bellestre with Roger's representative, as to the surrender of Detroit to the British. He was of an old French family, "grandson of Jacques Baby de Rainville who came to Canada from Guienne with the Carignau regiment." Duperon Baby was born in 1738, was made a justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1788, and died at Sandwich in 1796. (James). Col. **Alexander McKee** was Indian Agent at Pittsburg before the Revolutionary War, after the outbreak of which he was imprisoned by the revolutionists at Pittsburg. He effected his escape and co-operated with Sir John Johnson among the Indians, becoming Deputy Superintendent-General. In 1778 he travelled through the Indian territory to Detroit, and greatly assisted in maintaining friendly relations between the tribes and the British Crown. He was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Detroit. His services were greatly appreciated by Lord Dorchester, and in his death on the 14th January 1799 the service lost an able and devoted officer. **William Robertson** was one of the most active members of the Land Board. He settled at Detroit in 1782, engaging in general business as a merchant. He was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1788. He appeared before the Council in Quebec in that year on behalf of the inhabitants of Detroit who memorialized the Governor-General on matters touching the administration of justice. He was appointed a member of Simcoe's first Executive Council, but had by that time settled in England and does not appear to have returned to Canada again. **Alexander Grant** was the fourth son of Grant of Glenmoriston, Invernessshire. He served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman. He was present with Amherst in the Lake Champlain expedition and was afterwards placed in command of the lake vessels from Niagara to Mackinaw with headquarters at Detroit. Hence his title of commodore. He was a member of the Land Board of Hesse, of Simcoe's

Executive Council, and Administrator of Upper Canada in 1805, during the interval between Lt.-Governor Hunter & Lt.-Governor Gore. He died in 1813. Judge Woods of Chatham Ont is a grandson. The name of Lt **Adhemar St. Martin** is among those of the Justices of the Peace for Hesse on the list for 1788, and in the year following he appears as a member of the Land Board of Hesse, being then a resident at St Vincent. He had been for many years prominent in the affairs of the Western settlement, gave valuable service as Commissary and interpreter in the Pontiac affair, and suffered severe loss of property. His name is associated with the famous Cass House which came into his possession about 1750, and was the birthplace of Major-General Macomb and at one time the home of the Anthons of whom Charles was the distinguished classical author and Editor. Changes began soon to take place in the personell of the Board and one of the most prominent of the new members was Col. **John Askin.** The Askin family attained influence in the Detroit district at an early period The name was originally the Scottish "Erskine" and was changed to conceal identity after the Jacobite defeat in 1715. One of the old family removed to Ireland and had a son, John Askin who settled in America and at the time of the Conquest of Canada was a merchant at Albany. In the Pontiac outbreak he transported the supplies from Albany by Lake Erie to Detroit and received, as a reward, grants of land at Detroit. In 1764 he went as Commissary to Michilimackinac, returning in 1780 to Detroit as a trader. He was successful in business and amassed much property, which he abandoned to the States at the close of the Revolutionary War. He then settled in Canada on the east side of the Detroit river. He was appointed a Captain of Militia in 1787 by Lord Dorchester and in 1796 was promoted to be Lieut-Colonel & Colonel in 1801.

NASSAU: When the Land Board was appointed for the District of Nassau, the Commanding officer at Niagara, and ex-officio a member was **Lieut-Colonel Hunter.** He was, shortly afterwards, succeeded at Niagara by Lt-Col. Gordon, Commanding the Upper Posts. Lieut-Colonel **John Butler** of the famous Butler's Rangers settled at Niagara after the peace. He was born in New London, Connecticut in 1728. He was closely associated with Sir William, Sir John, and Col. Guy Johnston, In return for his indefatigable military services he received a pension of £200 per annum and a position in the department of Indian affairs worth £500 a year, besides 500 acres of land for himself and free grants of land for his children. Niagara was named Butlersburg after him. He died on the 12th May 1796. **Peter Ten Broeck** possessed considerable property in Tryon Valley which was confiscated by the revolutionists. He held a captain's commission in Butler's Rangers. He settled on the Niagara River after the war. **Robert Hamilton** was descended from a distinguished Scottish family and first settled at Kingston where he assumed as partner, Mr. Richard Cartwright. Dissolving partnership Mr. Hamilton went to Queenston he afterwards resided there. He engaged very extensively in trade and prospered well. He was a member of Simcoe's Legislative Council. His fine residence at Queenston, built in the English style (says Rochefaucault in 1795) was the centre of much social entertainment and hospitality. St. Catherines was named after his wife Catherine. **Benjamin Pawling** was the son of a Welshman who had settled in Pennsylvania. He, and his brother Jesse, on the confiscation of their property went to Nova Scotia and travelled thence to Quebec by walking and canoeing. They joined the British forces there and fought through the war. Benjamin was a captain-Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers, retiring at the close of the war with the rank of a Colonel. His

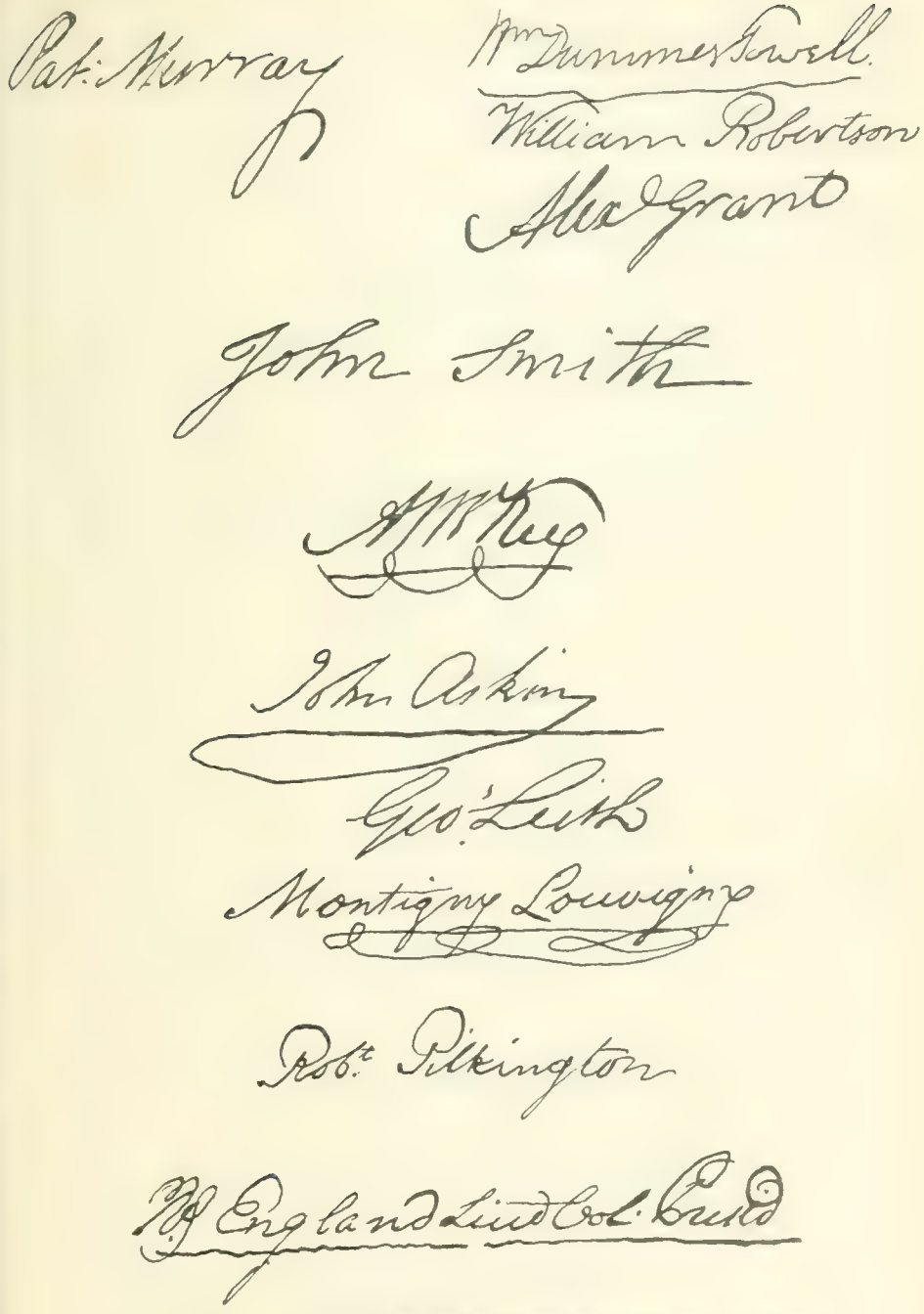
name appears on the U. E. Loyalist list at Detroit in 1784 as an intending settler, but he drew his land immediately east of Port Dalhousie, his brother settling near by. He acted as a Land Surveyor, and was a member of the first Legislature of Upper Canada. He died in December 1818. **Nathaniel Pettit** accompanied by his brother Andrew settled in Grimsby township in July 1787, their property in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey having been confiscated on account of their loyalty. Nathaniel owned the land on which Grimsby now stands. He was unmarried; descendants of his brother are still in the Niagara peninsula. He was known as Judge Pettit, and was a member of the first legislature of Upper Canada, representing the First Riding of Lincoln.

MECKLENBURG. One of the most influential men in the District of Mecklenburg was the Rev. **Dr. John Stuart,** the founder of the Church of England in Upper Canada. He was born on the 24th February 1740 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, his father, Andrew Stuart, being a rigid Presbyterian, his consent to his son's becoming an Anglican Clergyman was obtained only with difficulty. Dr. Stuart was ordained in England and returning in 1770 labored as a missionary in the Mohawk valley. He translated, with the assistance of Joseph Brant, the New and parts of the Old Testament into the Mohawk tongue and acquired great influence among the Indians. Adhering to Britain in the Revolutionary War he escaped to Canada in 1781 and settled at Montreal where he opened a school and had the chaplaincy of a regiment. He removed to Kingston in 1785 and there drew his land as a Loyalist. Lord Dorchester sent him a Commission as first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas which post he declined, but acted on the Land Board. He was appointed Chaplain to the Upper House of Assembly (or Legislative Council), at the first session of the Legislature. He was also Chaplain to the garrison at Kingston. He married Jane O'Kill, of Philadelphia and had a family of five sons and three daughters, his eldest son being the Rev. Archdeacon George O'Kill Stuart of Toronto and Kingston. Dr. Stuart died on the 15th August 1811. **Neil MacLean** served as a Lieutenant in the 55th Regiment and afterwards held the same rank in the 84th Regiment of the Royal Highland Emigrants. He took an active part in the settlement of the soldiers of that regiment on the St. Lawrence, and in addition to having been a member of the Land Board, was on Simcoe's new Commission of the Peace and a Captain in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers Regiment of Foot. Hon **Richard Cartwright,** was born at Albany, N.Y., on the 2nd February, 1759. His father was an emigrant from England and his mother was of a loyal Dutch family. He received a liberal education, and intended to enter the church, but before his studies had been completed, the revolutionary war broke out and he changed his views of a career by ranging himself on the British side. He accompanied his parents to Canada, and acted for a time as Secretary to Colonel John Butler of the Queen's Rangers. At the conclusion of the war, he settled at Cataraqui and engaged in business, forming a connection with Robert Hamilton. When the latter went to Niagara, Mr. Cartwright remained at Kingston and became its most influential citizen. Though his tastes were those of a student and scholar, he prospered in business and was able to devote considerable time to public affairs in which he proved a wise and able counsellor. His letters show a grasp of affairs, and one or two which have been published contain interesting information regarding the duties of the Land Boards of Upper Canada, he, himself being a member of that for Mecklenburg. He was appointed a member of the first Legislative Council, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a County Lieutenant, and was a Colonel of Militia. He declined frequent offers of a seat at the Executive Council of the Province.

He died in 1815. He left two sons, John S. Cartwright and the Rev. Robert Cartwright, the father of the Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

LUNENBURG: The name of **Richard Duncan** is first on the list of the names of the members of the Land Board of Lunenburg (named after Luneburg in Germany). He was a leading settler in the District, who, after having given valuable service to the Loyalist cause in the field, took an active part in the arduous work of a pioneer. He was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, and came to America in 1755 with his father, John Duncan, who was then in the 44th Regiment. He served as an Ensign in the 55th Regiment, and in 1755 was residing at Schenectady. He obtained a captaincy in Sir John Johnson's Corps in 1776 and joined Burgoyne in 1777 at Saratoga. He had acquired a large area of land in Charlotte County, Vermont; at Lake Champlain, in Cherry Valley, Little Falls, Schoharie, and at various points on the Mohawk river At the close of the war he settled in Williamsburg, his headquarters being at Mariatown, named after his wife, Maria Fraser, sister of Captains Thomas and William Fraser. A great deal of property stood in his name in the new district Croil says of him that he was generous and humane and occupied almost all the local public offices. He was a magistrate, and a member of the first Legislative Council of the Province. What was said to have been imprudent business transactions necessitated a residence at Schenectady, where he died before the war of 1812. **John Macdonell** was the eldest son of Alexander Macdonell IV., of Aberchalder, Scotland. Alexander Macdonell was an aide-de-camp to Prince Charles Stuart in 1745. Coming, with his brother Angus, to America in 1773, they settled in Tryon County, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York, and both served as Captains in the King's Royal Regiment of N. Y., 1st Batt. John Macdonell was a subaltern in the 84th Royal Highland Emigrants in 1775, and then became a Captain in Butler's Rangers, serving with them for nearly six years He was the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2nd battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment, the first regiment raised in Upper Canada (1796). The first battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. De Longueuil. The first battalion garrisoned Lower Canada and the second battalion Upper Canada, until discharged in 1802 at the peace of Amiens. John Macdonell was a member of the first Land Board of Lunenburg; was elected member for Glengarry in 1792 for the first Legislature of Upper Canada, of which he was elected Speaker. He was also appointed Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry. He married Helen, daughter of Henry Yates, Governor of New York, and had an only son, Alexander, who was a Major in the Lancaster Regiment of Glengarry, and served in 1857. **Jeremiah French,** was, with a brother named Gershom, who afterwards lived at Coteau Landing, settled at Manchester, Vermont, at the time of the American Revolution. He was of English stock. He was at one time High Sheriff at Manchester, Vt., and owned a large track of land. He served seven years in the 2nd battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of N. Y., as a Lieutenant, and was conspicuous as an ardent loyalist. When Upper Canada was thrown open for settlement to the U. S. Loyalists, Mr. French and family drew lands in Cornwall and Montague. He was married to a Miss Wheeler, whose pronounced opinions on the British side brought upon her head the special wrath of the revolutionists, and their son Benjamin French and Bishop Strachan were married sisters, daughters of Dr. Wood, a British Army Surgeon. **Mr. Justus Sherwood** was a Captain in the old Colonial Militia and in active service (Jessup's Loyal Rangers) during the Revolutionary War. He belonged to a well-known family with many influential connections. He came to the Province of Quebec, on the 6th December, 1777, remaining at St. John's for some time, afterwards settling in

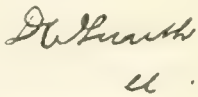
the township of Augusta. His relative Thomas Sherwood, born at Stratford, Connecticut, was the first actual settler in the county of Leeds. Thomas Sherwood had two sons, James, the first male child born in the Leeds settlement, and Adiel, the Sheriff of the Johnston District, whose journal on local affairs is a most interesting and valuable description of the pioneer days. Captain Justus Sherwood's two sons Samuel and Livius Peters attained to eminence as lawyers, and the latter's son Henry became Attorney-General of Upper Canada in 1847. **James Gray** was a noted U. E. Loyalist. He was Major of the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and as such appears frequently on behalf of the claims of the loyalists who served in that corps. He had had a long career in the British Army, having been an Ensign in Loudon's Highlanders in 1745, and lieutenant and captain in the Black Watch, selling out in 1763. His losses by the Revolutionary War were heavy. He settled near Cornwall, Ont., and his son Robert Isaac Dey Gray, was the first Solicitor-General for Upper Canada and first member of the Legislature for Stormont, whose young life was cut short by the foundering of "The Speedy" off Presqu' Isle. Major James Gray was born in Scotland, and died on the 11th May, 1796, aged 64. Capt. the Hon. **John Munro** was born in Scotland in 1731, came to America in 1756, and prior to the Revolutionary War had taken up land near Fort Bennington all of which was confiscated. He was a Captain in the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of N. Y. At the close of the war he settled in the township of Matilda, and besides being a member of the Land Board was also a member of the first Legislative Council of Upper Canada. His name is in the Commission of the Peace for 1793. In Albany he married Miss Brower, of Schenectady, and had a family of eight children, of whom his son Hugh was a Lieutenant. He died at Dickenson's Landing in October, 1800, aged sixty-nine years.



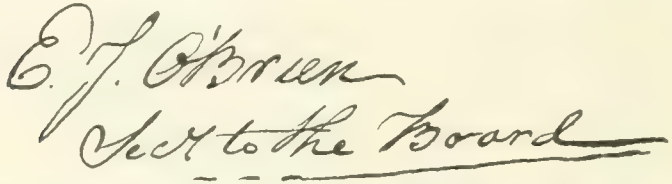
Members of the Land Board for the District of Hesse, 1789-1794.

1. Patrick Murray, Commanding at Detroit; 2. W. Dummer Powell; 3. William Robertson; 4. Alexander Grant; 5. A. McKee; 6. John Smith, Commanding at Detroit; 7. John Askin; 8. Geo. Leith; 9. Montigny Louvigny; 10. Robert Pilkington, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; 11. R. J. England, Commanding at Detroit.

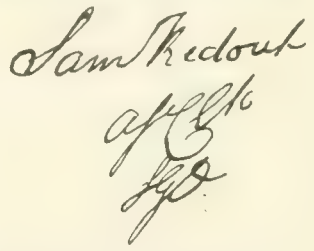
T. Smith, first Secretary to the Land Board for the District of Hesse.



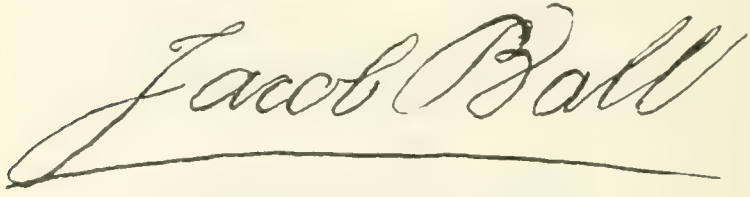
D. W. Smith, second Secretary for the Land Board for the District of Hesse.



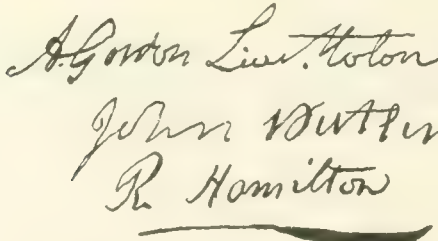
E. J. O'Brien, third and last Secretary to the Land Board for the District of Hesse.



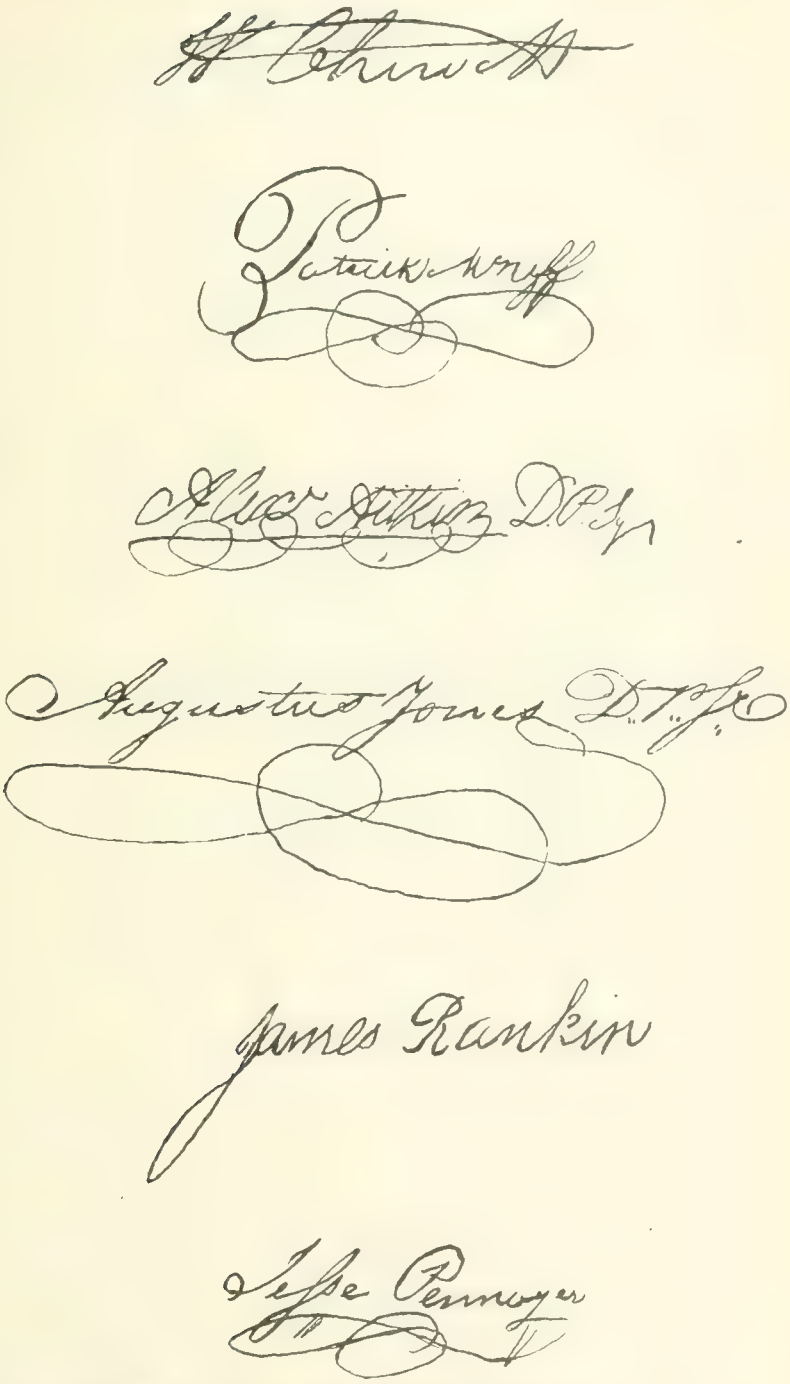
Sam. Ridout, Assistant Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office.



Jacob Ball, Captain, Butler's Rangers.



MEMBERS OF THE LAND BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF NASSAU.
1 A. Gordon, Commanding at Niagara, 2 John Butler (of Butler's Rangers), 3 R. Hamilton.



Signatures of some of the first Land Surveyors of Upper Canada:

1 W. Chewett, 2 Patrick McNiff, 3 Alex'r. Aitkin, 4 Augustus Jones, 5 James Rankin, 6 Jesse Pennoyer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CORRECTIONS.

Line 15, page 9, instead of Height read Streight.
" 38, " 13, " " Ports " Posts.
" 10, " 1, " " Martin " St. Martin.
" 16, " 60. " " Viseman " Wiseman.
" 20, " 93, omit Andrew Bradt, Lieutenant.
" 24, " 108, instead of Commander read Commodore.
" 23, " 207, " " 667 " 676.
" 51, " 207, should be inserted as line 44.
" 465, after £105.15.6 read Halifax.
465, " £95.4.0 " Stg.
" 20, 21 } page 204, instead of John Caldwell, Joshua Caldwell and Wheeler Caldwell, read : John Cornwall,. Joshua Cornwall and Wheeler Cornwall.

BOARD OF LAND OFFICE

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF HESSE,

1789-1794.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS, ETC.

(APPOINTMENT OF CLERK TO THE BOARD.)

To the:

*[2] Members of the Board of Land-office nominated and appointed by His Excellency the Right-Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Island of Newfoundland, etc., etc., etc., viz., "Farnham Close, Esquire, Major in 65th Regiment of Foot, the officer Commanding at Detroit, William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Duperon Baby, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire, and Lieutenant Martin Adhemar, Esquire, or any three of them to be a quorum for the business trusted to the whole Board in, and for the District of Hesse.

Quebec, 2 April, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,—I have His Excellency Lord Dorchester's commands to signify to you his desire, that in case you should find it absolutely necessary to employ a clerk for expediting the business of the Board, you take care that no greater fee be accepted by him than one shilling for the filing of every Petition, sixpence for the filing of any certificate or certificates or other papers, which may be produced in support of the same; and five shillings for every certificate to obtain lands which you may issue.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most Humble Servant,

(Signed) HENRY MOTZ.

In consequence of this letter the Board nominated Thomas Smith as Clerk of the Land-office; and the following advertisement was put up:

The Governor and Council has thought it expedient to establish an office for the facility of satisfying the claims of His Majesty's Subjects, and for the purpose of granting such portions of land as directed by law.

[3] I therefore give notice to all persons inclined to settle within this District to give in their Petition to Thomas Smith, Clerk of the Land-office, who is to lay them before the Board paying to him the following fees as directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, "One shilling for the filing of every Petition. Sixpence for the filing of any

* The figures in black type, inserted throughout the Report, as above denote the pages on the original Register.

Certificate, Certificates or other papers—and Five shillings for every certificate to obtain lands. Given under my hand at Detroit, this 19th day of June, 1789.

(Signed) Farnham Close, Major,
65th Regiment Commandant, etc., etc., etc.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Land-office, District of Hesse.

Friday, 7th of August, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major in the 60th Regiment of Foot, Commanding Detroit and its dependencies, etc., etc. William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The following Petitions were this day presented by the Clerk to the Board; after being read they were ordered to be filed until the 14th instant when the Board will meet again to hear the Petitioners and judge of the propriety of their claims. Agreed to meet weekly at the commanding officer's quarters, on Fridays at 11 o'clock, the clerk was therefore directed to give public notice thereof by an advertisement.

No. 1. William Caldwell; 2. James May; 3. John Jones; 4. Charles McCormick; 5. David England for the Quakers; 6. John Langton; 7. Peter Langton; 8. John Little; 9. James Little; 10. Arthur McCormick; 11. James Benjamin; 12. Frederick Fisher; 13. Thomas Smith.

Adjourned to the 14th inst. T. S. C.L.B.

Land-office, District of Hesse.

Friday, 14th of August, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major Commandant; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

[4] The Board having enquired of David England what certainty he could offer of being able to settle a Township as required in his Memorial. It is replied by him that the application is on behalf of himself, and twenty families of his section, but thinks that a much greater number would come in with him if he could carry assurance to them that they would on their arrival be located together. The Board considered that his Petition should be forwarded with a recommendation to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester to grant the prayer of it in as much as relates to the appropriation of a certain spot for those people exclusive of other settlers and as Mr. England says he has visited and approved the lands at Point au Pelé the Board will grant to him and each head of a family of the people called Quakers who may accompany him two hundred acres in the Township which may include Point au Pelé provided they come in and subscribe the declaration of fidelity before the first of July next and the clerk is directed to give a copy of this minute to Mr. England.

The following Petitions were presented by the Clerk viz.:

James Schofield and Couson for a Township .....No. 17
Jonathan Schieffelin 16
Peter Cummings 14
John Whitten 15

The Board received and having under consideration the letter from Mr. Secretary Motz of 15 June, respecting the immediate settlement of George

Town have made the necessary enquiries into the claims of Indians or others being obstacles to the immediate execution of the plan, learn from Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indians that the land has never yet been bought from the Indians for the use of the crown and that he has no instructions from Sir John Johnson, the Superintendent-General on that head, but that the Indians have actually divested themselves of that land by deed bearing date 7 June, 1784 (No. 10)—in favour of certain officers and others who served with them during the war.

The board having seen the Deed proceeded to enquiry upon what authority it was received, and if the land is improved by the parties, find that upon the representation of Captain Caldwell subsequent to the Indian Grant His Excellency, Sir Frederick Haldimand then commander in chief, did by letter of the 14th of August, 1784, to John Hay, Esquire then Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit enjoin all due encouragement to captains Caldwell and Elliot to settle on the land now pointed out for George Town; that in obedience to their injunction Governor Hay did actually by letter [5] No. 9, cause the lines to be run by Mr. Fry allotting Six acres only in front to Captains Bird, McKee, Caldwell, and Elliott, That those Gentlemen having claim by special Promise from the Indians did actually occupy forty acres in front being the Space — fronting the whole length of the Island of Boisblanc, in which possession they were confirmed so lately as in 1788 by Major Mathews who in person accompanied by Captain McKee one of the Board and Mr. Hughes as Surveyor extended the lines to ten arpents for each Farmer and planted the Pickets, for their lines which have been since run out in conformity to those pickets by Mr. Thomas Smith sometime acting Deputy Surveyor, as Major Mathews acted under written Instructions from His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester whereof Copy is before the Board, they conceive that it would not be agreeable to His Lordship under such circumstances to press obedience to the instructions of the 14th of June in relation to the proposed Establishment of George Town—The Board is too sensible of His Lordship's uniform attention to Humanity and the rights of Individuals to suppose that he would countenance the dispossession of men who have made their improvements under such reiterated approbation of Persons having authority, without first causing an estimate to be made of the Injury such individuals must sustain by the loss of their Improvements. In this conviction the Board resolves to forbear any orders to the Deputy Surveyor on the subject of the proposed Town opposite the Island of Bois Blanc until further instructed, and direct the Clerk to forward a copy of this minute and of the various papers referred to, to Henry Motz, Esquire, to be communicated to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester for His Lordship's further commands.

The Board adjourned to Friday, the 28 inst.—*T. S., Clk.*

(George Town, opposite Bois Blanc Island, the governor having granted the site to Elliott & Caldwell, the lots to be 10 arpents.)

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[6] Friday, 28 August, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major Commandant; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board having resumed the consideration of the Petition of Scoffield and others, after reference to General Instructions for the Land Boards and enquiry of Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent

of Indian affairs, and Mr. McNiffe, Deputy Surveyor find it necessary to report to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester that they can not comply with the general scope of those instructions by reason that within their competence the Crown is actually possessed of no waste Lands free from claims of Indians or others, and to state their opinion that a purchase be made as soon as may be from the Indians of the Lands from Long Point, in Lake Erie, to * in Lake Huron, without consideration of the Grants to Individuals, suggesting as the Grounds of such opinion the uniform reserve of His Majesty in Council not to grant any waste Lands within the Province without a previous treaty with the Natives as proprietors of the Soil.—and in the meantime to desire Mr. McNiff to lay out a range of Townships conformable to the Plan from the Surveyor General's office commencing as the only certain guide at the centre of Long Point in Lake Erie and moving on round the Lake towards the Detroit or at the extent of the Land allotted by Major Close, moving down the Lake to Long Point.

The Board adjourned to the 4 September. T. S.

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[7] Friday, 4 September, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Commandant; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire.

The following Petitions were presented to the Board (viz.): Francois Baby, No. 18; No. 19. William Dummer Powell, Esquire; 20. Mathew Dolson; 21. William Macomb, Esquire; 22. Thomas McCrea; 23. Peter Shonk; 24. Daniel Fields; 25. Edward Watson; 26. Joseph May; 27. James Rice; 28. Isaac Dolson; 29. Coleman Roe; 30. William Duggan; 31. Thomas Smith (Mate); 32. Robert Dowler; 33. Hezekiah Willcox; 34. Sally Montune.

The Board adjourned until they received an answer from His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, to the letters forwarded to Secretary Motz, for his Lordship's perusal, and the Clerk is directed to give public notice of the discontinuance of the Land Board until further notice; but all applications to be lodged as usual during the Interval.

The Board adjourned to 16 October. T. S.

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[8] At a Board, Friday, 16 October, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major 60th Regiment Commanding Detroit, etc.; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received and Read a letter from Mr. Motz dated at Quebec the 23rd of July, 1789, with printed Copies and Rules. No. 11.

Received a letter from the same, dated Quebec, 10th of August, 1889. No. 8.

Received a letter† from Lord Dorchester, dated at Quebec, 2nd of September, 1789. No. 33.

And a claim was entered by Joncair De Chabert, Esquire, to a Lot in the new Settlement opposite to the Island of Bois-blanc which was given to him by Lt. Governor Hay, and now occupied by Captain Mathew Elliott—(a Petition from Mr. McNiff, the Deputy Surveyor, for a Lot at the entrance of the River Aux Canard—No. 35th Petition). (36th Petition from Francois Rivard dite Lacoursien for Lot No. 11 in the first concession on Lake Erie) (37th Petition from Joseph Speakman for Lot No. 72 in the same concession.)

*Name omitted in original. †See p. [44] on p. 17.

The Board adjourned until the arrival of Alex. McKee, the Indian agent from the Ottawa River, in order to consult respecting the intended purchase of a Tract from the natives on the east side of the Streight, commencing at the last purchase made on the west of Niagara and following the waters of Lake Erie and up the Streights into a certain part of Lake Huron.

T. SMITH, Clerk.

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[9] Last Board day being the 16th of October it was the Resolve of the Board to put up a notification in writing in order to be more regularly informed what quantity of Land (and where situated) is claimed by Indian Gifts or Purchases from the Natives by Individuals, and in consequence of which resolve an advertisement was put up at the most Publick place in the Town of Detroit to the following effect:

DETROIT, 26 October, 1789.

"Notice is hereby given to all Persons having claim, by Gift or Purchase, from Indians or others, to any part of Land situate between Long Point on Lake Erie and Lake Huron, to communicate their Titles and pretensions forthwith to the Land Board for the District of Hesse."

By order of the Board,
(Signed) T. SMITH, Clerk L. B.

Land Board, District of Hesse.

21st of November, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major in the 60th Regiment commanding Detroit, etc.; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received a Letter from Lord Dorchester to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, dated Quebec, 17 of August, No. 16, on the Subject of purchasing a certain Tract of Land from the Indians therein directed—Resolved, that the same be taken into consideration. Also received a letter from Thos. Aston Coffin, the Governor's Secretary, dated Quebec, 23 September, 1789, No. 17, with a Packet addressed to the Board inclosing One Hundred blank Certificates for Town Lots, and One Hundred Certificates for single Lots.

(The Board adjourned to 1 December).

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[10] Land Board, District of Hesse.

1 December, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major Commandant; Alexr. McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

According to the Resolve of 21st of November last the Board met this day upon the important matter of making a purchase of Lands from the Natives; and what extent of Country the Indians could spare consistent with their comfort:—but Judge Powell not being present the Board adjourned until the 7th Instant.

T. SMITH.

Land Board, District of Hesse.

7th December, 1789.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major in the 60th Regiment, Commanding Detroit and its dependencies, &c., &c.; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received and read a letter from Henry Motz, the Governor's Secretary, dated Quebec, the 5th of October, 1789, No. 20, and a copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Motz, dated Quebec, 5th of October, 1789, to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, No. 19, presented to the Board by Mr. McKee.

The Board considering the views of Government towards the Settlement of their District and at the same time preserving due regard to the [11] comfort of the native Indians, agree to recommend to Mr. McKee to procure from the Indians a cession of all that tract of Land commencing at the entrance of the Channel Ecarté on the River St. Clare, running up the main Branch of said channel to the first fork on the South side —— then a due East line to the River a la Tranche, up the River la Tranche to its source, or until it strikes upon the Boundary of the last purchase from the Missasagas, bounded by the waters of the River and Lake St. Clare, Detroit and Lake Erie.

The Board adjourned to the 26th of February, 1790.

T. Smith.

Land Board, District of Hesse.

The 26th of February, 1790.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major in the 60th Regiment, commanding Detroit, &c.; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board having met on information that divers Persons were proceeding to settle without license at the River la Tranche and other places.

It was agreed in conformity to the Tenor of the first article of the additional rules and Instructions to publish a notice prohibiting such Settlements, and the form of the notice settled as under.* Mr. Smith is directed to publish the same and to forward copies thereof to some persons in the neighborhood of such projected settlements and otherwise to disperse the same as his judgment may direct to produce the desired effect.

*Form of the advertisement

[12] District of Hesse, 26th of February, 1790.

*The Board for the District of Hesse being informed that divers Persons are Settling or about to settle on the River la Tranche and other places without any grant from the Crown or Permission from his Board, all such persons are hereby cautioned to forbear any further encroachment on the waste lands of the Crown within this District, or to extend their improvements under pretence of former occupation; as no improvement made after this notice, without due permission, will be considered as the least recommendation to a preference from the Board in favor of the Improver's claim.

(Signed) T. Smith, Clerk.

26th February, 1790, District of Hesse.

The Board adjourned to the 16th of April next.

T. Smith.

Province of Quebec, District of Hesse.

Land Board.

Detroit, 16th of April, 1790.

Present: Patrick Murray, Major Commandant; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board received and read the following Letters from Henry Motz, the Governor's Secretary. No. 21, dated at Quebec, 19th January last and

[13] Ltrs. 22, 23, 24, dated Quebec, 21 January last, with fifty Copies of the order of Council of the 9th of November 1789, and fifty blank Certificates respecting the settling of the children of Loyalists who joined the Royal Standard before the year 1783.

Received a deed from the Natives to the Crown for Seven miles Square situated on the River au Canard and Alexander McKee's Memorial to Lord Dorchester for the same with a Draught of said Tract, transmitted to the Board by Henry Motz, in order that the Board may report on the same, in respect to the legallity of Mr. McKee's claim.

Received and read a letter from Mr. Patrick McNiff, the Deputy Surveyor, No. 28, dated at Detroit, 14th instant, respecting an allotment of Land at the River au Canard.

Received different claims of Individuals by grants from the Indians on the East side of the Streight, agreeable to the advertisement of 26 October, 1789, and the Board order an Index to be made to the same.

That the Board is of opinion that nothing can be done in respect to the Petition of Patrick McNiff for an allotment of Land at the River au Canard, until it is purchased from the natives and an actual Survey made of the District.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st instant.

T. Smith, C.L.B.

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[14] Province of Quebec, District of Hesse.

Land Board.

Detroit, 21 April, 1790.

Present : Patrick Murray, Major Commandant ; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board having before them the several communications from Mr. Secretary Motz, of the 19th and 21st January last, together with the order of the Governor in Council of the 9th of November last, and are of opinion that the circular letters be answered severally from the particular letter to the Board of this District. That the Board first should express the Impartiality of complying with his Lordship's Expectations in the desired report without materials from the Surveyor's office, or Deputy, whose operation proposed in the minute of 28th August last, was postponed until the Indian purchase should be compleated.

That the Board will take course to inform the Loyalists U. E. of the resolves of Council in their favor and direct the Clerk to refund any fees received from persons of that discription.

That an advertisement should be published to obtain from the Loyalists U. E. the Information required to ground the distinctions in their favor.

[15] That the Clerk prepare for the approval of the Board for formula of a Register to preserve the Distinctions of the Loyalists U. E., agreeable to the will of the Governor's order in Council of the 9th of November last; that copies of the order be dispersed among the Loyalists, and at the foot thereof be copied—Extract from Mr. Motz' letter of the 19th of January, respecting the extension of Royal Indulgence for granting allotments to Loyalists under the Instructions of 1783, free of all expense, to all subsequent allotments under Provincial Authority.

That an extract of Mr. Motz' letter of 17th January, shewing the objects of Information wanted in the report be given to the Deputy Surveyor to direct his Enquiries as the only channel through which the Board is to acquire Materials for such a detail.

That the Deputy agent for Indian affairs be consulted by Letter from the Board on the Propriety of anticipating the intended purchase of Lands by an Immediate Survey of the Tract, or part of it, that some Townships may be laid out for locating the Loyalists as soon as the purchase be compleated.

That on Consideration of the Petition of Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy agent for Indian affairs, referred to the Board by Mr. Motz' letter of 21st January—

The Board is of opinion that consistent with the letter of the general Instructions and spirit of those of 2nd September last, they cannot report [16] thereon until they have an actual Survey with the distribution of Townships and reserves ascertained in conformity to the 10th Article of the general, explained by the third article of the additional Instructions—and on Mr. McNiff's Petition having duly considered the clause of reference and the suggestion from below that the whole District (supposing it acquired to the Crown) is open to locations except the Grants of June, 1784, the Board are of opinion that with an express knowledge given to the Petitioner of the nature of the intended reserves (he may be located on the Tract ceded to the Crown by the Deed of 15th May, 1786) and on his intimation of consent to the condition of future ratification by the Government, he may take 200 acres not immediately occupied by any other person.

That the clerk is directed to refund the fees received from the Loyalists U. E. for any application to this Board, and also to leave before the Board at the next meeting a State of all fees received for services at this Board.

The Board adjourned to 14 May, 1790.

T. Smith.

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[17] District of Hesse, Land Board, 14 May, 1790.

Present:—William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire; Adhemar St. Martin, Esquire.

Agreed that the regular and periodical meetings of the Board shall be resumed in the commanding officer's quarters in the Barracks every Friday, at 11 o'clock before noon and the Clerk is ordered in consequence to advertise the public thereof. Captain McKee, personally attended and in answer to the letter wrote in conformity to the minute of the last meeting and informed the Board that the purchase from the Indians would probably be completed within a few days and expressed his wish that orders to the Deputy Surveyor should be delayed until then.

The Board adjourned to 21st May, 1790.

T. Smith, C.L.B.

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[18] Land Board, District of Hesse.
21 May, 1790.

Present:—William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received a letter of this date from Alexander McKee, Esquire, which the Clerk is directed to copy into the register, but desirous not to enter upon the consideration of its contents in absence of Major Murray, commanding officer of Detroit. Adjourned till to-morrow eleven o'clock to give notice thereof to Major Murray and Captain McKee.

T. Smith, C.,L.B.

Copy of a letter received from Alexander McKee, Esquire, mentioned in above minute of the Board.

Detroit, 21 May, 1790.

Gentlemen,—I take the earliest opporunity of informing you that the cession from ye Indians to the Crown is now completed according to the limit specified in a resolve of the Land Board of ———— last excepting the Land between the Huron Church and Riviere au Jarvais, running in depth one hundred and twenty arpents, which is reserved for the Hurons: and a tract beginning at the Indian officers Land running up the Height to the French Settlement and seven miles in depth, which the Indians have [19] also reserved. The Deed will be entered into the Register and then transmitted to the Superintendent General.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) A. McKee.

To the Members of ye Land Board:

T. Smith, C.L.B.

Land-Board, 22nd May, 1790.

Present:—Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major; William Dummer Powell, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

That the Board revising the entry in the minute of the 14th Instant, perceive that no reason is there assigned for the advertisement ordered, whereas it was the intention of the Board to notify that its periodical meetings of the suspension of which notice was given in conformity to the minute of the 4th of September would be resumed.

[20] It is agreed that the entry of the minute be altered in conformity to such intention.

It is agreed that the minutes of the Board shall for the future be signed by the majority of members present before adjournment.

That the Board taking into consideration the letter of Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy agent of Indian affairs—

Agrees that the Deputy Agent be requested to enable the Board to inform his Excellency the Governor why their minute of the 7th of December last respecting the purchase to be made from ye Indians was not carried into effect without reserve, or if the cause of the Reserves is of a private nature not proper for the knowledge of the Board that he would communicate the same through the proper channel to the Governor as early as possible.

That the Instructions of the 2nd of September last respecting a County Town may be considered as that is rendered negatory by the Reserves stated [21] in Captain McKee's letter to the Board of yesterday's date which reserves cover the whole unoccupied ground on the east side of the Streight.

That a copy of the minute be communicated to Captain McKee.

That the Deputy Surveyor be enjoined to report to the Board so soon as possible an actual Survey of the front of the Tract lately ceded to the Crown

making the Boundaries of each Township from Long Point on Lake Erie, conformable to the additional Rules and Regulations of 25th August last.

(Signed) Pat. Murray,
W. D. Powell,
William Robertson,
A. Grant.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 28 May, 1790.

T. Smith, C.L.B.

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[22] Advertisement.

All such Loyalists residing in the District of Hesse, as adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the British Standard before the treaty of Separation in 1783 are required to send to the Land Board for the said District a certificate of their Loyalty, their actual residence, number and names of their children, to enable the Board to make in their behalf the Honorable Distinctions indicated in a resolve of Council, and order of his Excellency the Governor General of the 9th of November, 1789.

By order,

(Signed) T. Smith, C.L.B.

Extract of a Letter dated Quebec, 19 January, 1790, from Secretary Motz to the Board:

"I am further to observe upon this occasion that the Royal Indulgence granted to all Loyalists settled under the King's Instructions of 1783 with [23] regard to their obtaining patents for their allotments free of any expence, is to be understood to extend not only to the patents for the Lands as to be allotted to them under the forementioned Instructions, but also to those for any subsequent allotments by Provincial authority, whether the additional Bounty of 1787, or under the order of the Governor in Council of the 22nd October, 1788, and the 9th of November, 1789, *or otherwise.*

(Signed) T. S., C.L.B.

Copy of a letter from Alexander McKee, Esquire, D. A., to ye Board.

Detroit, 23rd May, 1790.

Gentlemen,—Having received a copy of the Proceedings of the 22nd Instant, wherein you request that "I should enable the Board to inform his Excellency the Governor why your minute of the 7th of December last, respecting the Purchase to be made from the Indians, was not carried into effect without Reserve.

In answer to which, it is incumbent on me to make the earliest report through the Superintendent General for His Excellency the Governor's Information, and willing in the meantime to give the Board every satisfaction in my power consistent with my Duty; I now inform you that I found it impracticable to obtain so extensive a Tract without paying some attention to the claims of the Indians, and in complying with the express orders of His Excellency the Governour "That all possible Regard shall be had to their ease, and comfort," which would have been materially affected had not this reserve been made.

I have ye Honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very Humble Servant,

(Signed) A. McKee.

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[24] Detroit, District of Hesse.

Land Board, 28 May, 1790.

Present: Patrick Murray, Esquire, Major Commandant: William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board taking into consideration the cause assigned by the Deputy Agent (In his letter of the 23rd. Instant,) for concluding the purchase of Land from the Indians, directed by their minute of 7th Decr. last certain reserves not comprehended in their said minute:

I. is of opinion that it becomes them to report to his Excellency my Lord Dorchester the course of the Transaction so as to shew to his Lordship that the contravention to his Excellency's Instructions proceeds not from the Board, to express their disapprobation of the reserves, more especially of that already in the Crown by Deed of 15th May, 1786, and in conformity to his Excellency's Instructions to state the opinion of the Board on the force of the Reasons assigned for such Reserves, which take away the means of establishing a Town on the East side of the Streight without the Purchase of private Improvement.

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[25] II. To point out to his Lordship the evil to result from such precedent to the Indians for counteracting their own Deeds. To shew how little desirable such a reserve can be to the proprietors, the Ottawa and Chippawa Indians, obvious from the fact that they neither hunt, plant or encamp on the Tract.

III. To shew how injurious it must be to the future settlers as well as to the actual Settlement to have its Communication interrupted by such a Tract of unimproved Country or to be annoyed by so troublesome neighbors as the Hurons.

IV. To shew that neither the Honor or Humanity of the King's Government is interested to favor that People by such a sacrifice of its own convenience, because in the first place that Tribe is the most unfriendly and troublesome to us, and otherwise the situation is unfavorable to Savage life, being surrounded by white People, and would be the choice of no tribe who did not depend upon Support from foreign aid or the Arts of social life.

V. To represent to his Lordship in behalf of the Settlement the Expediency of taking early course to procure from the Indians an unreserved Cession of that Tract of Land at the River Canard if that of 1786 shall [26] not be deemed sufficient, and to treat with the Hurons for the waste reserve near the Church, reserving to them a Building for retirement when they occasionally attend public worship.

VI. To express to his Lordship how truly interested this Board is to support by their individual and joint exertions the glorious Character of the Nation for Humanity and Justice, but at the same time to represent the expediency of repressing the Insolence of the Indians by a steady and firm support of the Lands within the settlement without discrimination, and to avoid any Submissions to their Caprice which may indicate apprehensions of their Power to injure, and in presuming thus to hazard advice on a Subject whose connection with the appointment of this Board may not be immediately obvious to state to his Lordship the Impossibility of continuing its

agency with any satisfaction towards the Establishment of the Country while the Settlers under its Sanction are exposed to Insult and rapine without redress.

The above form of a Minute proposed by Mr. Powell and entered with the consent of the Board is objected to wholly by the President for reasons [27] which he will assign in writing at the foot of this day's minute; and Alexander Grant, Esquire, except to the latter member of the Second Paragraph, and to the whole of the fourth; as he thinks that all information or opinions relative to Indian affairs should proceed from the Deputy Agent.

Wm. Dummer Powell,
William Robertson,
Alexander Grant.

I dissent from this Minute because I do not think that this Board ought to presume to advise His Excellency the Governor on Subjects so intimately connected with the Indians' Department; from the Reports of which I have every Reason to be convinced that His Excellency's Instructions have been executed in the most advantageous manner for the Crown, whose Honor is equally concerned in securing the comfort and peace of mind of the Indians under its Protection and the undisturbed Enjoyment of their Farms to the white Inhabitants, which could not be accomplished by any means so effectual as those adopted by the agent for Indian affairs in the late Purchase.

Because Several matters stated in the minute do not correspond with official Reports made to me, several opinions therein expressed are contrary to mine; and because I do not conceive that an Inquisition on the conduct of officers who from their Situation are Responsible to their proper Superiors is a fit occupation for this Board; nor animadversion thereon, a proper Subject for the employment of any of its members as such.

Pat. Murray.

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[28] Land Board, 1st June, 1790.

Present: William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board met by special appointment with the consent of the President and directed a Copy of the Minutes to be prepared by the Clerk to accompany the Report signed this day; and as the next weekly adjournment falls on the King's Birthday, that notice be given to the Public that the Board will not meet until the 11th Instant.

William Dummer Powell, William Robertson, A. Grant.

The Land Board, 11th June, 1790.

Present: William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Mr. Smith, the Clerk, being prevented from attending by Indisposition, the Board received the petition of William Monforton and adjourned.

(Signed) William Dummer Powell, Alexander Grant, William Robertson.

[29] Land Board, 18th June, 1790.

Present: William Dummer Powell, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received from Jenkins Williams, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, Extract from the Minutes of that Board and order of his Excellency the Honourable Lord Dorchester of 2nd March, 1790.

And from Mr. Secretary Motz, a letter of the 19th April last, covering a Petition from certain disbanded Rangers, Loyalists and others, neither subscribed nor dated, but accompanied by a list of names which the Board knew to be of Persons mostly resident in the Settlement. Being also acquainted with the hand writing of the petition and list of names, the Board examined John Burrel and was informed by him that he wrote the Petition at the Instance of Patrick Hill, a disbanded Soldier of Colonel Butler's late Corps of Rangers, now absent in the Indian Country; and from Mr. William Duggan that the list of names was wrote by him at the Instance of the said Patrick Hill and of Sergeant Field, also a disbanded Ranger, now in the Service of Captain McKee, and that he, Duggan, had enclosed the list and [30] forwarded the papers by Mr. Clark the winter's Express. Sergeant Field informed the Board that having been a non-commissioned officer in Captain Caldwell's Company of Rangers, his fellow Soldiers had frequently applied to him to move some measure to procure them Satisfaction. That the Rangers in the List before the Board are all of Captain Caldwell's Company or were selected by him as good Setlers on his return from Quebec in 1784, after they had been disbanded at Niagara, to establish a Settlement at the mouth of the River Detroit, where most of them drew Lots but few could settle for want of the provisions and tools which they were taught to expect from Government. That Notwithstanding their disappointment in that expectation and the example of many who returned to the United States, not one whose name is in the list has absented himself from the Settlement, many preferring to labour in the service of others—being questioned by the Board as to his opinion of the Disposition of the petitioners to accept of other locations in lieu of those given away on default of their Improvement within [31] the year, Sergeant Field assured the Board that most of them would be well pleased even now to be located at the Rivere La Tranche, and that rather than remain without Lands such as are able would settle without the Aid of Provisions or Tools. Mr. Field also informed the Board that the Petition was forwarded without collecting the Petitioners to subscribe their names from apprehensions that if rendered more public their object would be defeated and themselves rendered ridiculous.

The Board find the Information of Mr. Field in part corroborated by Alexander Grant, Esquire, Senior officer Commanding his Majesty's vessels on the Upper Lakes, who says that in 1784 the officers commanding his Majesty's vessels were ordered by Colonel Depeyster, then commanding the Upper ports, to receive on board such disbanded Loyalists as chose to settle at the mouth of the Streight and transport them and their stock free of any Expense, and Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Commissary at this port, informs the Board that by order of Major Mathews, in 1787, He received from Captain Caldwell part of a quantity of farming utensils and Garden Tools which [32] had been delivered to Captain Caldwell for the use of the Loyalists by order of Sir John Johnson, Baronet, 1st September, 1784.

That part of them were distributed upon Major Mathews' order in 1787, (and the Board perceives that several of the supposed petitioners received their proportion of those Tools) but that no orders were given to him to issue provisions to any body of Loyalists, although by special order he had Delivered some at divers times to sundry persons as per return delivered to the Board. Mr. Reynolds also informed the Board that Major Mathews in 1787 declared to him that he had knowledge as Secretary to General Sir Frederick Haldimand that Provisions were ordered for more Setlers at the mouth of the River, and expressed his Surprise that they had not been issued.

The Board agreed that Copy of the above information should accompany a report to my Lord Dorchester together with a Copy of Mr. Reynolds' return, Captain Caldwell's Receipt and Major Mathews' Certificate of 24 August, 1787, and the following report was agreed to:

[33] DETROIT, 18th June, 1790.

SIR, We have the honor of your letter of the 19th April last, covering a petition without date or subscription, and desiring the Board to inform istelf and report their opinion thereon. The inclosed extract from the minutes of the Board will serve to explain the nature of the case, to which we have only to add that the Stile of the Petition must have been mistaken to induce the erroneous Idea that the Petitioners had returned to the United States The Board are satisfied that in 1784 there was scarcely one of them who would not have been a valuable acquisition and become good Farmers, as many have since, or Tenants on private Indian Grants; some, indeed, unable to work their land, entered into various Services, and on board ship or in the Indian country may have acquired a Distaste to Labour and Habits of Indolence unfavorable to a Farmer's life, but we submit to my Lord Dorchester's wisdom that all such as shall satisfactorily prove that at the close of the war they were by any general or special order of Government, entitled to Lands, provisions, and Tools and did actually forego an establishment with those advantages [34] in Napanee or in the Lower District to forward a Settlement at the mouth of the River Detroit promoted by Government, should now be located and provisioned in the same proportion with those who settled Lower.

We think it our duty also to observe that should provisions be now granted to persons of the above Description it would conduce much to their true comfort and relief that they be issued only monthly, and on proof that they are actually improving their Lots.

To acquit ourselves as fully as in our power of the Trust reposed by this reference, we inclose a Schedule of the names which accompanied the Petition with a Column for their actual occupation and Residence, together with a copy of the Petition, and have the Honor to be, etc., etc.

Henry Motz, Esquire.

WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

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[35] Land Board, District of Hesse, 25th June, 1790.

Present: William Dummer Powell, Esquire, William Robertson, Esquire, Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The Board having knowledge that Mr. McNiffe, the Deputy Surveyor, was returned for the Survey from the beginning of the late Purchase of the Indians, and had been in Town 14 days without having made any report to the Board of his having conformed to the Tenor of their Minute of 22 May last, requested Mr. McNiffe's attendance and were informed by him that in obedience to a written order from Major Murray, commanding this port, he had proceeded on the Survey required by the said Minute, but that his Instructions from the Surveyor-General's office would not permit him to report to this Board his progress, which the Board could only have from the office at Quebec. The Board, sensible that such a referrence would greatly retard its proceedings and the location of the Individuals, judged it proper

to have this Communication in writing, and for that Purpose agreed to write to Mr. McNiffe as follows.

[36] DETROIT, 25 June, 1790.

SIR,—The Land Board for the District of Hesse, apprehending some misconstruction of the verbal Information you afforded them this morning, requests to know from you in writing whether they may expect from you an official report of Surveys made in conformity to minutes of the Board, to enable them to locate petitioners for His Majesty's waste Lands, or if they must wait for Communication of such Surveys from the Surveyor-General's office. We have the Honour to be, etc., etc.

Received the Petition of Alexis Maisonville for Cardin's Lot and for Isle au large.

WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Land Board, District of Hesse, 2d July, 1790.

Present: William Dummer Powell, Esquire, Alexander Grant, Esquire, William Robertson, Esquire.

The Board received from Mr. Thomas Smith a letter from Mr. Patrick McNiffe, Deputy Surveyor, in answer to the letter written to him by the Board on the 25th ulto., and also a report of a Survey made by order of Patrick Murray, Esquire, Commandant of Detroit.

As it would appear from Mr. McNiffe's letter that he received no official [37] Communication or other Copy of the Minute of the Board of the 21st May last, directing a Survey of the Purchase then lately made from the Indians. The Board is at a loss to know what was the object of the Deputy Surveyor's voyage, as the copy of the Report accompanying his letter bears no analogy to the letter or spirit of their said Minute of Direction, which was worded with caution and submission to general Instructions purposely to avoid any official Interference. As this Misunderstanding has unfortunately produced delay and expense, the Board deem it incumbent on them to preserve on their Minutes the following memoranda relative to this business.

That on the 21st May Major Murray, Commanding at Detroit, attended as President of the Board and informed it that the Deputy Surveyor was ready to receive their orders, being not actually employed in his Military capacity. That in consequence of this Information the Board at the Instant [38.] framed their minute or direction to the Deputy Surveyor, whom the President as Commandant undertook to equip for the Survey. That on the next adjournment of the Board, the 28th May, Major Murray informed the Board of the Departure of the Deputy Surveyor to execute the required Survey; and after personal knowledge of the Deputy Surveyor's return for near ten days, the Board proceeded as appears in their minute of the 25 ulto.

As the Deputy Surveyor in his said letter submits himself to the direction of the Board to execute any further Surveys ordered, the Board proceeded to frame Instructions for such further Survey as follows:

(See pages 55 and 56 and 58.)

Detroit, 2d July, 1790.

Mr. Patrick McNiffe:

SIR,—As soon as may be, after receipt of this, you will please to report to the Land Board for the District of Hesse a Survey of the Front of Land lately ceded to the Crown by the Natives, commencing your Survey at Long point

in Lake Erie, and continuing it to the commencement of the old French settlements opposite to the Island of Bois blanc; in the course of which [39] Survey you will be guided by the Tenth Article of the Rules and Regulations for the Land Office Department of the 17th February, 1789, and the third article of the additional Rules and Regulations of the 25th August, 1789, copies of which you receive herewith.

As all Departures from the strict Tenor of those Rules and Regulations must be authorised by the Board, you will please accurately to report the circumstances which may in your opinion render such Directions requisite for the comfort of the King's Subjects. Should our directions on this Subject interfere with the accustomed chain of official Intercourse between you and the Surveyor-General's office, you will please to acquaint us therewith in writing before you commence the Survey, that early application may be made to His Excellency the Governor for removal of such Difficulties as can only retard the Settlement of the Country. We are, sir, etc., etc., etc.

The Board also, with a view of Forwarding the desire of his Excellency, [40] wrote to the acting Surveyor as follows.

Detroit, 2nd July, 1790.

Mr. Patrick McNiffe:

Sir,—By a circular letter from Mr. Secretary Motz, dated at Quebec 19th Jany., 1790, the Land Board is directed to report a variety of information relative to the State of the District which in great part can be only obtained through the Medium of the acting Surveyor. We therefore caused the heads of the Information required to be extracted from Mr. Motz's said letter and to be transmitted to you by the hand of Mr. Thomas Smith, to guide your enquiries in your progress through the settled Country, in the location of the Survey directed this day. We take the liberty of pressing the same upon your recollection, that on your return we may be enabled to forward the desired report to his Excellency the Governor. We are, sir, etc., etc.

The Board, considering that the Public stand advised that its periodical meetings should be at the Quarters of the Commanding officer in the Barracks, which for some time past the Board is informed are under repair, agree to give the following notice in the accustomed manner.

[41] To the public.

Notice is hereby given that the Land Board for the District of Hesse, will assemble every Friday at 11 o'clock before noon at the house of William Robertson, Esquire in Detroit, when and where all Petitions must be presented to the Board by the Parties or some one authorized to answer for them.

And as it is rumoured so as to reach the Individuals of the Board, that an idea is held forth among the Public that Petition for lands must be drawn upon certain forms and by certain persons, the board think it proper however absurd such an idea may appear to enforce to the Public the most pointed refutation of such an error, by a letter addressed to the several Captains of Militia covering forms of Petitions to show that no Intervention is necessary between this Board and the public and that such letter be as follows:—

Sir,—The Land Board for the District of Hesse, some time past directed Models of Petitions for lands to be sent in the French and English Tongues to the several Captains of Militia that persons desiring to apply to

[42] the Board for grants of the Waste Lands might not be at a loss for the forms of such application; Finding that such models have not been sent as intended, we now inclose them to you together with the advertisement on this subject published by the Board the 19th day of June, 1789, whereby it was hoped to obviate all mistakes, *we have the Honor to be, etc., etc.*

And as the direction of the Board that the several communications from his Excellency the Governor on the subject of his Majesty's Benevolence and gracious intentions towards the Loyalists should be dispersed among the settlers, does not appear to have been carried into execution, the Board agree to inclose copies thereof, as also of the second and third additional regulations this day found among the papers of the Board, in a circular letter to the principal settlers as follows,—

Detroit, 2d July, 1790.

Sir,—By a Minute of 16 April last, we directed the communication of several printed orders of his Excellency the Governor in Council to be [43] made to the principal loyal settlers in this District, but having reason to fear that they have not come to your hands, we herewith inclose four copies which we beg you will distribute among the settlers in your neighborhood as evidence of the benevolent sentiments of the Government to the settlers in general and more especially to such as adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the British Standard before the Treaty of separation in 1783—a general circulation of these papers with others of a later date also inclosed will be the best confutation of the impotent malice of those evil designed persons who inculcate among the people a different opinion of the sentiments of Government towards its loyal adherents—we have Honor to be, etc., etc.

Inclosing Order in Council.

No. 1 Do..... .....20 January, 1790.
2 Do.. .....20 January, Do.
3 Do..... ..... Do. Do.

Addressed to Mr. John Cornwall, Mouth of the Streight; Captain Mathew Elliot, Mouth of the Streight; Captain William Caldwell, Mouth of the Streight.

[44] The letter to the Captains of the Militia referring to a minute of this Board which does not appear in its place, the Board think it right to give due clearness and fairness to their proceeding by stating here the course of their proceedings heretofore from the second meeting of the Board, the object before it was taken into consideration and the sentiments of the members being communicated, but was desired to furnish a Draught for a minute of entry which the Clerk was directed to copy into the book. It appears that in some instances the Clerk by mislaying his Draught has been induced to rely on his Memory for an entry of the proceedings and that the entry on the 16th October last is but a partial statement of the Resolutions of the Board which were drawn up as follows.

Minute, 16th October (1789*).

The Board took into consideration my Lord Dorchester's letter of the 2nd September, and being prevented by Captain McKee's absence from immediate attention of such part of the letter as relates to the acquisition of land from the Indians, agree to communicate immediately to His Lordship, the difficulty arising from that part of the letter which restrains the

* See p. 4.

Board from locating any persons on any tract claimed by individuals under [45] Indian Grants, other than the Claimants or actual occupants, and more especially to represent the particular inconvenience which may arise from the inability of the Board under such restraint to fulfill their engagements with the redstone Quakers. The Board resolved that an advertisement shall be forthwith made public inviting all claimants under Indian Grants within this District to represent to the Board their Titles, Claims, Merits and pretensions and towards facilitating access to the Board by any individual and to preclude all ideas of necessity for the Ministry of any particular person to draw Memorials for this Board, resolved to publish the form of a Memorial in English and French in the usual mode of advertising in the District and also to communicate Duplicates thereof, to the commanding officer of the Militia, requesting him to distribute the same to the officers of companies in the Country. And as it appears that divers Petitions for Lands have been deposited with the Clerk, of which no notice is taken in the Minutes of the Board, nor other guide to their Priority than their date and Indorsement which might leave doubts as to the impartiality [46] of the Board in taking them up, the Board has on this day made a Schedule of all the Petitions now delivered up by Mr. Smith, the Clerk, conforming to the numbers he has put upon them.

Schedule of Petitions received by the Land Board for the District of Hesse as follows:

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date.
1	William Caldwell	New Settlement	Aug. 7, 1789
2	James May	Isle aux Dindes	" 7, 1789
3	Thomas Jones	New Settlement	" 7, 1789
4	Charles McCormic	River La Tranche.	" 7, 1789
5	David England and Consors		" 7, 1789
8	John Little	New Settlement	" 7, 1789
10	Arthur McCormic	River La Tranche.	" 7, 1789
9	James Little	New Settlement	" 7, 1789
11	James Benjamin	"	" 7, 1789
12	Frederick Fisher	" Marsh Creek	" 7, 1789
14	Peter Cumming	" New Settlement, Dis	" 14, 1789
15	John Wheaton	River La Tranche	" 14, 1789
16	Jon. Schieffelin	" and Detroit	" 14, 1789
17	Schofield and Consors		" 14, 1789
18	François Baby	Huron Point	Sept. 4, 1789
19	William Dummer Powell	Ottawa Bank	" 4, 1789
20	Mathew Dolsen	River La Tranche	" 4, 1789
21	William Macomb	Two Islands, Grosse, etc.	" 4, 1789
22	Thomas McCrea	River La Tranche	" 4, 1789
23	Peter Schonk	"	" 4, 1789
24	Daniel Field	"	" 4, 1789
25	Edward Watson	"	" 4, 1789
26	Joseph May	River St. Clair	" 4, 1789
[47]27	James Rice	River La Tranche.	" 4, 1789
28	Isaac Dolsen	"	" 4, 1789
29	Coleman Roe	"	" 4, 1789
30	William Duggan	"	" 4, 1789
31	Thomas Smith	"	" 4, 1789
32	Robert Dowler	"	" 4, 1789
33	Hezekiah Wilcox	"	" 4, 1789
34	Sarah Montour	"	" 4, 1789
35	Patrick McNiffe	River Canard	Oct. 16, 1789
36	Francois Rivard	New Settlement	" 16, 1789
37	Joseph Speakman	"	" 16, 1789
38	Thomas Clark	(River La Tranche Div.)	July 2, 1790
39	Thomas Clark	River La Tranche	July 2, 1790
40	David Lind	"	" 2, 1790
41	William Scott	"	" 2, 1790

Schedule of Petitions received by the Land Board for the District of Hesse. *Continued.*

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date.
42	Thomas Williams	River La Tranche	July 2, 1790
43	Samuel Newkirk	"	" 2, 1790
44	Richard Earld	"	" 2, 1790
45	Thomas Parsons	"	" 2, 1790
46	Robert McPherson	"	" 2, 1790
47	James McPherson	"	" 2, 1790
48	John McPherson	"	" 2, 1790
49	Peter McPherson	"	" 2, 1790
50	Jonas Fox	"	" 2, 1790
51	Philip Fox	"	" 2, 1790
52	Frederick Arnold	"	" 2, 1790
53	Frederick Arnold, junior	"	" 2, 1790
58	William Cissney	"	" 2, 1790
54	Arnolds Spinsters, 5	"	" 2, 1790
55	Lewis Arnold	"	" 2, 1790
56	Stiffle Arnold	"	" 2, 1790
57	John Arnold	"	" 2, 1790
59	Children of Jh. Cissney	"	" 2, 1790
60	John Cissney	"	" 2, 1790
61	James Cissney	"	" 2, 1790
62	Joseph Cisney	"	" 2, 1790
[48]63	Gasper Brown	"	" 2, 1790
64	Hugh Holmes	"	" 2, 1790
65	David McKirgan	"	" 2, 1790
66	Richard Merry	"	" 2, 1790
67	Richard Cornwall	New Settlement	" 2, 1790
68	Daniel McKillip	"	" 2, 1790
69	Elina McKillip	"	" 2, 1790
70	Franc's Bènèteau	River Canard	" 2, 1790
71	Louis Guyeaux	Streight, 3rd Concession.	" 2, 1790
72	Jh. & Bte. Mion	" "	" 2, 1790
74	Thomas Pujotte, junior	" "	" 2, 1790
75	Thomas Pujotte	River Canard	" 2, 1790
76	Bpte. Pillet	Streight, 3rd Concession.	" 2, 1790
77	Paul Toussaint	" "	" 2, 1790
78	Daniel McKillip	New Settlement	" 2, 1790
79	William Thorn	River St. Clair Dis	" 2, 1790
80	Henry Wright	New Settlement	" 2, 1790
81	James Wilcox	"	" 2, 1790
82	A. & D. Dequindre	"	" 2, 1790
83	Hugh Heward	"	" 2, 1790
84	Jacques Charron	New River	" 2, 1790
85	Vital Demouchel	Detroit, 3rd Concession.	" 2, 1790
86	J. Bte. Tourneau	" "	" 2, 1790
87	Janet Parent	" "	" 2, 1790
88	Jacques Parent	" "	" 2, 1790
89	Francois Parent	" "	" 2, 1790
90	Andre Bènèteau	" "	" 2, 1790
91	Francois Gaudet	" "	" 2, 1790
93	Laurent Parent	" "	" 2, 1790
92	Dominique Gaudet	" "	" 2, 1790
94	Julien Parent	" "	" 2, 1790
95	Nicolas Janis	" "	" 2, 1790
96	Joseph Pillette	" "	" 2, 1790
97	J. Bte. Hoilette	" "	" 2, 1790
[49]98	J. Bte. Hoilette	Detroit 2d Concession	" 2, 1790
99	Joseph Berthiaume	"	" 2, 1790
100	Antoine Labadie	"	" 2, 1790
101	Asnte. Labadie	"	" 2, 1790
102	"	"	" 2, 1790
103	Bonaventure Rèaume	"	" 2, 1790
104	J. Bte. Antuilla	River Canard	" 2, 1790
105	Joseph Ladere	Detroit, 3d Concession.	" 2, 1790
106	George Fields	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
107	John Cornwall	N. Settlement	" 2, 1790

Schedule of Petitions received by the Land Board for the District of Hesse.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date.
108	John Dodemead	R. Canard	July 2, 1790
109	Lt.-Col. Jno. Conolly	Lake Erie (Fish Creek Div)	" 2, 1790
110	Robert Williams	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
111	William Crawford	N. Settlement	" 2, 1790
112	Francs. Cornwall	"	" 2, 1790
113	Josh. Cornwall	"	" 2, 1790
114	A. & J. Cornwall, Junior	"	" 2, 1790
115	John Welsh	River La Tranche	" 2, 1790
116	Jacob Quant	"	" 2, 1790
117	John Flin	"	" 2, 1790
118	Josh. Springfield	"	" 2, 1790
119	Josh. Wyndell	N. Settlement	" 2, 1790
120	James Donaldson	Detroit	" 2, 1790
121	Louis Trudelle	" 3d Concession	" 2, 1790
122	Harry Beauchamp	Detroit	" 2, 1790
123	Philip La Bombarde	R. Canard	" 2, 1790
124	William Caldwell	Marsh Creek	" 2, 1790
126	Leonard Scratch	N. Settlement	" 2, 1790
127	Peter Scratch	"	" 2, 1790
128	Wyndal Wesley	"	" 2, 1790
129	Nathan Williams	Peach Island	" 2, 1790
130	James Allan	"	" 2, 1790
131	William Fleming	Lake St. Clair	" 2, 1790
125	John Barbeaus	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
132	William Searl	"	" 2, 1790
[50]133	Joseph Elam	"	" 2, 1790
134	Geo. Girty	New Settlement	" 2, 1790
135	James Girty	"	" 2, 1790
136	Gregor McGregor	R. Canard	" 2, 1790
137	Josh. & Samuel Edge	"	" 2, 1790
138	George Lyons	"	" 2, 1790
139	Israel Ruland	"	" 2, 1790
140	Charles Gascoyne	"	" 2, 1790
141	Lewis Thibault	"	" 2, 1790
144	Thomas Cox	"	" 2, 1790
145	Peter Malor	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
147	Richard Connor	"	" 2, 1790
148	Jordan Ivory	"	" 2, 1790
142	Joseph Thibault	R. Canard	" 2, 1790
143	Prospere Thibault	"	" 2, 1790
150	James Rough	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
149	Richard Pollard	R. St. Clair	" 2, 1790
151	Simon Girty	R. La Tranche	" 2, 1790
152	Jas. & Geo. Girty	"	" 2, 1790
153	Richard Pollard & Consors	R. St. Clare	" 2, 1790
154	John Kirby	R. Canard	" 2, 1790
155	Lemuel Shermon	N. Settlement	" 2, 1790
156	Jacob Harsen	Lake St. Clair	" 2, 1790
157	Etienne Tremblay	"	" 2, 1790
158	William Monforton	"	" 2, 1790
159	Adhemar St. Martin	"	" 2, 1790
160	Alexis Maisonville	Detroit (Peach Isld.)	" 2, 1790
161	" "	" "	" 2, 1790
162	J. A. Fauvet Bigras	R. Canard	" 14-16, 1790
163	James Allan for Trustees, Caldwell & Elliott	Divers places	" 14-16, 1790
164	Inhabitants of Petite Cote	Continuations	" 14-16, 1790
165	Joseph Speakman		" 9, 1790
166	Simon Schoolcraft	R. LaTranche	" 9, 1790
167	Patrick McGulpin	"	" 18, 1790
168	Patrick of Flaherty	R. Canard	" 30, 1790
169	Charles Gouin	R. LaTranche	Aug. 6, 1790
170	Marie Josh. Gouin	"	" 6, 1790
171	Edward Harael for Drouillard	New Settlement	" 6, 1790

Continued on [60] p. 24.

51] Land Board, District of Hesse, 16 July, 1790.

Present: Sir John Johnson Bart, W. D. Powell, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander McKee, Esquire.

Received a letter from Mr. Secretary Coffin of 17th June, 1790, to the following Tenor.

GENTLEMEN,—Sir John Johnson Baronet, having received directions to visit the four Western Districts of the Province and in order that he may be more effectually enabled to aid in all matters interesting to prosperity thereof, His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, has directed and appointed him to sit as President of the different Land Boards, wherever he may be present. The Board will therefore bring him acquainted with the impediments they have met with, if any in executing the general orders, and will take advantage of his presence and assistance in concerting means for removing them and for the speediest and fullest representations. In all the instances requiring the special and more effectual interposition of the Government, in order that the legal settlers who have obtained locations under the Authority of the Boards may sit down in the firm confidence of the royal Protec-
52] tion and their minds be free from any apprehensions of Insecurity and Vexation.

The Board being so formed took into consideration the several particular objects submitted to the special notice of Sir John Johnson and read to him their Minute of 11th June last and report of the same date on the Petition of certain Loyalists and Rangers referred to the Board and Sir John was pleased to express his opinion that all was done which would possibly be required on that subject unless the detail of the actual deficiency of Provisions and tools issued to the parties could be ascertained from the Vouchers before the Board which the Board will revise and prepare during his absence to Michilimackinac.

On the subject of the disturbance to the settlers by the Indians and alarm for their situation from idle reports that their Tenures would be at Will. The board would say nothing but from Report having no authority for enquiry, but will call upon the Parties interested to effect a remedy to such disorders, that Sir John on His return from Mackinac may be more fully
53] informed on the subject of the reserve at the River Canard. The board went into a full verbal Explanation of their obligations with the grounds of their minute and report on that subject, the result of which Sir John appeared to think himself required to wait for, but the Board adhering to their sentiments expressed on that subject, its further consideration is continued to the next attendance of Sir John.

Adjourned to 21st* July, instant.

WM. DUMMER POWELL.

Land Board, District of Hesse, 23rd July, 1790.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Robertson having assembled in the absence of A Grant, Esquire, adjourned the Board to Friday, 30th instant.

WM. DUMMER POWELL.

* No meeting was held until the 23rd July

[54] Land Board, 30th July, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire; William Robertson, Esquire.

Major Smith having reported to the Board that the Deputy Surveyor could not proceed to comply with the Instructions of the 2nd. instant, until a determined point was fixed by the board for the commencement or conclusion of the Survey opposite the Island of Bois Blanc and the Board having requested the attendance of Mr. McNiffe, learn from him a further difficulty inasmuch as that he does not know the extent of the Grants to or Claims by the Indian officers opposite to the Island of Bois Blanc and that if they extend the depth of seven miles, they will encroach on the cultivated farms of other settlers located and Captain Mathew Elliot assuring the Board that the Deed to them was that extent, but that it is his opinion that [55] none of the claimants under that deed would wish to oust the possession of any settler planted by Government within that extent, and as Mr. John Cornwall occupies the lot 97, the westermost improvement on Lake Erie, it is the opinion of the Board, that without deciding upon the pretensions of the claimants under the Deed of 7th June, 1784, to any other part of the Tract then ceded, besides their actual improvements, they may, with propriety, direct the Surveyor to begin to run his lines North from the Lake, at the Western Boundary of said Lot 97 in the occupation of Mr. John Cornwall, and for the commencement of his survey to be directed by a painted Tree above the North Line of Captain Bird's Lot, which is the North Boundary of the Grant of 7th June, 1784, and which any person on the spot can point out to him and that a letter to be addressed to Mr. McNiffe to that purport.

John Smith,
Alexander Grant.
William Robertson,
Wm. Dummer Powell,

[56] Copy of letter above referred to

Mr. Patrick McNiffe. Detroit, 30th July, 1790.

Sir, —I am directed by the Land Board, for the District of Hesse, in answer to the Difficulty stated by you to the Board on this day on the subject of their Instruction of the 2nd July, instant, to say that you may reverse the order of Survey and begin at a painted tree a few hundred yards above the North line of Captain Bird's Lot, opposite Bois Blanc which any person on the spot can point out to you as the North Boundary line of the Tract ceded by the Indians to their officers on the 7th June, 1784, and that you will change your course and begin to run your lines North from the Lake at the Western Boundary of the Lot No. 97 in the occupation Mr. John Cornwall in other respects conforming to the Instruction of the 2nd instant until you have lined out four Townships. I have the honor to be, etc.

Signed, W. D. Powell.

[57] Land Board, District Hesse, 6th August, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, Mr. Powell, Mr. Robertson.

Received a petition of the Widow Gouin for 1,000 acres at the first fork of the River La Tranche, and of her son, Charles Gouin, for 1,000 acres

in the same place. Received the petition of Edward Harael, praying leave to transfer his ticket for Lot in the New Settlement at the Mouth of the Streight to Mr. Drouilard for a Horse Mill to benefit the Settlement. The Board upon principle of Convenience to the Settlement will authorize the transfer of the Lot to Mr. Douillard on condition of his erecting a Horse Mill within twelve months. Received a letter from Mr. McNiffe, dated 30th July last, and sent to Mr. McNiffe, to attend the Board, but Indisposition prevented him. Adjourned.

JOHN SMITH,
WM. DUMMER POWELL,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

[58] At a Land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council chamber, at Detroit, the 11th August, 1790.

Present: Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Major John Smith, W. D. Powell, William Robertson.

It is proposed by Sir John Johnson, Baronet, that the papers belonging to the board be in custody of the President; that Lieutenant Smith of the 5th Regiment, do write the minutes of the Board; that the order of Survey of the 2nd July last, amended by minute of 30th July, be further explained for the satisfaction of the Deputy Surveyor, as follows:

You will proceed to the east side of Detroit river, nearly opposite the north end of the Isle bois blanc, at a painted tree, being the north boundary of a tract of land ceded by the Indians to their officers, on the 7 June, '84, and there commence your survey, running thence along the edge of the river, or lake, until the west boundary line of Lot No. 97, now in the occupation of Mr. John Cornwall; from thence you will run a due north course, the distance directed by the General rules and Regulations for the land office Department of the 17 February, 1789, and the third article of the additional rules and regulations of the 25th August, 1789, marking and running along that line, the different concessions as you go.

[59] That done, you will return to the front, and commence at the west boundary of Lot. No. 97 aforesaid and run across the different lots in the new settlement, as far as two townships a due east direction, noting minutely the contents of each lot in the front and fixing between each lot, three pickets, extending in a due north direction from the front, in order to enable the proprietors to run their side lines. . . (For the remainder see 12th Aug. (67), p. 26.)

Which being agreed to, Mr Powell proposes that Mr. Thomas Smith, late acting clerk of this board, be desired to attend, while the entrys and the minutes since his ministry has been tacitly dispenced with, be read to him, and that he be desired to state his objections, if any he hath, to such part of those minutes as may relate to him, and that he may be requested to declare to the Board, if it is his wish that any further cause should be assigned upon the minutes, for having dispensed with his attendance, since the 1st June last, and that he may be requested to state the quantum and mode of satisfaction for his Services. That a list of all papers handed over to the President, in consequence of the resolution of this day, be entered on the

(Continued from p. 20.)

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date.
[60] 6	John Laughton	River St. Clair	July 11, 1790
7	Peter Laughton	"	" 11, 1790
13			
73	John Laughton	River St. Clair	Oct. 10, 1789
146	John Laughton	River LaTranche	April 24, 1790
172	Ens. Hen. Hay	"	Aug. 2, 1790
173	Alexr. Cox	"	" 4, 1790
174 after 168	Capn. La Mothe	"	" 7, 1790
175	Sundry persons As far as this sent to H. Qrs.	River Canard	
176	Joseph Springfield	New Settlement	
177	Joseph La Foret	"	Aug. 14, 1790
178	Andre Skianis	"	" 14, 1790
179	J. D. Antaglia and others	R. Canard	
180	John Smith	New Settlement	Aug. 25, 1790
181	Mat Gibson	R. LaTranch	" 31, 1790
182	Thos. Kelly	"	Sept. 1, 1790
183	Andw. Hamilton	"	" 1, 1790
184	Mr. Pat McNiff	New Settlement	" 2, 1790
185	Catharine Speakman	" 72	" 6, 1790
186	Peter Faucher	R. LaTranche	" 6, 1790
187	Edw. Butler	N. Settlement, 32	" 7, 1790
188	John Prince	" 89	" 8, 1790
189	James Wilcox	" 65	" 10, 1790
190	Edw. McCarthy	" 72	" 10. 1790
191	Rob. Dowler	" 78	" 10, 1790
192	Peter Barrie	" 95	" 10, 1790
193	James Baker	"	" 10, 1790
194	J. B. Reaume	Near Huron Church	" 10, 1790
195	John Williams	R. LaTranch	" 10, 1790
196	John Ronan	N. Settlement, 35	" 11, 1790
[61] 197	Henry Wright	" 77	" 10, 1790
198	William Wright	" 3	" 10, 1790
199	Jacob Marricle	R. La Tranche	" 11, 1790
200	Robert Gill	"	" 11, 1790
201	John Little	N. Settlement, 58, 59, 46	" 11, 1790
202	Robert Little	" 61	" 11, 1790
203	James Little	" 36	
204	Antoine Cencernie	Cedar River	
205	Nathan Millar	N. Settlement, No. 3	" 11, 1790
206	John Cray	" 46 & 71	" 13, 1790
207	William Searl	" 11	" 9, 1790
208	John Wheattory	" 54 & 55	" 16, 1790
209	Edward McCarthy	" 72	" 17, 1790
210	Wm. Lee	"	" 17, 1790
211	Ed'd Heazel	" 58	" 17, 1790
212	James Wilcox	" 68	" 24, 1790
213	Aug's, Fr's Weesybache	"	" 24, 1790
214	Patrick O'Flaherty	River La Tranche	July 16, 1790
215	Joseph Visier	Detroit River	Oct. 6, 1790
216	Jean Baptiste Nantois	"	" 6, 1790
217	P. L. I. de Chabert	"	" 7, 1790
218	P. L. I. de Chabert	Do. & River La Tranche	" 7, 1790
219	Timothy Desmond (S. 4, nine years)	" "	" 7, 1790
220	Henry Ranes	New Settlement	" 8, 1790
221	George Dice	"	" 8, 1790
222	Henry Hoffman	"	" 8, 1790
223	Nicholas Petit	Detroit River	" 8, 1790
224	Jean Marie Beaubien	"	" 15, 1790

(Continued on [186] p. 61.)

[62] minute, and that no original paper be delivered to any person, but by consent of the board in writing, on a day of its weekly adjournment. That as

the board have resolved to amend their instructions of the Surveyor, upon his verbal explanation of the point of its various inaccuracies and imperfections stated in the Deputy Surveyor's letter to the Board of 30 July last, It be permited Mr. Powell, the member who, in absence of a clerk, wrote the minute and Instructions of 30 July last, to state upon the Minutes: "That neither the board or any member in his presence, ever refused the aid of the Surveyor to correct their instructions as well upon points of expediency, as technical Precision; that the minute states truely, the Information received from Major Smith; but in tenderness to the Deputy Surveyor no entry was made of the reproof of the Board, thought proper to make to the Deputy Surveyor on the impropriety of applying to an individual, and a stranger, to the Instructions, for explanations of what came from the board, when he had [63] been so long possessed of it, in the spot where the board met, by regular weekly adjournment, and where they would always have met, at 24 hours' notice, in any difficulty likely to obstruct the Surveyor. On this occasion Mr. McNiff was told that the board alone was competent to the explanation of their own instructions, an observation which is in his letter mistated and misused in terms Mr. Powell thinks indecent from any individual to a collective body, not his inferiors; that Mr. Powell cannot have any subject of personal contest with the Deputy Surveyor and opposed accommodation or verbal explanation merely from a view to future precision and ease to the Board, and not with any view to retard the Settlement, whereof there is evidence in two proportions for a preparatory Survey at different periods, before the purchase was completed, and by the minute of the 22d May last, the next day after the cession was announced to the board."

[64] Mr. Powell also moves that the statement now presented by him, and read to the Board, may be entered fully on its minutes, as a saving of all possible misinterpretation of the proceedings of the three members, who continued to meet upon business, subsequent to the 20th May last.

Statement.

The countenance and Support of this board from the presence of a number of the Honourable Legislative Council, so distinguished by every merit, as Sir John Johnson, could not but be highly flattering to all such as ardently desired the good of the whole, and success to the immediate objects of this board's appointment. The readyness with which this board afforded every information on the special matters, communicated to them by the President, merits not a complaint of Backwardness, nor should its zeal to comply with the voluminous Instructions under which it acts, bear the appearance of censure, as to its motive, which may be construed from the motion this day acqui-
[65] esced in, without the following

Explanation.

The board adjourned from the Commandant's quarters, on some repairs being ordered there. Mr. Robertson's house was offered, for a few days, but from the 14th of May no access could be had to the other appartment. The papers ever remained in the custody of the clerk, Mr. Thomas Smith, until he sent them to the Board, on the 11th June last—since which they were for one week taken to Mr. Powell's House to be sorted and lettered, but the Inconvenience of taking them backwards and forwards prevented a repetition of that accommodation. The communications from the Governor remain yet unentered,—

The undertaking of the board to furnish Sir John Johnson—on his return from Mackinac, with the particulars of rations, etc., in arrear to the petitioning Rangers, could not be fulfilled because the Lists had been returned to Mr. Secretary Motz with the petition and report. The powers for effectual enquiry into subjects of complaint among the settlers, as well respecting [66] Depredations by the Indians, as other causes, is personal to Sir John—and upon recollection could not be attempted by substitutions. But so far from having acknowledged any satisfactory Remedy to the evils now complained of, by the Settlers, from the neighborhood, and pillage of the Indians, the board *only waved* for *the time* their projected Report on that subject, at the especial instance of Alexander McKee, Esquire, the Deputy Agent, and on his assurances that the cause of complaint should be instantly removed, the purchase being completed. But it does not appear even that the cause of complaint is yet removed, nor could the former board, or any individual of it, presume to suppress any Topic of Enquiry, suggested from below, which is observed in the present case to look rather to the *motive* of the Disturbance, given to the setlers, than to the fact—with Regard to the Reserve at the River Canard, also a subject discussed at the first meeting of the board, however, by the presence of Sir John Johnson, and referred to future con- [67] sideration, as it is not the business of a puisiné Member to bring forward a reserved subject, it can only be observed that the Information afforded us that meeting will be authenticated whenever required.

The board adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

D. W. Smith.

At a Land board of the District, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, for Hesse, 12 August, 1790, having met persuant to adjournment.

Present: Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Major John Smith, W. D. Powell, William Robertson, also Alexander McKee.

Advertisement exposed by D. W. Smith, 13th August, and signed by order of the board:

The public standing advized that the Board meets, at Mr. Robertson's; are hereby acquainted that their meetings in future will be holden at the Council Chamber, every fryday, at 11 O'clock.

Received a Report from Mr. P. McNiffe, No. 43, dated this day (12 August, 1790).

Mr. McNiff produced a written requisition to the board to assist him with, men, a boat, and several other articles to aid him, in the directed Survey. (No. 44.)

The board conceiving themselves as acting under special instructions, among which there are none providing to enable the board to comply with Mr. McNiff's requisition,

The board agree to report the present difficulty to the Governor, for further instructions, and in the mean time, with the concurrence of Sir John

Directions to Mr. McNiffe, continued from page 23.

"This done, you will, without loss of time, proceed to the mouth of the river La tranch, and there commence your surveys, from which place you will proceed to take the general course of the river, for the distance of thirty miles, in order to enable you to bring the side lines of the lots, perpendicular [68] to the General course of the River. This done, you will return to the place, where, you first commenced, and there begin to lay out the lands, agreeable to the general plan of Survey, now before the board.

Johnson, Baronet, take the liberty of requesting that Major Smith may have the [69] goodness to comply with the requisition; that no further delay may be occasioned and the service promoted.

JOHN JOHNSON.
JOHN SMITH.
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
A. MCKEE.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Letter from the Board to Mr. Secretary Motz.

12th Aug. '90.—By the minute of this day, Mr. McNiffe, deputy Surveyor for this district, was ordered upon a survey, which Survey, Mr. McNiff states, he cannot carry into execution, unless the following requisition, which he produces to the Board, is complied with.

The board conceiving themselves as acting under special instructions, among which there are none, to enable the board, to comply with Mr. McNiff's requisition, or with the concurrence of Sir John Johnson, take the liberty of requesting that Major Smith, may have the goodness to comply with the requisition; the board begs you will report this circumstance to the [70] Governor, that on future applications, of this kind, they may be enabled to give the proper aid, and that the present obstructions may be removed. Major Smith has, for the present, ordered the requisition from the Garrison.

Signed by John Smith, W. D. Powell, W. Robertson. Sent Per Felicity.

D. W. SMITH.

At a land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, August 13th, 1790.

Present: John Smith, W. D. Powell, William Robertson.

The Board think proper to minute, that after Mr. Smith had read the entrys of this register agreable to Mr. Powell's motion, of 11 August, made no verbal observations thereon, but said he would state, anything, he had to offer, or any objections he had to make to the said minutes in writing.

Filed the 3 following petitions:

No. 172—Ens. Henry Hay for his mother and family, dated 2 August.

No. 173—Alexander Cox, dated 4 Augt.

No. 174—Capt. Lamoth, do. 7 July (but given in after No. 168.)

[71] The board note, that the petition of Henry Hay was laid before the Board by Sir John Johnston with the strongest recommendation to the board, to report upon as early as possible, expressing, at the same time, as his opinion, that the quality of land prayed for, for the widow and family of a Lieutenant Governor was not more than adequate, to the expectations consequent to this Rank, and the Station he filled—and was pleased to add from his own knowledge another circumstance favorable to the prayer of the petition, that the eldest son having omited to take up his portion of land, as a reduced subaltern of Sir John's Battalion, had forfeited the advantages intended to such caracters from my Lord Dorchester's instruction to put them on a footing with the 84th Regiment. The board concurring in Sentiments with Sir John Johnson, agree that this petition shall be reported [72] upon, as early as possible, after the land prayed for, shall be surveyed.

D. W. Smith was allowed liberty by the board to send a copy of the above to Sir John Johnson.

Received the memorial and petition (No. 175) of certain Inhabitants, signed and presented by John Baptiste Pare, Pierre La debauch, Pierre Boemiée, Amable Le'tienne, Respecting Lands on the River Canard.

The petition now read to the Board demonstrates the necessity for authority to be invested some where to restrain effectually the Establishment of Individuals on ungranted lands. The memorialists shew that without apprehension for themselves, but with a knowledge of the apprehension of the front Setlers, that their encroachments would not be tolerated, they have in defiance of public orders established themselves where the persons they complain of have more equitable pretensions.

[73] To leave room for the exercise of that high equ'ty and liberality so strongly recommended by my Lord Dorchester and to prevent the Incautious or even perverse Settler, from unnecessary suffering, the board think it right to report the present memorial, together with that of Antaglier and others, handed to the board by Mr. Powell for the Direction of his Lordship and to add their opinion that some means should be adopted to prevent any future dispute with the proprietors of the water lots, for their rear concession.

The minutes to be copyed; sent to Mr. Secretary Motz, that reference may be had to any matter, stated therein, since the appointment of Sir John Johnson to be temporary President of this board.

Signed, John Smith, William Dummer Powell, William Robertson.

OFFICIAL LETTERS, ETC.

[74] The Board to Lord Dorchester.

28th August, 1789.

No. 4. My Lord, -In obedience to your Lordship's commands by Letter of *————————we formed ourselves into a board for the purposes therein expressed, but the District being without a deputy Surveyor, we could not proceed to Business until the arrival of Mr. McNiff, in that Quality. In the interval we received Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter accompanying the plan for a Town and a Township at the Entrance of the River, and communicating your Lordship's wishes on that subject. At our first meeting we took the same into consideration, but found so many difficulties, which we presume had not occurred to your Lordship, that we judged it necessary to forward to Mr. Motz for your Lordship's information, the minute of our proceeding, and to wait your Lordship's further instructions on that head. Our progress on the general printed instructions, handed to us, 's [75] now altogether obstructed by information from Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that none of the lands within the limits of the district have been purchased from the Indians for the Crown, altho they have been parcelled out in large grants to individuals by the natives, so as to leave none unclaimed from Long point on Lake Erie to Lake Huron.

We are so sensible of the Insufficiency of these claims, by Individuals whose acquisitions have not been authorized by the Crown, that of themselves they would not be an obstacle to our progress; but presuming on the constant practice of the Crown, to purchase the right of soils, by contract with the natives, as well as your Lordship's sentiments expressed to

* 2nd April, 1789

us relative to the Lands opposite the Island of Bois blanc, we think it cannot be your Lordship's intention that any settler should be planted by us, where the right of soil is subject to discussion.

[76] Before this difficulty occured we had received several petitions and had agreed to recommend them to your Lordship exclusive of a promise to the partys of the single lot, immediately on their return with their families. As the printed instructions to the Land boards are in general circulation in the neighbouring states, from whence a great accession of good subjects may be expected, we are anxious that no impediments may exist on the return of such persons, to the instant accomplishment of our promise, and therefore, on the assurance that the difficulty suggested will be removed in the course of the winter, we purpose to direct Mr. McNiff to proceed immediately to the survey of some townships, agreable to the plan from the Surveyor General's office, and to number the Lots, that we may plant the New Settlers early in the spring.

[77] It is with true regret that we announce to your Lordship a delay in the execution of your Lordship's wishes, but are satisfied that your Lordship must approve our Caution in a measure which might involve the first settlers in Disputes, and eventually retard the progress of settlement more than the actual delay.

We have the honour to be, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Motz to the Board.

Quebec, 10th August, '89. Received 16th October, '89.

GENTLEMEN,—Complaints having been made to His Excellency, the Governor, that many emigrant families of Loyalists have met with considerable and expensive delays in obtaining allotments of land under the authority of the boards constituted for that purpose, and that some have thereby been so far discouraged as to return to the neighbouring States, I have his Lordship's commands to recommend, if any ground for such Complaints should exist within the sphere of your jurisdiction, that you [78] do, besides all due diligence on your parts, also keep a watchful eye over the Surveyors, in your district, who will receive orders on this subject from the Surveyor General's office to put themselves under due guards, and if any difficulties should arise, which it is not in your power to remedy, that you will make immediate Report thereof to His Lordship, specyfying the causes, and giving your ideas of the best means of removing them.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To Major Murray, 60 Rgt., or Officer Commanding; W. D. Powell, Esquire; D. Baby, Esquire; A. McKee, Esquire; W. Robertson, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire; St. M. Adhemar, Esquire, or any three of them, District of Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

[79] Copy of memorandum from Governor Hay to Ens. Fry.

No. 9. SIR,—As it is necessary before the Gentlemen designed by the Commissioner in chief to settle on the lands near the mouth of the River given by the Indians, to the King, for that purpose, can make any improvements, that their lots should be measured off. You will please begin at the lower side of Captain Caldwell's fenced field, and measure his

lot of 6 acres in front up the river; from thence measure what land lies between his boundary and Captain Bird's first house, and make a memorandum of the same; then begin at the lower end of Captain Caldwell's fenced field again and measure due South, a lot of six acres in front, for Mr. McKee, where he began his improvements; then another of six acres in front, for Mr. Elliot; then another lot of four acres in front for Captain Joncair; then 2 lots of 4 acres each to be reserved for Sir John Johnson and [80] myself, his to be the first; thence as many lots of 4 acres in front as there is land, until you come upon Lake Erie, in the same South Course, No. 2 being the first after the two lots reserved as above and for Mr. Thos. McKee, No. 3 for Mr. S. Girty, No. 4 for Mr. A. St. Martin, No. 5 Mr. D. Baby, No. 6 Captain Lamothe, No. 7 I. Chisne, No. 8 Captain Chabert, No. 9 Captain C. Reaume, the remainder, if any, will be disposed of to other officers of the Indian Department.

J. H.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 10. Copy of a letter from Lord Dorchester to the Board, 2nd September, '89. Received 16th October, 1789.

Gentlemen,—You will be pleased to consider of the proper limits and extent of a tract of land beginning at the western boundary of the last [81] purchase made by the Crown from the Indians west of Niagara and extending along the whole or such part of the borders of Lake Erie, and the streight of Detroit, up to such distance towards Lake Huron, and to such depths from the shore as you may see expedient, to be surveyed and parcelled out for the accommodation of emigrant loyalists and others desirous of forming settlements in those parts, as occasion may require.

You will take care that all lands possessed or claimed by individuals under pretence of private purchases, or grants from Indians, on the side opposite to the port of Detroit, be comprehended within the limits of this general tract.

But before any part thereof can be granted to individuals, the whole must be ceded to the Crown by the Indians. You will therefore call Mr. McKee, the Officer of the Indian department, to your assistance in delib- [82] erating upon this subject, that you may have the advantage of His Knowledge of the temper and disposition of the Indians, in ascertaining what extent of country it may be proper to treat for with them, for the present, consistently with their comfort.

As soon as you have determined upon this point Mr. McKee, who is to receive instructions for that purpose from the Superintendent General of Indian affairs, will take the necessary steps to obtain from the Indians their claim and complete cession to the Crown.

This obtained, your first object will be the choice of a proper site for a country town for the District on the East side of the Streight.

A situation opposite to the Island of Bois blanc, which better than any other commands the Navigation of the Streight, has preferable accomodations for the security of vessels, and must for these reasons become a post [83] of defence, has been represented to me as a proper place for a town, and will from the circumstances aforementioned and its postition in the vicinity of many water communications from the South shore, in process of time, naturally attract a number of Inhabitants. You will, therefore, consider whether this is not the most proper spot for the County town.

But lest the unhealthyness or impractibility of the Surrounding Country, or *any other circumstances* only to be ascertained upon the spot, should render the situation of bois blanc ineligible, you are to call the Magistrates,

the Officers of the Militia and such other intelligent Inhabitants and planters as you may see fit to assist in your deliberations upon this particular object, as directed by the additional Rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land office Department of the 25th August, 1789, and if [84] the Majority present of the board so formed shall be of opinion that Bois blanc is not the most eligible situation, you will jointly with them fix upon any other on the same side of the Streight that may appear to unite superior advantages, in respect to the present Condition of the district, stating the reasons in a special report.

The Scite of the country town agreed upon, you will direct the Surveyor of the district to lay out the township and proceed to receive applications and issue certificates for Town and Farm Lots therein, according to your general instructions, as soon as may be.

But as several Settlements are reported to be made and actually occupied by individuals without authority, under the pretext of purchases, or cessions from the Indians, within the tract above directed to be purchased [85] from them on behalf of the Crown, the board are to receive applications for grants from the claimants or occupants of such settlements, stating the nature, extent and value of the tracts and improvements prayed for and the grounds of their claims, filing at the same time copies of the writings or papers on which they may conceive the same to be founded.

To the actual bona fide occupants of such improved farms the Board are to give certificates including the Improvements to the extent of their general instructions, and they are not to issue any Certificates for any part of such tracts, as are claimed under the pretext of Indian purchases or grants, to any person other than the actual claimant or occupant thereof, but they are to report upon all such petitions and claims, transmitting the [86] same with copies of the writings or papers filed, and stating their opinion as to the nature, extent and value of the tracts and improvements and the merits and pretensions of the Claimants, and any other petitioners, for parcels of such tracts, that the Government being duly informed thereof order may be taken respecting the same.

In regard to all other vacant lands of the Crown, not claimed by individuals, as aforementioned, and in all points, which are not specially directed herein, the board are to proceed according to their general instructions.

I am, with Regard, &c.

Major Murray, &c.; W. D. Powell, Esquire; D. Baby, Esquire; A. McKee, Esquire; W. Robertson, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire; St. M. Adhemar, Esquire, or any three of them. Board for the District of Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

[87] Copy of a Circular Letter from Henry Motz to the Board.
Quebec, 23rd July, 1789—Recorded 16 October, 1789.

No. 11. Gentlemen, I have his excellency the Governor's Commands, to enclose you 2 approved forms of certificates to be issued by the different boards and Surveyors, under the 4th and 7th articles of the rules and regulations for the conduct of the land office department of 17th February last, for the dispatch of business, and prevention of abuses.

"(With 40 blanks for Single Lots, and 40 blanks for family lands, etc.)"

It has been represented to his Lordship that the present necessities and want of foresight of the poorer class of the loyalists had in some parts of

the province been taken advantage of by designing persons obtaining from them for trifling considerations the Certificates for lands alloted them by the bounty of the Crown, for the support of themselves and their families, and [88] That others, who never mean to settle, are hereby induced to apply to the boards, merely with a view to such improper traffick; to the unnecessary increase of the business of the boards, the obstruction of the Settlement of the Crown lands, and the encouragement of Idleness. For these reasons, the sanction of the boards is made necessary for all transfers of land Certificates, and it is the Governor's desire that you diligently watch and discountenance, the evil practices aforementioned, and authorize no transfer of any certificate for lands, unless you are satisfied, that it is a bona fide transaction, consistent with all public good, and the true interests of the Seller and his family.

I am, Gentlemen, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

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[89] Copy of an extract from the minutes of Council.

29 December, 1788.

No. 14 B. "Captain Caldwell, late of Butler's rangers, praying for a Grant to his Sons William and James for a certain marsh at Detroit."

"Ordered, that the Surveyor General report a survey of the marsh prayed for accordingly."

J. Williams.

No. 14 A. Copy of a letter from Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, to Captain Caldwell.

16 November, 1789.

Sir, -The above order of Council having come to my hands on the 14th Instant November, have to acquaint you that I am prepared to comply with the same as soon as you obtain the order of the board of the Land office for that purpose, particularly specifying the situation and extent of the marsh, as near as may be.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

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[90] No. 16. Copy of a Letter from Lord Dorchester to Sir John Johnson, Baronet.

17th August, 1789. Presented 21 November, 1789.

Sir,—You will be pleased to give the necessary directions to enable Mr. McKee to treat and agree with the Indians in the District of Hesse, who may lay claims to pretensions to a tract of land: beginning at the Western boundary of the last purchase made by the Crown from the Indians West of Niagara, and extending along the whole, or such part of the borders of Lake Erie, and the Streight of Detroit, up to such distance towards Lake Huron, and to such depth from the shore as the Land board for the District of Hesse shall see expedient to be set apart for settlement, and as it shall be found proper to treat for with the Indians consistently with their comforts, in the judgment of Mr. McKee, whom the board will be directed to

consult upon the subject, and it is my desire that they be fully satisfied for [91] what they may cede, and transfer to the Crown in the usual manner.

I am, with regard, Sir,

Entered from an attested Copy by T. Smith.

D. W. Smith.

No. 17. Copy, Thomas Astin Coffin, to the Board.

September 23, 1790.

Gentlemen, I have this day forwarded to your address one hundred blank Certificates for town lots, and one hundred blank Certificates for Single lots, to the Care of Mr. Clark, Montreal, the form of which has been approved by his Excellency the Governor.

I am, Gentlemen, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

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[92] Copy, The Board to Lord Dorchester.

17 October, 1789.

No. 18. My Lord, —We are honoured with your Lordship's Instructions of the 2nd September, the general scope of which we cannot misinterpret, and should instantly proceed to fulfill your Lordship's wishes, in as much as regards the location of Individuals did not the last Clause of your Lordship's letter (which prohibits the granting of any part of the tracts claimed by Individuals under Indian Grants, unless to the actual occupier or claimant, to the extent of the trust reposed in us by your Lordship) absolutely precluded the settlement of any persons of any other description, Since the whole tract of land from Pointe au Plage, in Lake Erie, to Lake Huron, is so claimed, and that to some distance from the water. If the Discussion of these Claims before your Lordship, upon our report on the merits and pre-[93] tensions of the Claimants is to precede any establishment within the limits claimed, we shall be left in the unpleasant predicament of having pledged ourselves, and in some measure the faith of Government, as confiding in us, beyond our powers and performance. Satisfied of your Lordship's favorable Intention towards the Settlement of the waste lands and of the Groundless pretensions of extensive monopolies under Indian Grants, we did not hesitate, on application from a body of people called Quakers, now resident on the Monagahela, to promise to each head of a family who should arrive before July next, a Location of 200 acres, on a tract, on Lake Erie, westward of Point au plage, although the tract is claimed by more than one Indian Grantee. The Consequences resulting from an inability to perform our promise will of necessity occur to your Lordship, and cannot but be injurious, if not for some time fatal to the great view of settling this [94] Country. So circumstanced we embrace the earliest opportunity to lay before your Lordship the Difficulties occasioned by the restricion referred to, and to sollicit your Lordship's further commands on that subject.

However desirous we may be to act under specific instructions, and to avoid that responsibility to which any Latitude might subject us, yet we cannot forbear to observe to your Lordship that the difficulty of communicating on every doubt being so embraced by our remote situation, it may be requisite to effectuate your Lordship's views, that this board, in cases where

the difficulty shall have evidently escaped your Lordship's animadvertion (and delay be hurtful to the progress of the Colony) may be permitted to proceed on the guidance of their own Judgment, influenced by the general [95] tener of your Lordship's Instructions.

Signed P. Murray,
W. D. Powell.
W. Robertson.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 19. Copy, Henry Motz, to Sir Jno. Johnson.

5 October, 1789.

Sir,—I am commanded by his excellency Lord Dorchester to request you will be pleased to forward to Mr. McKee a duplicate of your instructions to him respecting the purchase of a tract of land from the Indians, in the district of Hesse, agreeable to His Lordship's Letter to you of the 17th August, in order to guard against delay in the proceedings of the land board of that district, to whom a duplicate of His Lordship's instructions on the same subject is sent by this post, for the like reason.

From your letter to Mr. Coffin, of 28th September, it would seem that you apprehended objections on the part of the Indians, the cession of the [96] tract, inquisitions to the Crown, His Lordship is informed that the greater part, if not the whole, of that country is now claimed by individuals, under pretext of purchases or Grants, from the Indians, in which claims they are understood to *acquiesce*. If so, any interest of their own seems to be out of the question, and their objections must be founded on misconception, they should be reminded that all *Bargains* of *Individuals* with them respecting lands are *totally void*, against law, and can never be acknowledged by the Crown, that whatever lands are wanted for the settlement of the King's Subjects, the King has made it an invariable rule to apply to the Indians and to satisfy them, for the cession thereof, afterwards to distribute such lands among his subjects according to justice and their deserts, [97] that this law is for the comfort and security of the Indians, as well as for the maintenance of due order among the King's Subjects, and can never be departed from.

That all the King's subjects know very well that they cannot be protected in the possession of any lands without his authority, and therefore the less excusable in setting up claims under the pretext of Grants or purchases from the Indians, contrary to law.

I am, etc.,
D. W. Smith.

Entered from an attested copy of T. Smith.

No. 20. Copy, Henry Motz to the Board.

5th October, '89.

Gentlemen,—The minute of the board of the 14th and your report of 28th August, have had the consideration of his Excellency Lord Dorchester.

98] I am commanded to express his Lordship's approbation of your conduct, and his hope that the additional regulations of the 25th August and His Lordship's special instructions to you of 2nd September (neither of which could have reached you at the time of your report), will meet all the difficulties which appear hitherto to have obstructed your progress, and that

your proceedings under them may be received at Quebec early enough to enable the Governor and Council to transmit the proper orders thereupon before the arrival of any emigrants in your district next spring, whose speedy accomodation His Lordship observes to be a proper object of your attention.

To guard against Contingencies duplicates of the said regulations and instructions are despatched by this conveyance, and if anything should occurr to you to be expedient for accelerating the business of your board, [99] in addition to the orders already issued, His Lordship desires to receive your suggestions of it by the earliest opportunity.

I am, gentlemen, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 21. Copy, Circular from Henry Motz to the board.

19th January, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,—A Schedule of locations made in your district by the Surveyor General's Office is transmitted to you by this conveyance agreeable to the 15th Article of the rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land office department of the 17th February last.

If the board shall not have already received the Report, directed by the first Article of the additional rules and regulations of the 25th August last, to be made to them by the Acting Surveyor of the district, it is Lord Dorchester's desire that they call upon him to render the same with all con-[100]venient speed, in order to enable the board to Communicate such full information to His Lordship, in pursuance of the said article, as the interest of the district requires.

The board will perceive that for this purpose their report should exhibit:

1. An accurate map of the district or such parts at least as are occupied or claimed by individuals under any pretence whatever, to be prepared, if not already done, by the acting Surveyor of the district.

2. The names and descriptions of all the actual occupants, or claimants of any lands in the district.

3. The number of acres occupied, or claimed by each

4. The Situation and dimensions of all tracts occupied or claimed by Settlers and numbers of reference corresponding with the map.

5. The Grounds of all such claims or pretensions whether as reduced officers, or otherwise, under the King's Instructions of 1783, or under the [101] order of the Governor in Council of the 22nd October, 1788, or under the rules and regulations for the conduct of the land office department of the 17th February and the 25th August, 1789, or any special order of the Governor in Council, or in any other way whatever, with the proofs of all such allegations, by documents affidavits, or otherwise, carried as high as the nature of the case will admit.

6. The authority by which all such occupants, or claimants have obtained possession of the respective tracts, whether by authority of Certificates of location from the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyor, of such a nature, or by certificates of the board and the acting Surveyor in consequence thereof, by anything whatever specifying the dates of all such authority and the [102] period at which the lands were taken possession of.

7. The actual state of the improvements made on all tracts occupied, or claimed, whether by any authority or not, upon such saisfactory proof, as is required by the 5th article.

These particulars being fully spread before the Government with such further observations as the local knowledge, and experience, may suggest to the board, will pave the way for a clear course, by loyal Grants agreeable to the King's instructions, to secure to all bona fide settlers (whether located erroneously or in the regular mode.) the fruits of their industry, upon lands, the possession of which, they may reasonably expect to be confirmed to them, and on the other hand, to apprize such, whose pretensions shall be found inadmissible, of their precarious situation.

[103] For the Guidance of the board in taking the necessary proofs required by the 5th and 7th articles aforementioned, and forming accurate opinions and reports, upon those cases, respectively, I am to add the following observations.

The King's instructions to the Governor in 1783, direct allotment of lands to be made to Loyalists, and to such officers of the provincial troops and to such non Comd. Officers and privates of the King's forces, in general as may be reduced in the Province, of Quebec, and shall be willing immediately to settle and improve the said lands, upon their application, in the following proportions, that is to say.

To every field officer 1,000 acres; to every Captain, 700 acres; to every Subaltern officer, 500 acres; to every Staff officer, 500 acres; to every Warrant officer, 500 acres; to every Non-Comd. officer, 200 acres; to every Private man, 100 acres; to every Loyalist, being the Master of a family, 100 acres, exclusive of 50 acres for each person of which the family of [104] such officer, non comd. officer., private or loyalist, shall consist, and 50 acres for every single loyalist. Such commissioned and non-comd. officers and privates of the Corps known and distinguished by the name of the Corps of associated loyalists, as may take refuge in the Province of Quebec, are by the same instructions to be in every respect entitled to the same allotments of land, and every encouragement intended and given by the said instructions, to the comd. officers, Non-commissioned officers and privates of the provincial Forces who shall be reduced.

The King's instructions to the Governor relative to the late 84th Regiment direct Allotments to be made to them, in the following proportions, that is to say.

To the field officers, 5,000 acres; Captains, 3,000 acres; Subalterns, 2,000 acres; Non-Comd. Officers, 200 acres; Privates, 50 acres.

The Governor's order in Council of the 22nd Oct. 1788, upon certain petitions of reduced provincial officers, praying an equal bounty in regard [105] To Allotments of lands, with the officers of the late 84th Regiment in favor of all such officers, as have *improved the lands already granted to them as reduced officers since the peace of 1783* referring it to the Surveyor General, or Deputy Surveyor General, to make returns of their locations and directing him to give them Certificates thereof under his hand, as further testimonials of the faith of Government for issuing the patents, pursuant to His Majesty's instructions if they shall apply for their several locations in the course of one year to be computed from 1 day of May, 1789, adding that it is to be understood, that deductions are to be made of all such tracts, as have been already granted to any of the objects of this order *that upon the whole they may receive equivalents with the Corps of the 84th Regiment.*

The King's instructions aforementioned being in both instances addres- [106] sed to the Governor, it follows that neither of them can be applied and executed by any subsordinate officer, without special authority, for

that purpose from the Governor, with the Concurrence of the Council, who are by the Royal instructions joined with him in the trust of disposing of the Waste lands of the Crown, and the Governor's order in Council, of 22nd October, 1788, being directed to be executed by the Surveyor General, or Deputy Surveyor General, is of course under the same predicament with regard to any other subordinate officer.

I am further to observe upon this occasion that the Royal indulgence granted to all loyalists settled under the King's instructions of 83, with regard to their obtaining patents of their allotments, free of any expense, is to be understood, to extend not only to the patents for the lands so to be alloted to them, under the aforementioned instructions, but also to those, for any subsequent allotments, by provincial authority, whether the additional [107] bounty of 87, or under the orders of the Governor in Council, of 22nd October, 88, and the 9th November, 89, or otherwise.

The board are therefore to take care that the Clerks which they may find it necessary to employ under his Lordship's directions, signified in my circular letter, of 2nd April last, do not accept of any fees whatsoever, from any of the loyalists, who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard, before the treaty of separation in the year 1783, or any of their children and their descendents by either sex. But whenever the emoluments arising from such fees, as may be taken under the aforementioned letter, from all other settlers, shall in the opinion of the boards, not amount to an adequate compensation, for the services to be performed, by their clerks, the boards are to transmit the state of the actual Receipts and [108] further reasonable claims of their clerks, with the Certificate and recommendation of the boards, for the consideration of the Government.

His Lordship trusts the Board will take the most effectual means, to bring the Loyalists acquainted with this, and every other article of which it is material to their general interest and comfort to be informed.

I am Gentlemen, etc.,

Entered by D. W. Smith.

Addenda in the Margin.

The Schedules of locations from the Surveyor General's office not being completed for transmission, will be sent by the next conveyance.

H. M.

Entered, D. W. Smith.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS *Continued.*

*At the Council Chamber of Detroit, 20 August, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, Wm. Robertson.

There being an insufficiency of members to form a board, the above members adjourned, to Fryday, the 27th August, 90.

D. W. Smith.

The President allowed D. W. Smith to receive the following petition, etc:, to be presented to the next quorum.

Joseph Springfield's petition, N. Set .....No. 176
Joseph La Foret's petition, 14 August. 90, N. Set 177
André Skeenis, petition, 14 August, 90, N. Set 178

D. W. Smith.

* Report A commences here.

To Henry Motz, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor.

Detroit, 22 August, 90.

Sir, I am directed by the Land board for the District of Hesse, to transmit to you, for the Information of the Governor, extracted minutes from their Register, since they were last sent, which having done by this conveyance, I have the honor to be, Sir Your Humble Servant.

D. W. Smith.

[110] To Mr. Edwards, Postmaster, Montreal, 22 August, 90.

Sir, —I have forwarded to your care, a Roller of papers, from the Land Board of Hesse, for Mr. Secretary Motz, as it is of considerable weight, I request you will have the goodness to write him, to know whether he cares, to have it forwarded by post, or wait for private conveyance and opportunity, I have the honor to be Sir your Humble Servant.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

The letter for Mr. Motz, to be sent per post.

Received from Judge Powell, the Memorial of I. B. Antaglia addressed to the Court of Common pleas No date, and now numbered 179.

D. W. Smith.

At the Council Chamber of Detroit,

Fryday, 27 August, 1790.

Present: William Robertson, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Being informed Major Smith was ill and in his bed, and there being an insufficiency of members to form a board, the above members adjourned to Fryday next.

[111] The president allows D. W. Smith to receive the following petition to be presented to the next board.

John Smith, dated 25 August, No. 180.

D. W. Smith.

At the Council Chamber of Detroit,

Fryday, 3rd September, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire.

Filed the petitions No. 176, 177, 178, 179, 180.

Alexander Grant, Esquire, arriving, the board formed itself into a Quorum.

The board received a letter from Mr. McNiff, addressed to the Clerk, with a plan of Survey, also a note from Wm. Robertson, Esquire.

Upon Receipt of the rough sketch of the Survey, above mentioned, of the front of 2 townships on the Streight and Lake Erie conformable to the Instructions and minute of 11th August, 1790.

The board taking into consideration the latitude afforded by Mr. Motz's letter of 21 January, to depart in cases of necessity from the strict prohibitions of His Letter of 2nd September last, being sensible that no claimant [112] under private Indian Purchases, or Cessions, can sustain an equitable pretence to any part of the tract surveyed, in exclusion of the actual occupant or Claimant under Certificate by Commanding Officers, and the necessity of quieting the actual settlers, hitherto unassured, agree to give Notice,

to the Petitioners and claimants of Lots in the New Settlement from No. 1 to No. 97, to attend the board, to make good their pretensions and receive the Certificates pledging the faith of Government, for their improvements, which Advertisement is directed to be in the following words:—

"Notice is hereby given to all Petitioners and Claimants of Lots in the New Settlements from No. 1 to 97, that the Land board for the District of Hesse, will, on Fryday next at 11 o'clock, at the Council Chamber of Detroit, hear the Pretensions of the said several Petitions and Claimants, in order [113] to their granting Certificates, for securing them in their improvements."

"And whereas the Surveyors report to the board states the location of several people in Lots in the New Settlement, who have never petitioned the board for such lots, they are hereby acquainted that unless they show pretensions to said lots by memorial to the board they cannot receive Certificates for them, or be secured in their improvements on the faith of Government."

I certify that I exposed the above advertisement in the usual place of advertising, and that I sent a copy of it to the New Settlement, to be made public amongst the Settlers there.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Read and filed the following petitions:

No. 181. Mat. Gibson, R. La tranche, 31 August, 1790.

No. 182. Thomas Kelly, R. La tranche, 1 September, 1790.

No. 183. And. Hamilton, R. La tranche, 1 September, 1790.

The board refused to receive the Petition of Valentine Eiler, being for a Consideration, contrary to their appointment.

The board are obliged to defer the Consideration of the most proper place for a *town* in the New Settlement, agreeable to the general instructions, til [114] the Surveyor is well enough to attend the board, and give them such information as they may require on that head.

John Smith,
William Dummer Powell,
Alexander Grant.

(Minutes in Report A continued on p. 43.)

OFFICIAL LETTERS, ETC.

No. 25. Copy, Henry Motz to the Board dated 21 January, 1790. Circular.

I am commanded by Lord Dorchester to signify to you that for promoting the Settlement and industry of the Loyalists as prolongations of the authority of the boards, under a new appointment, may probably be thought advisable.

In that expectation and with a view of rendering the trust as generally beneficial as possible, His Lordship desires the board will pay particular attention to the operating of their present Instructions, and communicate to him the Result of their observations, as soon as matured; concerning any alterations or additions, the utility of which in the course of their experience they may have had occasion to discover, to the intent that their new appoint- [115] ment, if it should take place, may be accompanied with a proper digest of Instructions, framed upon the best lights to be had.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

Copy, No. 23.

No. 23, Copy, Henry Motz to the Board, Dated 21 January 1890. Circular.

I enclose a Copy of Lord Dorchester's order in Council of 9 November, 89, for making allotments of Lands to the Sons and daughters of Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard In America, before the treaty of Separation in the year 1783—together with the form of Certificates of occupation, to be issued under the said order for the guidance of the board—50 Copies of the said order in Council and 50 blank Certificates for the use of the board are sent unsealed by this Conveyance.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 28, Copy, Patrick McNiff to the Board, dated 14 April, 90.

The pressing reasons set forth in my petition of the 10th October last, which was laid before you on that day with the advanced period of the [116] Seasons, I hope will be an inducement to you at your first meeting, to give me a decisive Answer on the subject of my said petition for fear I should be another year exposed to the Hardships and Inconveniences I have experienced the year past, by paying house rent, purchasing fuel, etc. I was induced to forward a Copy of my petition to be laid before his Lordship in Council, to which I have the following Answer, in Mr. Motz's letter of 21 January: "The General Instructions issued do not admit of grants being made here of lands in the District of Hesse, without the Intervention of the board, who being well acquainted with your Caracter and situation will be enabled under their general powers to put you in possession of a sufficient quantity of Acres to begin your Improvements the *Ensuing season*, and to recommend any farther Claims you may exhibit for His Lordship's consideration and orders in Council." I have only to observe that should my petition appear to be the first that have gone through the regular Channel for that Land, I doubt not you will see the propriety of putting [117] me in possession of a sufficient quantity of the front land, alluded to in my petition, to make me a small Farm, which is all I at present require. Had I known prior to my petitioning that Captain McKee had the most distant wish to have these lands, I had not asked for any part of them, I would even now give up my claim at that place in his favor, were it not for a certain Clause, which I perceive to be contained in the body of his petition, for 6 miles square, in which space is comprehended the Land I have referred to. The Clause plainly expresses that he does not want that land for his own use, but wishes to have it secured to him, so that he may have it in his power to place such loyal subjects upon it as he may conceive worthy of such an Indulgence; if Loyalty be the Criterion which justifies the conferring such favors, on Individuals, I think in that point I have no right to give way to any one claimant in the District, not even to Captain McKee [118] himself, or if long and faithful service, and that of the most labourious kind under the Crown can be deemed meritorious, or an essential qualification in obtaining such grants, I presume I ought to be ranked among the first favourites, but in that case I should conceive to be receiving the land from His Majesty, and not from Captain McKee, nor would I on any other consideration have any part of it.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 29, Copy, Alexander McKee, Esquire, to the board, dated May 21st, 1890.

I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that the Cession from the Indians to the Crown is now Complete according to the limits specyfied in a resolve of a Land board of last, excepting the land between the Huron church and River au Jarvies, running in depth 120 arpents, which is reserved for the Hurons. And a tract beginning at the Indian officer's land running up the streight to the French Settlement, and 7 miles in depth, which the Indians have also reserved, the deed will be entered into the Register and then transmitted to the Superintendant General.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

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No. 31, Copy, Alexander McKee, Esquire, to the board, dated May 23rd, 1790. Entered in Page 23.

Noted by D. W. Smith.

No. 24, Copy, Henry Motz to the board, dated 21 January, 1790. See folio 92.

I am commanded by Lord Dorchester to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 17th of October, and to signify to you that a strong desire of exercising that high equity, liberality and good faith towards the Indians, as well as the white people, which it is the duty of every servant of the Crown never to depart from, for the honor and dignity of the King's Government, was the leading principle of the restrictions contained in His Lordship's instructions to you of the 2nd September, but that His Confidence in your judgment and Integrity will always inclines him to hold you justified in the prudent Exercise of such discretionary Authority, as on Account of the Remoteness of the District, it may be necessary for the board to assume for a more perfect discharge of their trust under unforeseen circumstances, taking for granted that a religious adherence to the same principles which [120] actuates His Lordship will be maintained by the Board in all such cases.

Confined to the Information hitherto obtained, his Lordship perceives no ground to suppose that there is any pretense of equitable claims within any *other* Indian purchases or Cessions, than that of June, 1784, etc. Consequently, that you will find scope for your trust to operate in every *other* part of the district. You will, therefore, be very particular in your minutes, if you shall see cause in the exercise of your discretion to give hopes to persons that indulge expectations under such indian Grants, as were not made agreable to the Royal Instructions, nor have yet had the Countenance or approbation of Government.

Mr. McKee's memorial for a tract ceded by the Indians to the Crown on the 15 May, 1786, with the deed, left here in his behalf, is inclosed for the Consideration and proceedings of the board, agreable to their general Instructions.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

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[121] Lord Dorchester to the board, dated 2nd September, '89.

No. 33. Duplicate of No. 10. Entered folio 80.

Noted by D. W. Smith.

No. 34, Copy, Henry Motz to the Board, dated 19 April, '90.

I have Lord Dorchester's Commands to transmit a petition said to be on behalf of certain inhabitants of the United States formerly of the District of Hesse. It appears extraordinary to his Lordship that these people should not have found their way to the district of Nassau and the lower Settlement of the Loyalists, where they might have obtained land and provisions, in common with others, instead of going to the United States.

But though their representation does not seem to deserve much attention His Lordship sends it for the Information of the board and wishes to receive their observations upon it.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 36, Copy, J. Williams to the board, dated 21 March, '90.

On the 8th instant I transmitted to your board, the order of His Excellency, Lord Dorchester in Council of the 2nd of this month comprehending 122] a report of the land committee, dated 19th February last, and a report of a committee of the whole Council, to whom that report was referred, dated the 23rd of that month, which received in the said order, His Lordship's approbation.

Upon revising my notes of official dispatches I am led to apprehend that the order of reference recommended in the said report, of the committee of the whole Council to be transmitted along with the said Reports (comprehended in the said order of 2nd instant) to the Land boards of Luneburg and Mecklenburg, and directed to be communicated to every board in the Province, was omitted to be dispatched therewith, to your board. I have now the pleasure of inclosing to you the said order of reference in full execution of His Lordship's Commands, in that report.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

No. 35, Copy, At a Council holden at Quebec, on Monday the 22nd February, 1790.

At a Council holden at Quebec, on Monday the 22nd February,1790.

Present: His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor, the Honourable William Smith, Esquire; Chief Justice and The Honourable Hugh Finlay, 123] Esquire; Edward Harrison, Esquire; John Collins, Esquire; Adam Mabane, Esquire; George Pownall, Esquire; Henry Caldwell, Esquire; William Grant, Esquire; J. G. C. DeLeary, Esquire.

Read a report of the Land Committee of the 19th instant, respecting the corrected Schedules of Grants, of Lands, in the new districts.

His Lordship expressed his desire to make the Distribution of the waste lands, of the Crown with such accuracy, as may enable the Government to make the Intended Grants, in the easyest and cheapest manner, to all, to whom the public faith may be pledged and hereby to prevent the disputes and Lawsuits, which might otherwise arise among the Settlers to their own and the public detriment.

Ordered that the said reports be referred to a Committee of the whole Council, for their opinion and report on the proper steps for, fulfilling His Lordship's Design.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS *Continued.*

[124] Report A.—*Continued.*

At a land Board for the District of Hesse holden, at the Council Chamber, of Detroit, Fryday, 10th day of September, A.D. 1790.

Present: -Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

In conformity to the Notification given by the board, last sitting day, to the Claimants of Lots in the New Settlement, they have for the most part appeared before the board this day, upon the statement from several of them, that they had neither time, or opportunity of preparing petitions to the board, for the confirmation of Lands, which they occupied on the faith of tickets they received from the several Commandants, the board in order to accelerate the Settlement, and to prevent the delay of people who are so far from their homes and occupations, forego, the necessity of such form to them, who have the said tickets to produce, presuming such tickets [125] to have been granted upon due enquiry and in conformity to Instructions.

Alexander Clarke, produced to the board a ticket for Lot No. 2, said he in the New Settlement (and so confirmed by Schedules signed by Majors Mathews and Close, in the possession of the board) dated Detroit, 10 October, '87, and suscribed, R. Matthews, Major Commandant, and the said Alexander Clarke, having taken and subscribed the oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy and Abjuration, and declaration required by the Royal instructions of 23rd August, 1786, and the 42nd article of said Instructions. The board subscribed and delivered to him a certificate for a single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. 2 in New Settlement, upon Lake Erie, which will be Lot No. in township A Like Ticket subscribed R. Matthews of the same date, was produced by Joseph Windale, for Lot 6, and he having subscribed the said oaths and declaration, the board delivered to him a similar certificate for the Lot which will be No. in the said township [126] and Christian Bonsack, having produced a ticket for lot No. 9 subscribed and dated as before, and having been duly sworn etc., as before, the board deliver him a Certificate for Lot to be No. in township aforesaid.

The following tickets signed by the Commandants were then produced to the board.

Leonard Scratch, Lot	No. 12
Martin Tolphelmire	13
Asa Holmes	20
Joseph Countryman	26
Jacob Arner	27
Richard Whittle	29

Which agreeing with the Schedules signed by Majors Matthews and Close, as well as the Surveyor's report, and they having taking the oaths prescribed as aforesaid, the board proceeded to grant them certificates for single lots, of about 200 acres, severally, to be Lots in township respectively, and

James Steward,
John Top,
Prince Robertson,
John Moss.

[127] having declared to the board that they received also tickets for the several lots opposite to their names, viz.:

James Steward	No. 14
John Top	17
Prince Robertson	22
John Moss	21

B No. 22 reverts to the gift of the Board, See Regr. folio 131.

D. W. S.

Which tickets they declare to be lost, and the board in order to ascertain the truth of said assertion, having examined the Schedule signed by Majors Matthews and Close, find therein their several names adjoin to those several lots respectively, and they having taken the oaths, etc., prescribed as aforementioned, the board delivered to them severally Certificates for a lot of about 200 acres each, in the New Settlement to be lots respectively in township

The Board adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

John Smith,
Wm. Dummer Powell,
Alex Grant.

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[128] Detroit, Saturday, 11th September, '90.

The Land board for the District of Hesse, having met pursuant to adjournment of yesterday.

Present: Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

Filed the following petitions, presented to the Board yesterday,—

Catharine Speakman, dated 6 September, for Lot 72 N. Set; Pierre Faucher, dated 6 September, R. La tranche; Edward Butler, dated 7 September, for Lot 32, N. S.; John Prince, dated 8 September, for Lot 89, N. S.; James Willcox, dated 10 September, for Lot 65, N. S.; Edward McCarty, dated 10 September, for Lot 72, N. S.; Robert Dowler, dated 10 September, for Lot 78, N. S.; Peter Barril, dated 10 September, for Lot 95, N. S.; James Baker, dated 10 September, for Lot N. S.; J. B. Reaume, dated 10 September, abt. Huron Church, John Williams, dated 10 September, R. La tranche; John Ronan, dated 11 September, for Lot 35, N. S.

The board received the following tickets of the several Commandants.

Harry Ramsey, for Lot No. 33, N. S.; Jno. Pardo, for Lot No. 47, N. S. James Tracey, for Lot No. 64, N. S.; Benjamin Knapp, for Lot 66, N.S.; [129] Andrew Hamilton, for Lot 67, N. S.; Harry Facer, for Lot 80, N. S. and having examined the Schedules of Majors Matthews and Close, as well as the Survey, finding them correspond, they administered the oaths of allegiance,etc., to the aforesaid persons, and then delivered them severally certificates for about 200 acres each, to be Lot No. respectively in Township.

The board then examined Jno. Sniders ticket for Lot No. 73, New Settlement, and finding no reason why he should not be located, they proceeded

to take his solemn affirmation of and subscription to the oaths of Allegiance, etc., and granted him a Certificate for a single Lot to be Lot in township.

The board then found the following tickets correct,—

Thomas Hall, for Lot 40, N. S.; Charles Filpley, for Lot 48, N. S.; Amos Weston, for Lot 79, N. S.; James Robertson, for Lot 81, N. S.; Elisha Willcox Senr., for Lot 83, N.S.

[130] And they having taken the oaths, etc., as aforesaid, the board gave them severally, a certificate of about 200 acres each, to be Lots respectively in township .

The board then heard John Dalton, who asserting he had lost his ticket, No. 37 and the board finding that number attached to his name in the Schedules aforementioned and the Survey, he was sworn, and in the manner aforesaid, and received a Certificate for a single Lot to be Lot in township The ticket of Thomas Ashworth, for Lot No. 84, find in the Survey it is occupied by James Wilcox, but in the Schedules of original occupants marked to Thos. Ashworth, James Wilcox, appeared before the board, and surrendered his pretensions to the said Lots John Stockwell produced a ticket for Lot No. 47, originally given to Hazel, and asserts he has liberty to change with said Hazel for Lot 90 on searching the Schedule of Major Close, find such permission to be acquiesed in, therein [131] George Jacob Rhuart produced a ticket No. 87 originally granted to Alexander Fraser, and asserts he has liberty to change with said Fraser, for lot No. 93, and on examining Major Close Schedule, the board find such change therein authorized—they therefore proceeded to swear, Thomas Ashworth, John Stockwell, George Jacob Rhuart, in the manner aforesaid, etc., and issued to them separately and severally, certificates of about 200 acres to each, which will be Lots No. respectively, in township.

Danl. Field appeared before the board and surrendered his right and title to Lot No. 89, alledging he received a ticket from the Commandant for that Lot, but lost it, the board find that account to correspond with the Schedules, and Survey, accept his resignation, and transfer said lo. to Prince Robertson, in consequence of His petition for the same, being the only one preferred to the board for it, His Certificate was therefore called in and [132] No. 89 was inserted in the Margin, and No. 22 erased.

They board minute that on examining the 2 Schedules of locations, originally settled by Majors Matthews and Close, they find the latter to contain a column, topped, "changes" which should seem to be certified by the authority of the Signature, but the board learning from several of the attendants that the said changes were not authorized till subsequent to Major Close's Command and the record appearing in the hand writing of Mr. Thomas Smyth, he was sent for by the board, and asserted by certificate under his hand, that several of the said changes were inserted after Major Close's Signature to said Schedule, by order of the subsequent Comg. officer.

JOHN SMITH,
WM. DUMMER POWELL.
ALEX. GRANT.

[133] At the Council Chamber of Detroit.

Fryday, 17th September, 1790.

Present: Major Smith; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

The above members waited till noon, when they received a message for Judge Powell of his being unable to attend, so adjourned to next Fryday.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 24th September, '90.

Present: Major Smith; W. D. Powell, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Filed the following petitions:

No. 197—Henry Wright, N. Settlement, No. 77, 10th September, '90; No. 198—William Wright, N. Settlement, No. 3, 10 September, '90; No. 199—Jacob Maniele, R. La tranche, 11th Septemher, '90; No. 200—Robert Gill, R. La tranche, 11th Septemher, '90; No. 201—John Little, N. Settlement, Nos. 58, 59, 46, 11th Septemher, '90; No. 202—Robert Little, N. Settlement, No. 61, 11th September, '90; No. 203—James Little, N. Settlement, No. 56; No. 204—Antoine Concemie, Cedar River; No. 205—Nathan Millar, N. Settlement, No. 3, 11th, Septemher, '90; No. 206—John Cray, N. Settlement, No. 46 and 71, 13th Septemher, '90; No. 207—Wm. Searl, N. Settlement, No. 11, 9th Septemher, '90; No. 208—John Wheatton, N. Settlement, No. 54 and 55, 16th Septemher, '90; No. 209—Edward McCarty, N. Settlement, No. 72, 17th Septemher, '90; No. 210—Wm. Lee, N. Settlement, 17th Septemher, '90; No. 211—Edward Heazel, N. Settlement, No. 58, 17th Septemher, '90.

[134] Received and Read the following papers:—

Letter from J. Williams to the board, dated 29th July, '90, covering, No. 1—Mr. Collins' Letter to Mr. Secretary Motz, dated 18th June, 1790; No. 2—A paper headed "Tableau des terres en roture & ca"; No. 3—A paper headed "List of disbanded troops," &c., and an order in Council of 21st July, '90.

Letter from J. Williams to the board, dated 20th August, '90, with a board of Council of 21st July, 1790—also of 22nd October, 1788.

The board then Received the tickets of location.

No. 49—John Smith, dated 10th October, '87, and Signed R. Matthews; No. 53—John Daine, dated 10th October, '87, and Signed R. Matthews.

Upon which the board proceeded to administer the said John Smith and John Daine the usual oaths required, and they having signed the directed declaration, by the R. Instructions, granted them certificates for about 200 acres of land each, to be lots No. — in township respectively.

[135] Mr. McNiff having attended the board, and it being proposed to take his petition filed No. 184 into consideration. He resigns his pretension to the specyfic Lots of 70 and 71 prayed for in said petition.

Filed the petition of James Wilcox, No. 212, dated 24th September, 1790, for Lot 60, N.S.

The board requested from Mr. McNiff to be informed when they might expect a regular plan and Report of the Survey lately made in conformity to the Minute of 11th August last, and learn from him that the advanced

Season requires him to expedite the Survey at the R. La Tranche ordered by the same minute, and requests the further Indulgence of the Board for his Report.

(Signed) John Smith, William Dummer Powell, Alexander Grant.

After Signing the minutes of the Day, Received the petition of Augs. Fr. Weesybach.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[136] At a Land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, 1st October, 1790.

Present: Major Smith; W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

The board compared the Extracts from their register to be transmitted to Mr. Secretary Motz, which they had correct and call their Report A and Judge Powell having read a letter from Mr. Finlay, chairman of the Land Committee, on the subject of making the land office business easy to the Council officer, particularly in cases of reference, and having produced a paper backed as below.

District of Hesse.
No. 1 Jacob Wilson.
Report A, page 2.
Certificate granted 20th August, 1790.
200 acres.

[137] the adherence to which form, Mr. Finlay conceives, will facilitate the Land business, and the board, ever willing to adopt any measures conclusive to the execution of their appointment, particularly when it comes from a member of the Honourable Legislative Council, readyly agree to adopt that form, and the petitions herewith transmitted are all backed in that manner. Refering to the several folios in this Report, called "A," and in those cases where the board have, for the acceleration of location and other considerations, stated in their minute of 10th September foregone, the necessity of the usual petition, they have adopted pieces of paper, enclosing the original tickets of the commandants, and backed as if they were *ipso facto* petitions, and where the tickets of such Commandants have been lost and the [138] board has, nevertheless, granted certificates, upon due investigation, they have substituted papers backed in the same form and reference within, to answer the petition required.

On examining the Rough Sketch of Mr. McNiff's Survey in the New Settlement the board find only 3 Lots, between No. 1 and 97 to be actually ungranted, that is to say, No Lot but for which a ticket has been issued by the Commandants as appears by their Schedules, except Lots No. 68, 69, 70, which Lots are noted in all the Schedules to be reserved for a town, but that space being only about 12 Acres, and thereby insufficient for the General Scope of a town plot, agreable to the particulars stated in the 3rd Article of the added Rules and Regulations, the board go into the latitude allowed them by the 7th Article of the said Rules and Regulations and agree to transmit a Regular Schedule for a town plot (submitted to them by the Clerk) with their report, noting that as there is no justice of the peace in [139] that Settlement, or Captain of Militia, they have no opinion or information to get from such persons. As these are the only ungranted Lots centrically situated in the two Connected Townships of the New Settlement, at the mouth of the Strait, they conceive such a situation as the properest site for a town plot for the said two connected townships, and as the settlers who appeared before the board on the 10th September generally considered

and approved the 3 Lots aforesaid, to be reserved for a town, and submit the Sketch to His Excellency, the Governor, for his consideraton, before the Board give any specific directions to the Surveyor on that head.

John Little presented to the board two permits signed by Pat Murray, Major Commanding, countersigned, T. Smith, and dated 25th November, '89, granting Permission, the one to his Son John Little, Junior, to take possession of Lot No. 46 in the New Settlement, at the mouth of the River, [140] The other to Thomas Little, to take possession of Lot No. 50 said Settlement, both of which are therein said to be uncultivated, and it is being suggested to the said Little, that the original proprietors of tickets for the said Lot, viz:—

Lot No. 46—Francis Johnson. Lot No. 58—Sam Newkirk.

have deceased without making any improvements in the Respective Lots, The Board think proper, and direct, by notice in the usual modes of advertising, that the said Johnson and Newkirk, or their representatives, or within one month from the date hereof, lay before the board their objections, if any they have, to the Regranting those Lots Respectively.

[141] Similar permission, so subscribed and countersigned, being date the 16th and 25th November, '89, being presented to the board by Robert Little for Lot 61 and by Jas. Little for Lot 36, which the board find to have been granted, to Jos. Fry, Lot 36, and Jno. Clearwater, Lot 61, altho neither have applied to the board for Certificates, direct similar notification, for them or their representatives.

JOHN SMITH,
WM. DUMMER POWELL,
ALEXANDER GRANT.

Land Office, District Hesse.

1st October, '90.

Notice is hereby given, that if the following persons or their representatives, have any objections to the regranting of the Several Lots adjoined [142] to their names respectively, they will lay them before the Land board of this District, on or before Fryday, the 29th November:—

Francis Johnson, Lot No. 46; Sam Newkirk, Lot No. 58; Joseph Fry, Lot No. 36; Jno. Clearwater, Lot No. 61.

In the New Settlement, on the North side of the Entrance, of the Strait of Detroit.

Per order of the board. D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Exposed the above advertisement in the usual place of advising the public, and sent a copy of it to the New Settlement.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Circular Letter to the Land boards of Montreal, Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh and Nassau and Gaspé.

Detroit, 3d Octr., '90.
Land office, District of Hesse.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Land board for this district to communicate to you copys of the Certificates granted by them for Locations in Conformity to the 6th Article of the rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land office department.

I have the honour,

D. W. SMITH.

[143] Copy. Land office board, District of Hesse, Detroit, 7 Octr., '90.

Sir,—The Land Board for this district having received most of their communications from the Governor's Secretaries, etc., through your care, I am directed by them to take the liberty of transmitting to you some packets for Mr. Motz, with the confidence that your goodness will excuse this measure and that your care is the confidential channel, approved of to the officers of the Governor's Secretary.

I have the honour, etc.,

D. W. Smith.

J. W. Clark, Esq., etc.

N.B.—The proper and correct method of spelling the granteé's names in this Report, is according to the statement of them in the Schedule of Locations and Certificates granted.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Fryday, the 8th of October, 1790, Detroit.
Land Board, District of Hesse.

Present: W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire.

Major Smith being indisposed and unable to attend the board, no busi-

[144] ness was done officially.

Received the following note from Mr. Pat. McNiff, dated October 8th, 1790 (in pencil): "from the Improvements already made on River La Tranche, the two first townships on that River can never be laid out agreable to this plan, without dispossessing every one of these of their improvements."

With this note, came the approved plan of Survey, which the board sent for to Mr. McNiff, hearing he was returned from River La Tranche, very ill and unable to carry that survey into execution.

Filed the following petitions:—

Patrick of 'flaherty River La Tranche, dated 16 July, 1790. Joseph Vivier, Detroit River, dated 6 October, 1790. Jean Baptiste Nantois, Detroit River, dated 6 October, 1790. P. L. I. de Chabert, Detroit River, dated 6 October, 1790. P. L. I de Chabert, River Latranche, dated 6 October, 1790. Henry Racus, New Settlement, dated 8 October, 1790. George Tice, New Settlement, dated 8 October, 1790. Henry Hoffman, New Settlement dated 8 October, 1790. Nicholas petit, Detroit River, dated 8 October, 1790.

Adjourned to Fryday next.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[145] Copy.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS.

No. 30. At a Council holden at Quebec, on Wednesday, the 20th of January, 1790.

Present: His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor; the Honourable W. Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Hugh Finlay, Esquire, Edward Harrison, Esquire, John Collins, Esquire, I. P. C. Delery, Esquire, George Pownall, Esquire, Henry Caldwell, Esquire, William Grant, Esquire, Charles Delanaudiere, Esquire, Le Comte Dupre.

Whereas there were this day read at the Board the following Reports, viz. : —

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, etc., etc. Journal and report of the Land Committee on a reference of the Schedules of Location made in the districts of Luneburg and Mecklenburg. Reported by the Surveyor General's office to [146] His Excellency Lord Dorchester.

At a meeting on Fryday, 11th December, 1789.

Present: Mr. Finlay in the chair. Messrs. Collins, Grant and Delauniere.

The Chairman laid before them a Letter from Mr. Secretary Motz, of the 9th Instant, addressed to Mr. Finlay, as president of this committee, and in obedience to his Excellency Lord Dorchester's commands therein, specyfied, they proceeded to consider

I. How far the Schedules referred to their examination are conformable to the Rules and Regulations, laid down for the Conduct of the Land office department on the 17 February last.

II. How far they are adequate to the objects therein proposed.

III. What further course is necessary to render the Schedules adequate to the end proposed, by the said rules and Regulations.

[147] IV. What communications ought to be made to the boards on transmitting the Schedules to them, for the greater accuracy of the proceedings to be founded upon them.

V. To enquire of the Surveyor General's office what the views were there, touching the Nature, utility and effect of the Schedules.

VI. Whether the Acting Surveyors of the districts are furnished with Copies of the Surveys of their districts, etc.

Lastly to examine the particular Surveys of the different townships, compare them with the Schedules and report thereon.

The Committee took up the Schedule of the Locations, made in the township of Lancaster, in the district of Luneburg, which they found framed with all the columns directed by the 15th Article of the Rules and Regulations of the 17th of Febuary last, viz.: A column for the names of the petitioners, [148] a column for the Quantum of Location, another for the place, where the Location is situated, together with a column for the dates of the certificates granted, which last column is uniformly blank throughout the whole Schedule, and so it is likewise in all the other Schedules referred to this committee, and having made inquiry of the Surveyor General's office, why that column has not been filled up, Mr. Collins (the Deputy Surveyor General) made answer that when he received directions to issue cretificates of location in the new district above Montreal, by order of Government, from the year 1784 to the year 1789, inclusive, it had not not been required of him to make any entry or memorandum of the dates, of the Certificates issued for Locations, and [149] he added, that if it shall be now considered, that the dates of the certificates formerly granted should appear on the Schedules, in order to give greater security to the persons who hold them as pledges of the faith of Government, for grants hereafter to be made out in one form, he conceives, that without much difficulty they may be obtained through the justices of the Respective Districts at their next meeting in general 2 Justices of the peace, by giving persons notice that they are wanted, or they may be procured by

the Land office boards on advertisement for that purpose, and when procured, entered on the Schedules in their keeping, and copies of the said dates may be ordered down, from the boards, to be entered on the Schedules remaining [150] in the Surveyor General's office at Quebec.

Finding in the Schedules referred, three Columns not required by the rules aforementioned, the first under the head *wife*, the second headed *males*, and the third *females*, the committee Questioned the Deputy Surveyor General thereupon, who informed them that they had been inserted, by a mistake of the Clerk, who had rules the forms.

The committee next considered how far the Schedules are adequate to the objects proposed in the rules and Regulations, and they are humbly of opinion, that they may serve as a Register of the Names of those persons who have obtained locations in the New districts, who rely on the faith of Government for a confirmation of the lands they actually possess under certificate, by grants under the Grant seal of the province; those Schedules will likewise [151] shew the No. of acres each occupant is entitled to hold, they will point out the District and township where situated, and ascertain the concession or range of Lots in which the lands lie, so precisely, as that a patent under the great Seal, or otherwise as Government shall think proper, may issue thereupon.

It does not appear to the committee that any further cause is necessary to render those Schedules adequate to the end proposed, notwithstanding the column for the dates of the Certificates of Locations is blank, they may, nevertheless, be improved in form, was to render it easier for the Land boards to discover the unlocated Lots, in the Townships of their respective Districts, and for that purpose the Committee submit hereby the Model of a Schedule hereunto Annexed, and marked A, together with an index, to that Schedule, marked B.

[152] No further Communications occur to the Committee needful to be made to the respective Land Boards, on transmitting the Schedules for the greater accuracy of the proceedings to be founded thereon, but it may be expedient to remind them that the locations made in their districts from time to time are to be entered on the Schedules, and as is directed by the 5, 6 and 7 Article of the rules and Regulations for their Conduct, they are to transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and to one another, lists of Certificates granted by them to prevent any person from obtaining by applications in different districts more land than he is entitled to.

The Comimttee humbly subject, that if Surveys of such townships as the land office boards are not possessed of, were to accompany the Schedules, they might be very useful in enabling the boards to discriminate, on simple inspection, the vacant lands of the Crown, from these already located.

[153] The Deputy Surveyor General, in Answer to the Question: *What were the views of the Surveyor General's office touching the nature, utility and effect of the Schedules reported by that office?* said: He presumes the intentions of Government in ordering the Surveyor General's office to form Schedules of all lots under Certificates, was, that those Schedules should shew at one view the Quantity of land each proprietor has received, and as to their *utility* and *effect*, he conceives they were intended to serve as a Record in the Surveyor General's office, and give greater Security to the proprietor for the location assigned him, and on asking further whether the Acting Surveyors of the respective districts are furnished with Copys of the Surveys of their districts, he answered that Mr. Chewet, Surveyor of the District of Lunebirgh, has been furnished with all the Surveys made in that district that have been returned into the Surveyor's General office, and the

[154] Surveys of all townships in Mecklenburgh were sent to the land board for that district, excepting the plans of certain townships, kept back by the Surveyor General's office for reasons assigned by the Deputy Surveyor General, and reported by the land Committee to his Excellency Lord Dorchester on the 20th of last November, but he informed the Committee that the Surveys so kept back are now in readiness to be transmitted, and they will accompany the Schedules of Location, which are to be sent to the Land board, for their more ample information.

The Committee then directed the Deputy Surveyor General's office to lay before them the particular surveys of the different townships that they might examine how far they correspond with the Schedules referred, and, on their being produced, the Committee took up the plan of the first township named Lancaster, in the district of Luneburg, and proceeded to compare it with [155] the Schedule of locations made therein, and on inspection they found that the plan does not correspond with the Schedule in the following particulars, viz.:

Entries in the Schedule:

D. Wm. Sutherland.
Thomas Graham, ¾ of Lot No. 12 in 4th Concession.
John Cameron, ½ of No. 30 in 4th Concession.
Wm. Noble, ¼ of Lot No. 32 in 4th Concession.
John McDougall, ¾ of No. 33 in the 4th Concession.
Ralph Falconer, Junior, No. 35 in 3rd Concession.

[156] James Young, ½ of 26 in 3rd Concession; 26 in 4th Concession; ½ of 12 in 4th Concession.

Moses Williams, ½ of No. 7 in 2nd Concession; No. 7 in 3rd Concession.

Edward Tonson, ½ of 32, 2nd Concession.
Alexander Grant, ¼ of No. 33, 4th Concession.
Sambo, a Negro, ½ of 30, 3rd Concession.
Luke Bowman, ¼ of 28, 3rd Concession.
John Castles, ½ of No. 26, 3rd Concession.
Widow Curry, ¾ of No. 8, 3rd Concession.
Finlay McDonnel, No. 8. 6th Concession.
Angus McDougald, No. 17 in 7th Concession.

Entries on the Survey:

D. Sutherland.
Thomas Graham and James Young.
John Cameron, No. 30 in the 4th Concession, 300 acres.
N.B.—No Lot contains more than 200 acres.
Wm. Noble, ¾ of 32 in 4th Concession.
John McDougal, ½ of No. 33 in 4th Concession.
Ralph Falconer, No. 35 in 3rd Concession.
N.B.—There is Senior and Junior, but this is without distinction.
James Young, No. 26 in 4th Concession, 300 Acres. Nothing of No. 12 in 4th Concession.

Moses Williams, No. 7 in 2nd Concession; 7 in 3rd Concession; ½ of 8 in 3rd Concession.

Ed. Tonson, No. 32, 2nd Concession.
Alexander Grant, ½ of 33, 4th Concession.
Sambo, No. 30, 3rd Concession.
Luke Bowman, ½ of 28, 3rd Concession.
John Castles, No. 26, 3rd Concession.
Widow Curry, ½ of No. 8, 3rd Concession.

Blank.

Angus McDonnell, 17 in 7th Concession.

The Committee further observed in comparing the Survey with the Schedule that some of the names in the Schedule are differently spelled from those marked on the corresponding Lots in the Survey.

[157] Example:

Schedule:	Survey.
Lot 8, 3rd Concession, Wid Currey.	Lot 8, 3rd Concession, Wid Carey.
Lot 20, 5th Concession, Jo. Canada.	Lot 20, 5th Concession, Jo. Kennady.
Lot 24, 1st Concession, Wm. Bland.	Lot 24, 1st Concession, Wm. Blond.

The Committee are of opinion that these inaccuracies may lead to perplexities, and as at the Surveyor General's office alone, it can be determined whether the mistake found lies in the Schedule, or in the Survey, the necessary Corrections will be made in the office; the Committee, therefore, humbly recommend that both may be sent back to the Surveyor General's office, there to be examined and returned without error into the office of the Governor's Secretary as is directed by the 15th Article of the rules and Regulations of the 17th February last. All which is, nevertheless, humbly submitted to your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee,

(Signed) Hugh Finlay, in the chair.

Council Chamber, Bishop's palace, Quebec, 18 December, 1889.

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158. Schedule.—Township of Lancaster, District of Luneburg.
The lots contain 200 acres.

Lots.	First Concession. Name of Grantees.	Date of location.	Qy. grd. in acres.	Refer to the index.
1, 2, 3	Heirs of C. Morrison		600	M.
4	D. David McFall		200	Mc.
5	Peter McIntosh		200	Mc.
6	Joseph Sutherland		200	S.
7	Alexr. Sutherland		200	S.
½ of 8	Thomas Sutherland		100	S.
½ of 8	Alexr. Sutherland		100	S.
9, 10	D. Walter Sutherland		400	S.
½ of 11	Anna Sutherland		100	S.
½ of 11	Mary Sutherland		100	S.
12	George Sutherland		200	S.
13	Widow Campbell		200	C.
14	D. Walter Sutherland		200	S.
½ of 15	James Morrison		100	M.
½ of 15	Mary Morrison		100	M.
16	Thomas Busby		200	B.
17-18	Nathaniel Hyler		400	H.
19	John Grant		200	G.
20	John Dunn		200	D.
21	James Hair		200	H.
22	Thomas Graham		200	G.
23	D. Walter Sutherland		200	S.

Schedule—Township of Lancaster.—*Continued.*

Lots.	First Concession.—*Continued.* Name of Grantees.	Date of location.	Quantities granted in acres.	Refer. to the index.
24	William Bland		200	B.
25	Alexander Cameron		200	C.
26	Donald Ross		200	R.
½ of 27	William Grant		100	G.
½ of 27	Alex. Grant		100	G.
28	Thomas Taylor Ross		200	R.
29	Thomas Ben Ross		200	R.
½ of 30	John Cameron		100	C.
½ of 30	Jane Dixon		100	D.

By this Schedule of Locations in the First Concession or range of Lots, it appears that the whole are granted.

159. Township of Lancaster.

Lots.	Second Concession. Name of Grantees.	Dates of location.	Quantities granted in acres.	Refer to the index.
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.	Lt. David McFall		200	Mc.
5.	Edward Tonson ½		100	T.
6.	Richard McBean		200	Mc.
7.	½ Moses Williams ½		100	W.
8.	½ John Carey ½		100	C.
½ of 9.	D. Walter Sutherland		100	S.
½ of 9.	John Curry		100	C.
10.	Cate Prince		200	P.
11.	Ben Baker		200	B.
12.	John McDowell		200	Mc.
13.	John Lemon		200	L.
14.	James Fonda		200	F.
½ of 15	Widow Blakeley		100	B.
½ of 15.	John Flynn		100	F.
16.	Jack Powell		200	P.
17.	Richard Fountain		200	F.
18.	John Scarnot		200	S.
19.	John Grant		200	G.
20.	John Dunn		200	D.
21.	James Hair		200	H.
22-23.	Jacob Snyder		400	S.
24.	D. Walter Sutherland		200	S.
25.	Alexander Cameron		200	C.
26.	James Young		200	Y.
½ of 27.	William Grant		100	G.
½ of 27.	Alex. Grant		100	G.
28.	Thomas Taylor Ross		200	R.

By this Schedule of the Locations in the 2nd Concession or range of Lots, it appears that some lots remain to be granted, viz. :—1, 2, 3—½ of 7 and ½ of 8.

160. Township of Lancaster.

Third Concession.

Lots.	Name of Grantees.	Dates of location.	Quantities granted in acres.	Refer to the index.
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.	Richard Fountain		200	F.
6.	Joseph Sutherland		200	S.
7.	Moses Williams		200	W.
8.	Moses Williams ¼		50	W.
	Widow Curry ¾		150	C.
9.	D. Walter Sutherland ½		100	S.
	John Curry ½		100	C.
10.				
11.	Ben Baker		200	B.
12.				
13.	John Leman ¾		150	L.
14.	Thomas Fonda ½		100	F.
15.	Widow Blakely ½		100	B.
	John Flynn ½		100	F.
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.	John Grant		200	G.
20-21.	Augustus Sealy		400	S.
22.	Thomas Graham		200	G.
23.	Jacob Snider		200	S.
24.	Jeremiah Snider		200	S.
25.	Augustus Sealy		200	S.
26.	James Young ½		100	Y.
	John Castles ½		100	C.
27.	Londonderry		200	L.
28.	John Wright ½		100	W.
	Luke Bowman ¼		50	B.
29.	Mary Edge		200	E.
30.	John Cameron ½		100	C.
	Sambo ½		100	S.

It appears by this Schedule of Locations in the Third Concession, or Range of Lots, that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, ¼ of No. 13, half of No. 14 and one-quarter of No. 28 remain vacant.

161. Index to the Schedule of Locations in Lancaster.

Names of Grantees.	Concessions. I.	II.	III.	Acres granted.
	Lot.	Lot.	Lot.	
Busby, Thomas	16			200
Bland, William	24			200
Baker, Ben		11	11	400
Blakely, Widow		½15	½15	200
Bowman, Luke			¼8	50
Campbell, Widow	13			200
Cameron, Alexander	25	25		400
Cameron, John	½30		½30	200
Carey, John		¼8		100
Curry, John		½9	½9	200
Curry, Widow			¾8	150
Castles, John			½26	100

Index to the Schedule of Locations in Lancaster.— *Continued.*

	Name of Grantees.	Concessions. I.	II.	III.	Acres granted.
		Lot.	Lot.	Lot.	
162.	Dunn, John	20	20		400
	Dixon, Jane	½30			100
	Edge, Mary			29	200
	Fonda, James		14		200
	Flynn, John		½15	½15	200
	Fountain, Richard		17	5	400
163.	Grant, Js.	19	19	19	600
	Graham, Thomas	22		22	400
	Grant, William	½27	½27		200
	Grant, Alexander	½27	½27		200
	Hyler, Nathaniel	17–18			400
	Hair, James	21	21		400
164.	Lemon, John		13.	½13	350
	Londonderry			27	200
	Morrison, C., heirs of	1,2,3,			600
	McFall, D. David	4	4		400
	McIntosh, Peter	5			200
	Morrison, James	½15			100
	Morrison, Mary	½15			100
	McBean, Richard		6		200
	McDowell, John		12		200
165.	Prince, Cato		10		200
	Powell, Jack		16		200
	Ross, Donald	26			200
	Ross, Thomas Taylor	28	28		400
	Ross, Thomas Ben	29			200
166.	Sutherland, Joseph	6		6	400
	Sutherland, Alexander	7 ½8			300
	Sutherland, Thomas	½8			100
	Sutherland, D. Walter	9,10,14,23	½9, 24	½9	1200
	Sutherland, Anna	½12			100
	Sutherland, Mary	½11			100
	Sutherland, George	12			200
	Scarrot, John			18	200
	Snyder, Jacob		22,23	23	600
	Sealey, Augustus			20,21,25	600
	Snyder, Jeremiah			24	200
	Sambro			½30	100
167.	Williams, Moses		½7	7, ½8	350
	Wright, John			½28	100
	Young, James		26	½26	300

Report on Schedules.

[168] Report of the Committee of the whole Council to his Excellency the right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the province of Quebec, etc., respecting the Schedules of Locations in Luneburg.

May it please your Lordships,

The Committee being assembled this day in obedience to your Lordships' order in Council of the 24th Dec. last, to the consideration of the subjects of the Reference, with manner stated, in their Journal, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

All which is, nevertheless, humbly submitted to your Lordships' great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee of Quebec, Council Chamber, 12th Jany., 1790.

Signed. William Smith, Chairman.

Journal of a Committee of the whole Council on the Reference of 24th Decr. last, of the Journal and Report of the Land Committee respecting the Schedules from the Surveyor.

[169]

General's office of Locations in the district of Luneburg and Mecklenburg.

At a meeting, Tuesday, 12 January, 1790.

Present: The chief justice, Messrs. Finlay, Pownall, Harrison, Caldwell, Collins, Grant, Dellery, Baby, Dupre.

Read a letter from his Lordship, by Mr. Secretary Motz, with its enclosures, in these words—

Quebec, 1st Jany., 1790.

Sir,—The 42nd article of the royal instructions of the 23rd of August, 1786, requiring that all persons, applying for lands, that take the oaths directed by Law, subscribe the declaration mentioned in the said article. I have it in command to signify Lord Dorchester's desire, that the Comittee of the whole Council, to whom was referred the report of the land Committee on the Schedule of locations, exhibited by the Surveyor General's office, cause [170] enquiry to be made, whether the proper records be extant of all or any of the persons therein mentioned, having taken and subscribed the said oaths and declarations, and that they report to his lordship, whether it may not be adviseable on transmitting the said Schedules to the respective boards, to direct them to take course for completeing the record of the Signatures of all land holders in the respective districts, if it shall be found defective, that nothing may be neglected to clear the way for the Loyalists being put into posession of legal titles for their lands, agreable to His Majesty's expected instructions as soon as they shall arrive.

His Lordship also commands me to transmit to you divers extracts from public Letters, as connected with the General Subject of your deliberations, upon the present Reference, and to signify his desire that the Committee [171] make it a part of their report in what way their contents may best subserve the end of giving comfort and tranquility to the loyalists, and encouraging and strengthening the western settlements and frontiers.

I am, sir, Henry Motz.

To the honourable William Smith, Esquire, President of the Honourable His Majesty's Council for this Province of Quebec:

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord North, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency Governor Haldimand, dated Whitehall, 24 July, 1783.

And as a part of that instruction directs, that all persons whatever, upon their application for lands, besides taking the usual oaths, as directed by law, shall make and subscribe a declaration acknowledging His Majesty

172 in parliament to be the Supreme Legislature of the province. I think it necessary to observe to you, that the declaration, however general, cannot extend to taxation. Parliament having by the Act of the ..... of his present Majesty intitled "An Act for removing all doubt and Apprehensions concerning taxations by the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Colonies, Provinces and plantations in North America, and the West Indies, etc." in the most express terms restrained itself from ever imposing any taxes or duties in the Colonies except for the Regulation of trade, the produce of which taxes or duties, to be disposed of by the Provincial Assemblys, such being the case, it was judged not only unnecessary, but implying some doubts of the Sincerity of Parliament to make any exception in the declaration, the excep-
173 tion being already made by Parliament itself, in a manner so solemn and effectual, that nothing can add to the security the Subjects in the Colonies derive under it. These observations you will naturally make a proper use of. Should any objection be made to the declaration, or the construction of it, and I doubt not but the necessity of guarding against disaffected persons becoming settlers in Quebec, will convince his Majesty's Loyal Subjects of the propriety of that test, by which they cannot be affected or deprived of any indulgence or Encouragement to which they are so justly entitled.

A true extract. Signed. F. H.

A true copy. HENRY MOTZ.

[174] Extract of a letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to the Right honourable Lord Dorchester, dated Whitehall, 3rd September, '88:—

Your Lordship will, however, understand that it is the King's intention that the New Settlers in that part of the province "*meaning the Districts west of point au Baudet*" who now hold their lands upon certificate of Location, shall, at all events, be placed upon the same footing in all respects, as their Brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage with remission for quit, for the first 10 years.

A true extract. HENRY MOTZ.

Read the Journal and Report of the Land Committee on a reference of the schedules of Location made in the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklen-
175 burg, reported by the Surveyor General's officer to his Lordship.

Referred to a Committee of the whole Council.

Mr. Collins, deputy Surveyor General, submits to the committee, the manner in which he is forming the Schedules and plans for the land boards of Luneburg and Mecklenburg.

Agreed that the Committee are not aware of any substantial objection to his mode at present, and that they may be transmitted in that form; if any amendments shall be suggested by the land boards, for the further security of the Loyalists, due consideration may be had of them, for such further course as Government may approve.

Mr. Collins adds that the copies of the said Schedules and plans will be [176] ready to go from the office of his Lordship's Secretary, to be transmitted accordingly, by 21st Instant.

In the Communications from his Lordship in the Letter to the Chairman, the Committee put several questions to the Deputy Surveyor General, who reported:

That he believes all persons holding under occupation Certificates prior to November, '87, did subscribe the declaration, as well as take the oaths, by His Majesty's Instructions required.

But as to what has been done since that period, under the conduct of the Land boards and his country agents and deputys, he can give the committe no certain information, but he supposes it may be obtained by the aid of those boards.

Resolved thereon to be the opinion of the Committee.

First That the Several Land boards, be desired to make the proper enquiries and to take course for exacting a compliance with the Royal [177] Instructions, from all persons holding, or to hold in future, under occupation certificates, and that they return a list into the office of the Clerk of the Council, of such as have neglected or shall refuse such compliance, that the Grants of title, may be suspended as to such as shall wilfully make default.

Second To the Intent of informing the Settlers of the benevolent design and true use of the Royal Requisitions, as well as to convince them of the Solidity of the plighted faith of Government, and the manner of preserving the evidence of it, it is expedient that there be transmitted to each of the Land boards, to be made known in their districts, a copy not only of the Report of the Land Committee, but of the present report thereon.

Signed by order, 12 January, 1790.

Signed. William Smith, Chairman.

[178] His Lordship, taking the said Reports into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve of the Resolves of the Committee of the whole Council therein contained, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be duly and punctually complied with, and carried into execution, whereof the different Land office boards, and all other persons, whom it may concern, and to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. Williams, C. C.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LAND BOARD MEETINGS.

[179] District of Hesse, Detroit, 15 October, 1790.

Report A, Folio 25.

No person having attended, at the Council Chamber to transact business, the board did not form itself into a Quorum, this Day.

D. W. Smith, Secy.

At a meeting of the Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, the 22nd day of October, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire.

The board received 10 petitions for so many lots of the 12 unlocated ones easternmost in the new Settlement, at the mouth of the Straif of Detroit, and having examined the Schedules for Locations before the board, find no other [180] interfering petitions for the specified Lots, prayed for, the board therefore, willing to establish such settlers, having examined into their loyalty, characters and pretensions, and seeing no special cause why they should not be located, proceeded to administer the directed oaths and declaration, and they having taken, declared and subscribed the same, the board delivered to

them, severally and separately, single Lots of about 200 acres each, as follows—

Marten, for Henry Tofflemire, Lot No. 1, eastermost; Henry Racus, Lot No. 3, eastermost; Nicholas Weatherhold, Lot No. 4, eastermost; George Lichelstil, Lot No. 6, eastermost; Aug. Fred. Weizback, Lot No. 7, eastermost; Philip Fox, Lot No. 8, eastermost; Jonas Fox, Lot No. 9, eastermost; Henry Hoffman, Lot No. 10, eastermost; George Dice, Lot No. 11, eastermost; John Lipps, Lot No. 12, eastermost.

[181] In the case of Henry Tofflemire, the Board took into consideration the remarkable circumstances of his Father, the petitioner's sufferings as known to a part of the Board, His being Prisoner of war to a british officer who had not authority over the Indians to rescue his children, captured at the same time, from Slavery; His wonderful exertions to support so large a family, and to pay so heavy a ransom for one of his children to the Indians, induce the Board to meet the Father's Petition and readily grant a certificate for a Single Lot to his eldest son, who, being presented to the Board, altho' not of full age, appears fully equal to such an Improvement of the Lot granted as becomes a useful Settler.

Filed the petition of Jean Marie Baubien, No. 224.

[182] *Vide* folio 189.

Mr. Thomas Smith handed to the board a letter addressed to them as a body, representatives of the District, enclosing on Acct. Stated "the Crown, Dr. to Thomas Smith, totaled in the sum of £427 3s. 4d., arising from a charge for his services as Depy. Surveyor, from 8 May, '87, to 1 August, '89, £305 12s. 6d., and for expences of men, etc., in laying out the N. Settlement on the N. side of Lake Erie, £121 10s. 10d.,—£427 3s. 4d.—and stating that he received only 81 rations during all his Surveys.

The board not knowing or considering themselves under the title of address, are obliged to return Mr. Smith his account, no pecuniary concerns, being committed to their charge, and the time of the account stated, being [183] for the most part previous to their appointment.

Mr. Thomas Smith presented to the board, a ticket, Signed R. Matthews, dated 1 October, '87. No. 30. Thomas Smith, Lt. M. Mr. Richard Cornwall's petition for Lot No. 45 was then canvassed; it appears by the Schedules to have been originally granted to Antn. de Quindre, but he having delivered up his ticket, signed Matthews, dated 10 October, '87, certified his willingness to do the same, and having asserted his consent thereto before the boards, and there being no other petition for that Lot; the board attend to that of Rr. Cornwall. Louis Viscineaux, produced a ticket, No. 44, (Signed J. Viseman,) dated 21 December, '87, and his name thereon.

John Gordan, States to the board, that he was originally granted Lot No. 41, that he was allowed by Major Close to exchange it for 96 (which [184] appears by the Schedules), he produces also a Certificate of Thomas Deekers, who was original grantee to Lot No. 96, declaring to have lost the ticket, and resigning all right and title to the said Lot.

The board then administered the oath of fidelity to Louis Visenau, as directed by the 83 Chaptr. of 14 State. of George 3rd, and he having subscribed that, and the usual declaration, the board delivered to him a Certificate for a single Lot of about 200 acres, in the New Settlement, to be Lot ... in township .....

Richard Cornwall and John Gorden then took the Oaths of Allegiance, etc., and having subscribed them and the directed declaration, the board

delivered to each of them Certificates for Single Lots, of about 200 acres each, to be Lots ..... in Township ..... Respectively.

[185] Mr. Thomas Smith was then sworn, etc., and having signed the oaths of declaration, the board gave him a certificate for about 200 acres, to be Lot ... in Township .....

Received a Letter from Mr. Askin.

JOHN SMITH.
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.

Copy. Detroit, 22d Octr., '90.

GENTLEMEN,- As my son is absent, I thought it necessary to acquaint you in his behalf, that he exchanged some Land with John Clearwater, in lieu of his Lot No. 61, in the New Settlement, the ticket for which he lodged with me.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

JOHN ASKIN.

To the Land Board, District Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secy.

Original paper sent to Quebec with Certificate No. 66.

[186] Schedule of petitions, continued (folio 61): No. 225, Martin Tofflemire, New Settlement; No. 226, Nicolas Wetherholt, New Settlement, 22 October, 1790; No. 227, George Lichilstil, New Settlement, 22 October, 1790; No. 228, Aug. Fred. Wurzbach, New Settlement; No. 229, Philip Fuchs, New Settlement; No. 230, Jonas Fuchs, New Settlement; No. 231, John Seps, New Settlement, 22d October, 1790.*

D. W. S.

Petition, Schedules for Report B, begin with No. 232.

N.B. Petition, Schedules for Report B, begins with No. 232. No. 232, William Chambers, River La tranche, 24 October; 233, Francois Miloje, Detroit River, 3 November; 234, Thomas Curtis, New Settlement, 3 November.

D. W. S.

REPORT B.

[187] At a land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 29th October, 1790.

Present: Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire: Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Received the petition of several Inhabitants on the North East side of the Fort of Detroit, referred to the board by order of His Excellency, Signed H. Motz, and dated 13 September, 1790. In consequence, sent for the Deputy Surveyor. James Little appeared to claim the sanction of the board for Lot No. 36, in the New Settlement, the time having elapsed, that the board advertised for the appearance of Joseph Fry, or his representitive, the board, therefore, took up his petition, and granted him a Certificate for

* Schedules of Petitions Continued in Register No. 2, folio 314.

a Single Lot of about 200 Acres to be Lots —— in Township ————, he having been duly sworn, subscribed the oaths and directed declaration.

[188] Received a message from the Deputy Surveyor, that from Indisposition he could not attend.

Andre Wooleche presses the board to take his case into consideration, he produces a ticket of occupation, which he considers as his title, as follows:

By Pat. Murray, Esquire, Major in the 60th Regiment of foot Commanding Detroit and its dependencies, etc.

The bearer hereof, Andre Wooleche, is permitted to take possession of Lot No. 91, situated in the first Concession in the New Settlement, near the mouth of Detroit River, it being vacant and unimproved.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this 29th day of November, 1789.

By order of the Commandant, T. Smith.

PAT. MURRAY,
Major Commanding.

He states that he has cleared, in the presumption of the above authority 6 or 7 Acres, and that he has built a Cabin on the Lot.

[189] He produces William Macomb's Certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King George the third, 20th November, 1788. Joseph Springfield appeared before the board and declares his* unwillingness to resign his title to Lot No. 91 (as he originally received a ticket for it, from Major Matthews), which he has not improved, for want of the promised provisions, being a reduced Ranger.

JOHN SMITH,
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL,
ALEXANDER GRANT.

Report B is continued in folio 197.

No. 51. Entered in Report A. Index, page 3. *Vide* folio 182

GENTLEMEN,—I presume the Services I rendered Government is well known to you individually, yet I beg leave to embrace this opportunity before the last vessal (for the season) sails from hence, of laying my claim in quality of a Surveyor before you, as a body, representatives of this district, not doubting but you will at least do me so much Justice of informing his Lordship, through your official Intercourse how far my merit entitles award, if any, I may be allowed, by hazarding on the liberality of Government my money and near 3 years of my time with a motive of advancing as well as encouraging aggriculture in this settlement as to my authority given or proffers made to me by the different Commanding officers at this post, I shall not mention at this time relying solely on the fidelity of my Services to vouch for my claim.

With due deference to your wisdom I now submit my case to your report.

I have the honour, etc.,

T. SMITH.

22nd October, 1790.

To the Land board for the District of Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

* See register No. 3, page 618.

[191] Copy. Entered in Index to Report A, folios 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Letter from the Land board, District of Hesse (accompany their report A) to H. Motz, end of the month October, 1790:

Sir,—In conformity to the Regulations for the Conduct of this board we transmit to your office, Copy of its minutes of proceeding continued from 20 August, 1790; since our last Communication we have received from the Council office Extract of the deliberations of the Committee of 21 July, 1790, by which is confirmed to us that my Lord Dorchester cannot expect from this board any progress towards the Settlement of the District, until enabled to do it by the proper aids from the Surveyor General's office and its deputy. The board has not only no general plan of the district, but has no official delineation of any portion of it in which to grant allotments agreable to the additional instructions. It has, indeed, directed the Deputy Surveyor to report a Survey of 4 townships, comprising divers Settlements made at Lake Erie, by Authority of former Commanding officers, and the Establishments without any authority at the River La tranche. [192] The first 2 Townships on the Lake Eastward are Surveyed, but not yet laid out according to the 10th Article of the Regulations, particularized in the 3rd Article of the additional Regulations; the other two on the River La tranche cannot be done this Season on Account of the Indisposition of the Deputy Surveyor. His reports to the board shew that neither of the Surveys ordered can be completed upon the plan furnished by the Surveyor Generals without removing the Settlers from their actual improvements, which the board can not think it advisable to recommend, even when they have improved without authority. These 4 townships, or at least the fronts of them will not be conformable to the general plan, but as there is a vacant spot on Lake Erie designed for a town plot, in the centre of the Establishment, we submit to my Lord Dorchester a Scetch adapted to that space on [193] the principle of the General Rule to serve as a town plot for the two connected townships for which as well as the others we may expect to lay out, the board submits that names should be assigned, and, until that is done, will distinguish them as in the lower Districts by numbers. Having heretofore no official report upon which we could presume to state any difficulty in carrying into execution the general plan, we forbear any animadversion, as the effect of the Reserves on that plan, having only two water lots to be granted at first, appears to threaten a very serious Inconvenience to the early settlers. The minutes of the board are so full, that we presume little explanation can be requisite in a report, but one difficulty is [194] before it which requires higher authority to remove. Major Matthews and succeeding Commandants granted tickets for allotments by number on Lake Erie without specification of any Conditions. Many of these were granted to disbanded Rangers, who were entitled, by general orders, to the aid of tools and provisions, not receiving which they neglected to settle until the board was established, there does not appear any Instance of a Commandant resuming or regranting any of these Lots so abandoned without Consent of the first Proprietor of the ticket, but Major Murray has in divers Instances granted authority to settlers to take possession of vacant Lots, the original Grantees of which now reclaim their land, producing the [195] original Ticket. The board knows not where to draw the line; it appears evident that the Condition of Settlement, if any existed, could not be enforced, while the means promised them were withheld. But it is not so clear in the case of such persons, who had no claim on Government, for aids to settle, yet the board cannot advise the Resumption of a Gift of the Crown, without a record of its forfiture, and no proceedings are with-

orised to establish such a record. The board has advertised to learn the extent of these Grants, and where an Accomodation could be effected between the 2 Claimants, it has lent its aid, but there will remain Instances, in which one of the parties must be deprived a right under the Grant of One Commandant, and, as it is required, the board hazard their opinion that the [196] original Grant should be sustained on Condition that the Claimant should make good to the Occupier the value of the improvements exceeding the value of the Enjoyment. Should such opinion prevail, it will be requisite that power should be lodged somewhere to put the Claimant under the original ticket into possession; we beg leave to refer to our Minutes for further l'eclaircissement of the Cause of the delay attending the operations of this board, and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SMITH,
W. D. POWELL,
A. GRANT.

To H. Motz, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor.
Entered by D. W. S.

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[197] Report B. Continued from folio 189.

District of Hesse, Land Board.

Detroit, Fryday, 5 March, 1790.

Major Smith and Alexander Grant, Esquire, attended and adjourned the board to Fryday next.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

District of Hesse, Detroit, Fryday, 12 November, 1790.

The Land Board did not assemble this day.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

On the 16 November, 1790. The Secretary, recd. the following Letter from the Deputy Surveyor:—

Copy.

Detroit, 16 November, 1790.

SIR,—I will be much obliged by your sending me my Survey of the Settlement on the Lake with the plan directed for townships situated on Lakes or Rivers, you can have them again when required.

I have hitherto communicated to Individuals of the Land board my inability to carry on the Survey of the District for want of Stationary of [198] every kind, this prevents my furnishing the board with a plan of the front of the District, from Long Point to River St. Clair, but as such communication may not be deemed official, have to request you will please to make the communication the next board day.

I also wish to observe to you that the Certificates issued by the board for Lots in the New Settlement East of the Entrance of Detroit River (I mean them issued for the Lots granted formerly by Major Matthews) are improper, they specifying two hundred acres, whereas there is not in any

of them much more than one hundred, and some not so much, they, almost every one, differing in breadth, them Certificates were only designed to be given for farm Lots, laid out Agreable to the New plan of Survey each [199] containing two hundred acres.

(Signed) P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor

Lieut. Smith, etc.

A true Copy.

D. W. Smith, Secretary

Report B continued in folio 218.

No. 32. Copy.

At a Council holden at the Castle of Saint Lewis in the City of Quebec: On Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1790.:

Present: His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Governor, and the Honorable Hugh Finlay, Esquire; Thomas Dunn, Esquire; Edward Harrison, Esquire; John Collins, Esquire; J. G. C. Delery, Esquire; George Pownall, Esquire; Henry Caldwell, Esquire; Francois Baby, Esquire; Le Comte dupre, Esquire.

[200] Whereas there were this day read at the board the following Report of the Land Committee viz:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, etc., etc., etc.

The Report of the Land Committee:

Present: Messieurs Finlay, Collins, Caldwell, Grant and Delanaudiere, on the corrected Schedules of Grants of Land in the New districts.

May it please your Lordship In obedience to your Excellency's order in Council, of the 20 January last, subjecting to the Inspection of this Committee the Schedules of Grants of Land, made in Certain Townships in the New Districts Westward of Montreal, as corrected by the Surveyor Gen- [201] eral's office, and requiring of us to report our observations upon the Execution of the work.

We humbly beg leave to inform your Lordship that we have compared the Corrected Schedules of Grants made in the township of Lancaster in the District of Luneburgh, with the plan of that township whereon the Concessions are protracted, the lots in each Concession laid down and numbered with the name of the Grantees wrote upon the Respective Lots, and we find that that Schedule corresponds with the plan, shewing the names of the Grantees, the township, in which their Grants are Situated, the Number of the Concessions in which they have drawn, with the Numbers of the Lots they possess, on Examining the plan of the adjoining Township [202] (Charlottenburg) we found it difficult to discriminate the Concessions, or ranges of Lots, upon the plan, by their Numbers. The Confusion that appears on the face of the plan or Survey has arisen by a deviation on the part of the Deputy Surveyor from the plan originally projected for laying out the Seigneuries in the New Districts at this day better known by the name of Townships.

The first project, as the Committee have understood from the Deputy Surveyor General, was to have the townships laid out into 8, 10, 12 or more ranges of Lots called Concessions, according to the depth of the Township, [203] the Concessions were to run parallel to each other, the Ranges to contain a certain number of Lots of 200 Acres each, the front of every Lot to run parallel to the front of the Township.

The Township of Charlottenburg lies on the R. St. Laurance, and fronting it through that Township there runs a considerable stream called Rivière aux Raisins. The Deputy Surveyor who was employed to divide

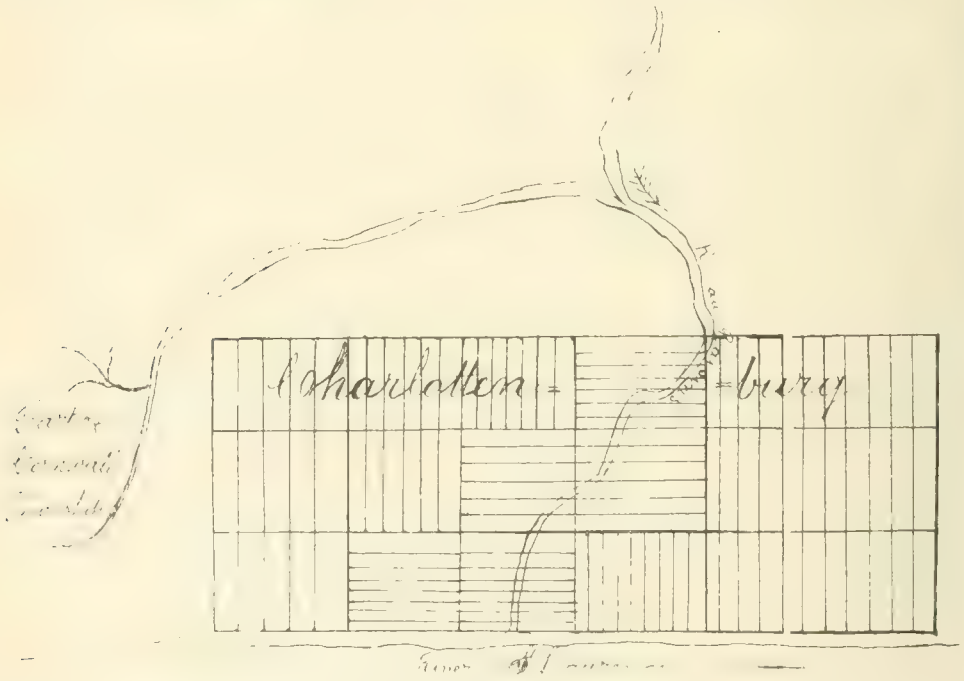
the Concessions in Charlottenburg into Lots deviated from the original plan, instead of making all the fronts of the Lots lie parallel with the Front of
204] the Township he gave fronts upon the North Side and fronts upon the south side of the Rivière aux Raisins in such manner (as appears by the plan) that some of the Lots will contain more than 200 acres, whilst other lots (owing to the bends in the River) will not contain, perhaps, one-third of that quantity.

From this deviation the Committee apprehend that difficulties and disputes may in time arise between the Grantees of the Concessions fronting on the River St. Lawrence and the Grantees in the Concessions that have their fronts on the Rivière aux Raisins, each Grantee conceiving that a Lot [205] is to contain not less than 200 Acres.

Were some of the Lots upon the Riviere aux Raisins to be extended to contain 200 Acres they would intersect the Lots lying immediately behind them, that front in a parallel with the front of the Township.

Part of this stream runs through the next Township, called Cornwall.

That the effect of this deviation from the original Plan may more clearly appear and the confusion thence arising be better understood, the Committee humbly submit the following Diagram Descriptive of the manner in which the Lots in Charlottenburg have been laid out, to your Lordship's Inspection.



[206] The Committee humbly conceive, that in order to prevent disputes between the Settlers whose Lots front the River St. Lawrence and those who have the Riviere aux Raisins for their front, in the Township of Charlottenburg, Cornwall and Elsewhere, it may be advisable to give intimation through the Land Office Boards, of the District, to the Grantees upon the Riviere aux Raisins, that the depth of their Lots is bounded by the nearest Concession behind them when it shall be found that any such Lot, is short of 200 [207] Acres the Deficiency may be made good by grant in some other part of the Township, or in any part of the District, where waste lands may be found.

The Committee do not perceive that to proceed here, on the further comparison of the Schedules with the plans of the Townships, could be attended with any advantage, presuming that from that part of the book, that has been corrected by the Surveyor General's Office, and which the Committee examined, the rest is equally correct.

It is not in Quebec, where errors in the plans can be corrected; all that can be done in this place, is to see whether the Schedules which are taken
[208] from the plans correspond with them in showing the Grantee's Name, the Number of the Lot, the name of the Township, where situated, and in what Concession there, and this the Deputy Land Surveyor has certified to be accurately done. The Committee, therefore, humbly submit, whether it might not be advisable forthwith to transmit the plans and Schedules which have been subjected to the Inspection of this Committee to the Respective Land office boards, as there alone, the plans from which the Schedules have been composed can be corrected and made perfect, if any error has been made in entering a wrong name or any Lot, or Lots, in any Township, and the
209 Committee likewise humbly submit, whether directions ought not to be given to the boards, to transmit from time to time, to the Surveyor General's Office, a note of all Errors they may find upon the plans, in order, that the General plan lodged here may be corrected thereby.

The Committee observed in Examining the Index, to the Schedule of Grants made in Charlottenburg that under the Letter M, John McDonell, appears to possess 2,400 Acres of Land, and on Enquiry of the Deputy Surveyor General, it was found that that quantity does not belong to one, but to many John McDonells, but for want of some mark of Distinction upon the plan, these John McDonells have been considered as one and the same
210 person.

To correct this and such like Inaccuracies the Committee humbly conceive that it may be expedient to order the Deputy Surveyor of the district to advertise the Grantees of that Name, to produce to him their Certificates of Location, and from each learn the Name or Epithet by which he is distinguished from another John McDonell, among his Countrymen, and let that name be added to the name already entered on his Lot or Lots upon the plan, the same will be done upon the Schedule, from which the Alphabetical List, or Index, may easily be corrected.

[211] The Entry in the Index appears thus

	Lot	Acre.	Situation.	Acres
M[illegible] John	½ 15	100	In 1st Concession	
	½ 20	100	In 2nd "	
	½ 12	100	In 2nd "	
	½ 20	100	S. Side R. Raisin	
	½ 55	100	N. Side "	
	½ 12	100	S. "	
	½ 14	100	"	
	½ 9	100	"	
	½ 14	100	"	
	19	200	In 11th Concession	
	½ 16	100	In 12th "	
	28	200	In 13th "	
	26	200	In 14th "	
	9	200	In 14th "	
	9	200	In 16th "	
	4	200	In 16th "	
	32	200	In 17th "	
		2,400		

[212] When corrected it will stand thus

	Lot.	Acre.	Situation.	Total Granted.
McDonell, John, A.....	½ 15	100	In 1st Concession	
C	½ 20	100	In 2nd "	A
B	½ 12	100	In 2nd "	500
B	½ 12	100	S. Side R. Raisins	
A	½ 55	100	N. Side "	
C	½ 12	100	S. "	B.
C.	½ 14	100	"	200
A	½ 9	100	"	
D.	½ 14	100	"	
A..	19	200	In 11th Concession	C.
E	½ 16	100	In 12th "	500
F	28	200	In 13th "	D.
C	26	200	In 14th "	500
D	9	200	In 14th "	
D..	9	200	In 16th "	
E.	4	200	In 16th "	E
I	32	200	In 17th "	700
		2,400		2,400

[213] All which is nevertheless must humbly submitted to your Lordships great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee.

(Signed) Hugh Finlay, in the Chair.

Council Chamber, Bishop's Palace, Quebec, 19 February, 1790.

And the following Report thereon by a Committee of the Whole Council. To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of the Province of Quebec, etc., etc., etc.

Report of a Committee of the Whole Council, the Chief Justice and Messrs. Finlay, Harrison, Collins, Delery, Pownall, Caldwell, Grant and Dupre.

To whom was referred the Report of the Land Committee respecting the Corrected Schedules of Grants in the new Districts.

[214] May it Please your Lordship:

The Committee being assembled in obedience to your Lordship's order of reference of yesterday, and having considered the same with the Report therein mentioned are humbly of opinion.

That the Landboards of the several Districts being in the best Circumstances and under the strongest motives, to make discovery throughout their respective Districts, how far your Lordship's benevolent intentions will be practicable under the occupation certificates already issued, especially when they shall be furnished with the Schedules that are come in from the Surveyor General's Office, and with the Remarks made by the Land Committee upon such parts of the said Schedules as they have hitherto had time [215] to scrutinise.

The Committee therefore advise that a copy of the Schedules with the Report of the Land Committee, the order of Reference, and this Report, be forthwith transmitted by the Clerk of the Council to the Landboards of the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklenburg, the better to apprise them of the utility of their immediate attention to those concerns, by their early communication of the Result of their researches and examinations, with their opinion of the best means to correct any errrors that may have happened, that the Government may be enabled to secure to Individuals the

Benefits intended them, and promote the General tranquility and prosperity
[216] of the Settlements, in the Western Districts.

All of which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordship's Great Wisdom.

Signed by order, Council Chamber, Bishop's Palace, Quebec 23rd February, 1790.

(Signed) Wm. Smith, Chairman.

His Lordship taking the said Reports into consideration was pleased with the advice of the Council to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be punctually complied with and carried into Execution.

And his Lordship is further pleased to order, that the same Communi-
[217] cations which are hereby directed to be made to the Land Boards of the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklenburg, shall be made to every board in the Province, excepting the Copies of the Schedules of Location, which it may suffice to transmit to the boards of those Districts only, to which they respectively appertain.

J. Williams, C.C.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[218] Land Board, District Hesse, Detroit, Fryday, 19 November, 1790

Report B. Continued from folio 199.

The Board did not assemble this day.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Land Office Board, District of Hesse, Detroit, Fryday, 26 November, 1790.

(Report B. continued in Register No. 2, Folio 301.)

No Quorum formed this day.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

No. 37, Copy—Detroit, 26 June, 1790.

Gentlemen, In answer to yours of Yesterday, I am to inform you that I am in my official Capacity bound to obey every Officer who has a right to command me.

Not being in possession of the minutes alluded to in your note, cannot answer that part untill such communication is made.

Having nothing so much at heart as a punctual performance of duty, I beg to acquaint you Gentlemen, that all orders from my Superiours have
[219] ever been executed to the best of my abilities.

As the Minutes alluded to by you were never officially communicated, I conceive the Survey I have lately performed to have been done under the immediate direction of the Commanding Officer, and as hitherto any order made by the board directing Surveys to be made, is entirely unknown to me, I think for the present, any other answer than the foregoing to the general meaning of your note unnecessary, but as I wish the board to have every information which may tend to facilitate the business of their office, or forward the Settlement of the Country, I will furnish you through the Channel of the Clerk of the Land Board, with a copy of the Report which I on yesterday made the Surveyor General, of my late Survey, being now ready to
[220] receive and execute the orders you may issue for the performance of any surveys.

I have the honour, etc.

P. McNiff, D. Surveyor.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Copy.

Pursuant to the order of Patrick Murray, Esquire, Commandant of Detroit, etc., I did on this day proceed to take a Coasting Survey of the North Shore of Lake Erie, from Long Point westward, a Report of which Survey so far as respects the Quality and situation of the Land is as follows, viz.:

From the east end of the present new Settlements easterly along the Shore 12 miles to the bottom of the bay that forms one side of Pt. Pele; this space a very high bank, where no access can be had to the Lake, but the Land [221] Good. From the bottom of the said Bay running east to the east side of Pt. Pele, 4 miles, very good land, but the front marshy.

From the east side of Pt. Pele running easterly along shore, to a little west of Pt. Aupins, 37 miles, an inaccessible high bank from 50 to 100 feet high, clay and yellow sand, covered on top with Chestnut and scrubby, and remains of this quality from one to two and a half miles back, where much lower and good Land commences.

From a little west of Pt. Aupins running northeast, behind the Little Lake to east side of Pt. Aupins, 10 miles, exceeding good land. In this place there had formerly been a large Indian Settlement and Village; the Vestiges of many of their Houses still appearing; but now abandoned. Timber, Hard Maple, Bass and Black Walnut, from this place to River La Trench, 22 miles, there is an open road. From Pt. Aupins to the portage [222] at Long Point, no possibility of making any settlement, to front on the Lake, being all the way a yellow and white sand bank, from 50 to 100 feet high, top covered with Chestnut and scrubby oak, and no harbours where even Light Boats may enter, except River Tonty, and River a la Barbue, a load boat may enter the latter having 4½ feet water on the Bar, on each side of River a La Barbue are flats of excellent Land, but not above 15 or 20 chains wide, before very high land commences, which in many places does not appear to be accessible for any carriage; on the tops of these very high hills, good Land, timber, some large Chestnuts, Hickory, and Bass.

These hills are separated by dry Ravines almost Impassable from their great depth. On the back of Long Point very good land, not so hilly as what [223] I have passed, timber, Bass, Black Walnut and Hard Maple, but marshy in front for 20 or 30 Chains.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

16 June, 1790.

A Copy of the above transmitted to the Surveyor General, 25 June, 1790.

For W. D. Powell, W. Robertson and A. Grant, Esquires, Members of the Land Board, etc.

Delivered to the Clerk of the Land Board on the 26 June, 1790.

No. 38—Copy—Detroit, 3 July, 1790.

Gentlemen, I have to acknowledge the Receipt of the Instructions of the Land Board, dated the 2nd Instant, in conformity to which I make the following Report of the late Survey made of the front of the Land, com- [224] mencing at the portage of Long Point and ending at the Entrance of Detroit River, in order to enable the board to give such directions as it may judge proper, Respecting the deviations to be made from the General plan of Survey where local Circumstances require it.

From the portage at Long Point to the east side of Point Aupins, a broken Country, no possibility of farming any settlement fronting on the Lake.

From east side of Point Aupins to west side of the same a space of ten miles good land, in this space the General plan of Survey may be carried into Execution, there being a very convenient Scite for a town at the back of the Little Lake.

From west side of Point Aupins to east side of Point Pele a broken Country where no settlement can be made to front on the Lake.

[225] From East side of Point Pele to commencement of the New Settlements, 16 miles, good Land. Here also the General plan of Survey may be complied with, but the only place in that space where a town can be laid out is on very high land where no access can be had to the Lake nor any harbour for water craft, but on this high land are plenty of Springs.

From the east end of the present new Settlements to the Entrance of Detroit River, 20 miles, 15 miles of this space Settled. Here it is impossible to comply with the General plan of Survey without injuring many of the Inhabitants in their improvements; nearly in the Centre of this Settlement is a space left for a town, but not quite of the Extent specyfied in the [226] General plan. This is by no means so proper a place for a Village, as many others, that might have been pointed out in the Settlement, but those situations are now the property of Individuals, and under Improvements.

The spot reserved for a village is on high land, a dry and healthy situation, but in front of it there is no coming to the Lake nor Harbour for any kind of water craft. Water may be had on the hill by digging.

From west end of New Settlements, to Entrance of Detroit River, 5 miles, is either a marsh or what is not is claimed by Individuals. The Marsh is the property of William and James Caldwell, by an order of Council passed in their favour on 29 December, 1788.

[227] In order to illustrate the foregoing Report, you will herewith receive Scetches of the places, pointed out as proper for settlements.

If the foregoing corresponds with the Informations you wish to obtain from me, you shall, on every such occasion, have similar Reports, corresponding with the situation and Quality of the Land through which I pass. Nor can I in any respect conceive your requisition to interfere with my accustomed line of duty or intercourse with the Surveyor General's Office.

As to the particular information required by Mr. Motz' letter, of the 19th January last, every attention shall be paid to the obtaining of these objects, so far as within my sphere where I may travel through the settled part of the district, but to complete the whole of what is required there will be the work of time. I am, etc., P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

To W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, W. Robertson, Esquire.

[228] Copy. Detroit, 30th July, 1790.

Gentlemen,—Your order of the 2nd July, instant, directing certain surveys to be made was for the first time, communicated to me, on the 9th instant. On the 9th my late Surveys were not laid down on paper, and would require a few days longer to finish that work, which I on that day made known to the board, doing this work, prevented my paying attention, to any part to your said order until the 22nd instant, when I had everything prepared to proceed on the Survey; but on perusing your order of survey with that attention, requisite to put it in Execution and comparing it with the different Rules and Regulations, for the Land Office department, I found myself entirely at a loss to comprehend said order so clearly as to enable [229] me to carry the same into execution, from various causes. These difficulties, or Inaccuracies, Induced me to think of waiting on the Board

on Friday the 23rd instant to point out these obstructions, at 12 o'clock on that day I went to the place where the board usually meet, and was informed the members (only 2 in Number) had some time before set off for Gross point, therefore was out of my power before this day to communicate to the Board my inability to comprehend the meaning of said order, it not being given in that explicit manner, that orders are usually issued from the Surveyor General's Office, and to assume any authority of my own in order, to correct the Inaccuracy of it and forward the interest of Government, I could not think of doing as thereby I would lay myself open to
[230] censure, I therefore have on this day communicated to the board part of the Imperfections of said order, shewing the Impossibility as a Regular Surveyor of my comprehending its meaning; I also meant at that time to have pointed out the whole of the Impropriety of that order, when compared with the established Rules and Regulations of the Land Office department, had I not been told by the board, that if they committed Errors in giving orders, they knew how to rectify them without the Information or assistance of the Deputy Surveyor.

In my present situation I consider myself under the immediate direction of the board, whose ability and Superior Knowledge of the Business
[231] of the Surveyor General's Department, must far exceed anything that a deputy Surveyor could communicate, for these Reasons, I beg to decline giving any written opinion to my Superiors upon any order by them heretofore issued, or that may hereafter be issued—but in order to promote the Interest of the Crown, in settling the Country, in such a manner, as may best conduce to carry the orders of the Governor and Council into effect I will at any time give my opinion to Individuals of the board on such questions as they may see cause to propose to me on that subject.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

[232] To the Landboard District of Hesse. 31 July, 1790.

No. 42. Copy.

Sir,—I have to aquaint that I have this morning received the order of the Land Board for the District of Hesse, dated the 30th July, Instant, directing a survey to be made, am truly sorry it is not so explicit, as I could wish, only pointing out, to me, where to commence, but when at that spot, leaves me entirely at a Loss, what to do without taking the Rest on myself which is a thing, I cannot do, having no authority for that purpose, this prevents my going off to-morrow.

P. McNiff.

[233] No. 43. Copy. 12 August, 1790.

Gentlemen, In September last, in my going through the New Settlements east of the Entrance of Detroit River, I found the Inhabitants placed on the Land in such a manner, and their improvements such as to render the present plan of Survey impossible, to be carried into effect, without injuring Numbers of the Inhabitants and entirely removing others, they were all at first intended to have 4 acres in front, on my Examining many of their farms to contain 3.3¼, 3½ and etc., in front, this I communicated to Major Murray as president of the board at that time.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Landboard, District of Hesse.

[234] No. 44. Copy. Detroit. 12th August, 1790.

In order to enable me to carry your instructions of this date (requiring certain surveys to be made) into Effect, have to request you would please to furnish me with the following articles, viz.:—

Nine active men; 24 days provisions (field Rations) for that number; one bateau, oars, sail and cable; and one Grindstone Crank and Spindle; 3 felling axes; 2 Tomahawks; 2 Oil Cloths; 1 Small Lead and Line; 3 Kettles for Cooking; Some one of the party to have the charge of and be answerable for these articles.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Honorable Landboard, District of Hesse.

[235] No. 45. Copy. 10 September, 1790.

Sir, —In as much as the public convenience was not attended in the subdivision of the land forming the Settlement, East of the Entrance of Detroit River, by omitting to have vacant spaces for roads, etc., at certain distances between the Lots—

I therefore beg leave to suggest to the Land Board, the propriety of now reserving out of the unimproved Lots returned in my Sketch, two lots in each Township of the New Settlement; the Lots so situated, if they can be had so, as to divide the township into 3 equal parts or as near that as may be, I would farther observe that the high land East of mill Creek of which I have laid out 12 Lots, in the manner directed by the General plan of Survey for farm Lots.

[236] That tract of County has (I believe) been applied for, for use of a body of Quakers from Red Stone, a little South east of Fort Pitt, they had their Agent Davis England here in the Summer, 1789 he told me, that this was the spot, above any in this Country, that he could wish to have, but was sorry to be informed that they could not have it, being given to understand that it was claimed by a few Individuals under Indian Grants. Now as these Grants are made void, and I hope no more pretensions of that kind, would it not be proper, to acquaint Mr. England by Letter (as there is a person going to the very place) that the land wished for is surveyed and reserved for himself and associates; should these hints meet the approba-
[237] tion of the board, it is well, if not they are to consider them, as the rather too officious and premature plans of a busy person, having nothing to do with these things.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Lieutenant Smith, Secretary.

No. 53. Copy. Detroit, Fryday, 3rd August, 1790

Mr. Robertson presents his Compliments to the Gentleman of the Landboard for this District and informs them, that as he is on the point of leaving this Country for England, he shall not again have the pleasure of meeting them. He however, most sincerely wishes, that their Efforts in prosecution of the object of their appointment may be attended with much success.

[APPENDIX A. TO REGISTER No. 1.]

[1] Rough Scetch of a townplot, in the New Settlement, on the North side of the mouth of the Strait, of Detroit. (See opposite page.)

Lots Number 68, 69, 70, said to be 12 acres in front, and 38 in depth, but are found to contain somewhat less.

The Complete execution of the directions contained in the 3d article of the addl. Rules and Regulations, for the conduct of the land office department, being prevented, by reason of the necessary space for that purpose, being already under tickets of Location to individuals, who are unwilling to relinquish their claims, the following order in providing spaces for the general convenience of the Township, (In conformity to the 7th article of the said rules and Regulations) is most humbly submitted to the Landboard for the District of Hesse, by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Detroit, 30 September, 1790.

[2] References to plan on opposite page.

No. 1. A place for the public worship of God, being a square containing about 4 acres.

2. Common burying grounds about 4 acres each.

3. Parsonage house, etc., 4 acres.

4. Common Schoolhouse, 4 acres.

11. Poor or work house, 4 acres.

J. Townpark for a minister, 24 acres.

H. Townpark for a Schoolmaster, 24 acres.

7. Glebe for a Minister, 72 acres.

8. Glebe for Schoolmaster, 72 acres. Common to the Town.

9. Court or town house, 4 acres.

10. Prison, 4 acres.

12b. 2 meat Market place, 4 acres.

12c. Fish Market place, 4 acres.

12a. Green Market place, 4 acres.

G. Public square or parade, 4 acres in the centre of the town.

8. Four more public Squares or parades, 4 acres each.

F. Two squares for Hospitals, 4 acres each.

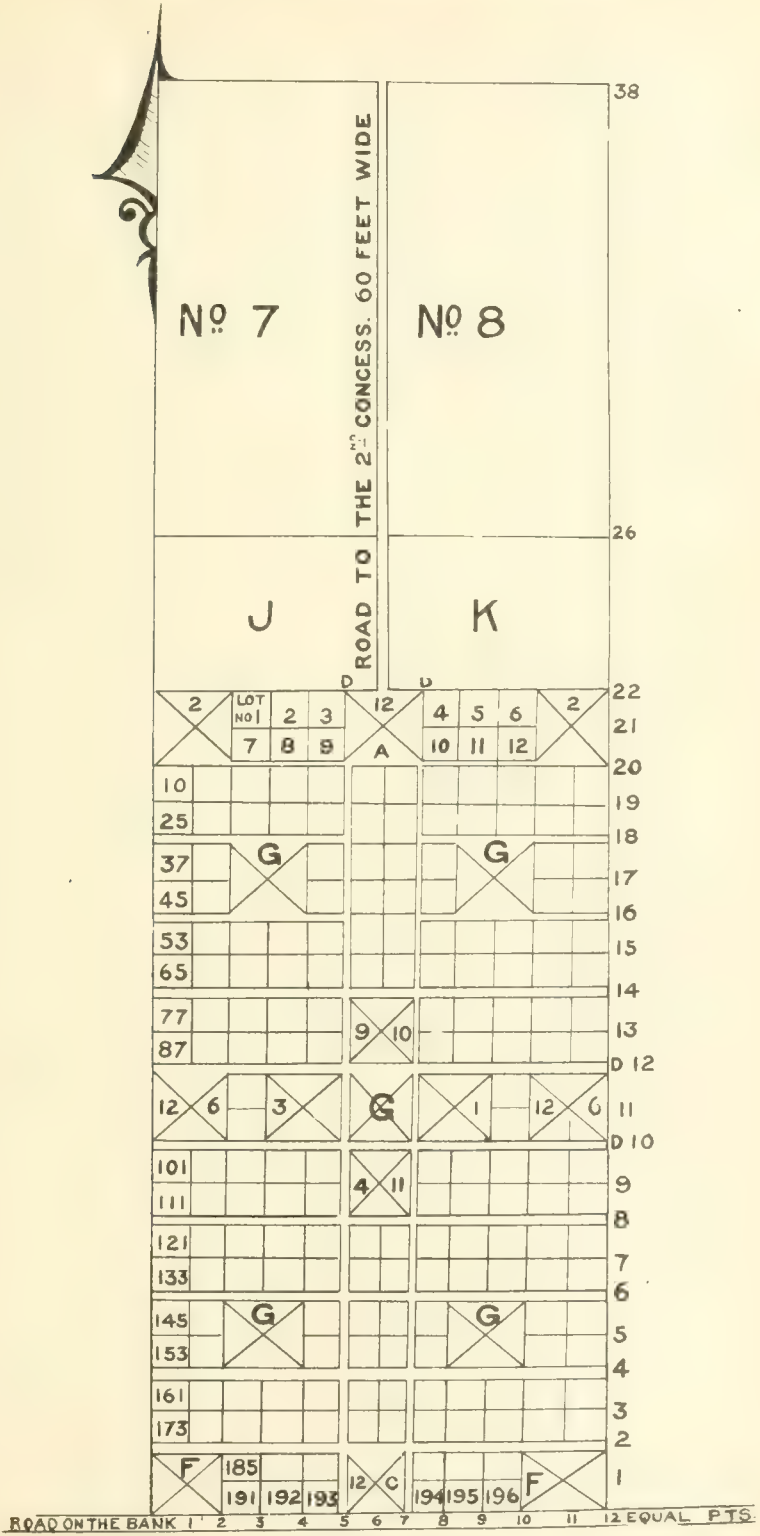
196 Town lots about one acre each.

N. B. The streets are taken off some of the Town Lots.

d. The 8 principal Streets 96 feet wide.

e. All the other 60 feet wide All the public Squares open at the angles.

TOWN PLOT IN NEW SETTLEMENT.



[APPENDIX B. TO REGISTER No. 1.]

TWO CONNECTED TOWNSHIPS—SCHEDULES AND INDEX.

APPENDIX 2.

3. Description of two Connected Townships, in the New Settlement on the North side of Lake Erie; from a Creek, 4 miles from the mouth of the River Detroit, to a small Creek, about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, including 97 Lots, laid out by Authority of Majors Mathews and Close, and 12 Lots, in addition, to the eastward of the aforesaid 97 Lots, making an extent of two Townships, Agreeable to Mr. P. McNiff's Survey.

D. W. SMITH,
Secretary.

4. SCHEDULES OF LOTS.

District of Hesse. The Lots contain about 200 acres each.

Report.	Lots.	First Concession Names of Grantees.	Date of Location.	Quantity granted in Acres.	Reference to the Index.
	1				
A...	2	Alexander Clarke	Sept 10, 1790....	Ab 200	C
K.	3	William Wright	May 4, 1792	200	W
F...	4	Robert Denniston.....	Sept. 30, 1791	200	D
K...	5	John Hocust	May 4, 1792...	200	H
A...	6	Joseph Windale.....	Sept. 10, 1790	200	W
	7				
	8				
A...	9	Christian Bonsack	Sept 10, 1790	200	B
K....	10	Michael Shaver	May 4, 1792	200	S
	11				
(	12	Leonard Scratch	Sept. 10,	200	S
\	13	Martin Tollemire	" 10,	200	T
(	14	James Steward	" 10,	200	S
	15				
K...	16	Adam Darkness	May 4, 1792	200	D
A....	17	John Top	Sept. 10, 90	200	T
	18				
E....	19	Samuel Hall	May 27, 1791	200	H
A....	20	Asa Holmes.....	Sept. 10,	200	H
A....	21	John Moss	" 10,	200	M
	22				
B...	23	Wm. Harpur	April 22, 91	200	H
G....	24	James Empson	Nov. 25, 91	200	E
	25				

Schedule.—*Continued.*

First Concession.

Report.	Lots.	Names of Grantees.	Date of Location.	Quantity granted in acres	Reference to the Index
	26	Joseph Countryman	Sept. 10, 90	200	C
A	27	Jacob Arner	" 10, 90.	200	A
[5] E.	28	Joseph Vallade	July 29, 1791.	200	V
A.	29	Richard Whittle	Sept. 10, 90	200	W
	30	Thomas Smith	Oct. 22, 90.	200	S
	31				
E.	32	Edward Butler	June 3, 91.	200	B
A.	33	Henry Ramsay	Sept. 11, 90.	200	R
E.	34	Jean Baptiste Vallade	May 27, 1791.	200	V
	35				
B.	36	James Little	Oct. 29, 90	200	L
A.	37	John Dalton	Sept. 11, 90.	200	D
B.	38	Gregor McGregor, Esq.	April 22, 91.	400	M
B.	39				
A.	40	Thomas Hall	Sept. 11, 90.	200	H
B.	41	Samuel Weston	April 15, 91.	200	W
D.	42	Thomas Jones	May 13, 1791.	200	J
	43				
A.	44	Louis Viseneau	Oct. 22, 90	200	V
	45	Richard Cornwall	" 22, 90.	200	C
K.	46	John Little, Jun.	May 11, 92.	200	L
	47	John Pardo	Sept. 11, 90.	200	P
A.	48	Charles Filpley	" 11, 90.	200	F
	49	John Smith	" 24, 90.	200	S
B.	50	John Cray	April 22, 91	200	C
E.	51	Edward Nevel	Sept. 9, 91.	200	N
	52				
A.	53	John Daine	Sept. 24, 90.	200	D
	54				
K.	55	Joseph Bondé	May 4, 1792.	200	B
I.	56	William Monger	Mch. 23, 92.	200	M
	57				
K.	58	Thomas Little	May 4, 1792.	200	L
	59				
B.	60	John McClaine	April 22, 91.	200	M
[6] E.	61	John Clearwater	22 July, 1791	200	C
K.	62	John Joseph Waters	4 May, 1792	200	W
E.	63	Daniel McKillip	3 June, 1791	200	M
A.	64	James Tracey	Sept. 11, 90.	200	T
K.	65	James Wilcox	4 May, 1792	200	W
A.	66	Benjamin Knapp	Sept. 11, 90	200	K
	67	Andrew Hamilton	do	200	H
	68				
	69	Reserved for a town		600	R
	70				
E.	71	François Dequindre	22 July, 1791	200	D
E.	72	Edward McCarty	24 June, 91	200	M
A.	73	John Snider	Sept. 11, 90.	200	S
	74	John Stockwell	do	200	S
	75				
K.	76	John Baptiste Cicot	4 May, 1792	200	C
	77	Henry Wright	4 May, 1792	200	W
K.	78	William Scot	do	200	S
	79	Amos Weston	Sept. 11, 90	200	W
A.	80	Harry Facer	do	200	F
	81	James Robertson	do	200	R
B.	82	Elisher Wilcox, Senr.	22 April, 91.	200	W
A.	83	ElishaWilcox, Sen. (say Jun.?)	Sept. 11. 90	200	W
	84	Thomas Ashworth	do	200	A

Schedule — *Continued*

Report	Lots	First Concession Name of Grantees.	Date of Location.	Quantity granted in acres.	Reference to the Index.
	85				
K. ..	86	Rudolph Hoffman	4 May, 1792	200	H
A. ..	87	George Jacob Ridhart	Sept 11, 90 ..	200	R
B. ..	88	Thomas Reynolds	22 April, 91..	200	R
A. ..	89	Prince Robertson	Sept. 10, 90	200	R
E. ..	90	Joseph Drouillard.....	24 June, 91 ..	200	D
K. ..	91	Andrew Woolche.....	4 May, 1792..	200	W
K. ..	92	Daniel Cameron.	do	200	C
B	93	Cameron, John	22d April, 91	200	C
K. ..	94	½ to Daniel Cameron	4 May, 92 ...	100	C
		to John Cameron.	do	100	C
B. ..	95	Joseph Baro.....	April 15, 91..	200	B
A. ..	96	John Gordan	22d Octb., 90	200	G
	97				
[7] A. ..		Henry Toffler.....	22 October, 1790	200	T
	2	Wirt John.....	3 June, 1791	200	W
A. ..	3	Henry Ragus	22nd October, 90	200	R
A. ..	4	Nicholas Wetherholt	. . .	200	W
	5	Reserved for public uses ..		200	R
	6	George Schulst	22 Oct., 90 .	200	S
	7	Aug. Fred. Wurzbach	..	200	W
	8	Philip Fuchs	.	200	F
	9	Jonas Fuchs .	.	200	F
	10	Henry Hoffman	..	200	H
	11	George Deiss .	..	300	D
	12	John Leps	.. .	200	L
Exam'd					
	Lot No. 71	Transferred to John Stockwell	22nd July, 1791.	About 200	S
Exam'd					
	Lot No. 45	to Elizabeth Visceman. .	27 April, 92....	200	V
	78	.. to Robert Dowler	4 May, 92.	200	D
	86	. to Charles Filpley ...	.. .	200	F
	5	to Peter Williams	..	200	W
	10	. to James Stewart	..	200	S
	53	to Edward Nevill.	.	200	N
	62	.. to Danl McKillup	..	200	M
	76	. to Henry Wright	..	200	W

Index to the Schedules of Locations in Two Connected Townships

Report.	Names of Grantees.	1st Concession. Lot.	Acres granted. About
[8] A.....	Ashworth, Thomas	84	200
A.....	Bonsack, Christian..	9	200
B	Baro, Joseph.	95	200
E.....	Butler, Edward ...	32	200
K	Bondé, Joseph.....	55	200
	Clarke, Alexander...	2	200
[9] A	Countyman, Joseph.	26	200
	Cornwall, Richard ..	45	200
B	Cameron, John	93	200
B	Gray, John	50	200

Index to Schedules of Locations in Two Connected Townships—*Continued.*

Report.		Names of Grantees.	1st Concession. Lot.	Acres granted About
	F	Clearwater, John	61	200
	K	Cameron, Daniel	92	200
	K	" "	94	200
	K	Cameron, John	94	200
	K	Cicot, John Baptiste	76	200
		Dalton, John	37	200
	A	Daine, John	53	200
		Deiss, George	11 E	200
	I	Drouillard, Joseph	90	200
	I	Dequindre, Francois	71	200
		Transferred to John Stockwell		
	I	Denniston, Robert	4	200
	K	Darkness, Adam	16	200
	K	Dowler, Robert, by transfer	78	200
[10]	G	Empson, James	24	200
		Facer, Farry	80	200
		Filpley, Charles	48	200
	A	Fuchs, Philip	8 E	200
		Fuchs, Jonas	9 E	200
	K	Filpley, Charles, by transfer	86	200
[11]	A	Gordan, John	96	200
		Holmes, Asa	20	200
		Hamilton, Andrew	67	200
	A	Hall, Thomas	40	200
		Hoffman, Henry	10 E	200
	B	Harpin, Wm.	23	200
	F	Hall, Samuel	19	200
	K	Hoffman, Rudolph	86	200
	K	Hocust, John	5	200
[12]	D	Jones, Thomas	42	200
	A	Knapp, Benjamin	66	200
[13]	A	Leps, John	12 E	200
	B	Little, James	36	200
	K	Little, Thomas	58	200
	K	Little, John	46	200
	A	Moss, John	21	200
	B	McClaine, John	60	200
	B	McGregor, Gregor, Esq.	38 39	400
	E	McKillip, Daniel	63	200
	E	McCarty, Edward	72	200
	I	Monger, William	56	200
	K	McKillip, Daniel, by transfer	62	200
14	L	Nevel, Edward	51	200
	K	Nevel, Edward, by transfer	35	200
[15]	A	Pardo, John	47	200
		Robertson, Prince	89	200
		Ramsey, Henry	33	200
[16]	A	Robertson, James	81	200
		Rudhart, George Jacob	87	200
		Ragus, Henry	3 E	200
	B	Reynolds, Thomas	88	260
		Reserved for a town	68 69 70	600
		" for public uses	5 E	200
		Scratch, Leonard	12	200
		Steward, James	14	200
		Snider, John	73	200
	A	Stockwell, John	74	200
		Smith, John	49	200
		Sichilstil, George	6 E	200
		Smith, Thomas	30	200

Index to the Schedules of Location, etc. *Concluded.*

Report.		Names of Grantees.	1st Concession. Lot.		Acres granted Amount
	E	Stockwell, John, by transfer from Francois Dequindre.	71		200
	K	Scot, William	78		200
	K	Stewart, James, by transfer	16		200
	K	Shaver, Michael	10		200
		Tofflemire, Martin	13		200
		Top, John	17		200
[17]	A	Tracey, James	64		200
		Tofflemire, Henry	1	E	200
	A	Viscenau, Louis	44		200
	E	Vallade, Jean Baptiste	34		200
	E	Vallade, Joseph	28		200
	K	Viscenau, Elizabeth, by transfer from Richard Cornwall.	45		200
		Windall, Joseph	6		200
		Whittle, Richard	29		200
		Weston, Amos	79		200
[18]	A	Wilcox, Elisha, Sen. (Say Jun.)	83		200
		Wetherholt, Nicholas	4	E	200
		Wurzbach, Aug. Fred	7	E	200
	B	Weston, Samuel	41		200
	B	Wilcox, Elisher, Sen.	82		200
	E	Wirt, John	2	E	200
	K	Wright, William	3		200
	K	Wilcox, James	65		200
	K	Wright, Henry	77		200
	K	Woolche, Andrew	91		200
	K	Waters, John Joseph	62		200
	K	Williams, Peter, by transfer	5		200
	K	Wright, Henry, by transfer	76		200

(End of Register No. 1.)

LAND BOARD

OF THE

DISTRICT OF HESSE.

REGISTER No. 2.

(Continued from page 73)

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

238 (No. 41. Copy.)

Draft Report from the Land board, District of Hesse.

Detroit, 1st June, 1790.

My Lord,—In conformity to your Lordship's instructions of 2nd September last respecting the purchase of a tract of Land from the Indians for the accomodation of the Loyalists of the District of Hesse, we called upon Mr. McKee, the deputy Agent, with whose advice and concurrence, we did by the minute of 7th December last, recommend to him to treat with the Indians for the purchase of a tract of Land, from the end of the last purchase from the Mississagues, commencing at the mouth of the River au Chaudiere or Kettle Creek, running around the north side of Lake Erie and up the Streight to the mouth of Channail Ecarté and up the said Channail Ecarté to the first south Fork; then a due east line, until it intersects the River Latranche, and the River Latranche to the Boundary of the purchase from [239] the 6 nations, and following the direction of which a due South Course to the mouth of said Kettle creek.

By his Letter of 21 May the conclusion of that business is announced to the Board, whose first duty in further compliance with your Lordship's Instructions was to preceed to chuse a scite for a Country town on the East side of the Detroit.

Our progress, however, being obstructed by the Reserves, mentioned in the Deputy Agent's Letter, which occupy all the unimproved Land in that space, we called upon Mr. McKee for the Reason of such an unexpected disappointment, and are informed that it was necessary for the comfort of the

Indians, so particularly enjoined by your Lordship, and that without such Reserves, the purchase could not have been made.

[240] We cannot with propriety express our disapprobation of the Reserves in Question, without premising to your Lordship that from the 7th of December, when the limits for the purchase were assigned by the board, we were ignorant of the progress towards the treaty and received the first notification of it, by the Deputy Agent's letter of the 21st May.

Had the board been consulted upon the subject, more especially of the Reserves, at the River au Canard, its opinion would have been decidedly against the derelection of what was already vested in the Crown, by a deed from the Indians of 15th May, 1786, which was before the Board, on a reference from your Lordship of Mr. McKee's petition for that tract; not only the respectful caution which the board would observe in not exceeding the Instruc-[241] tions of your Lordship would have prevented its consent to such reserves, but other circumstances as material to the peaceable and comfortable Enjoyment of what is ceded: first from the evil precedent to the Indians for counteracting their own deeds, next from the Interruption of the settlement, and its communication, at its very heart, by an extensive waste, through which no roads can be made, and finally, though not the least inconvenience, the neighborhood of an uncivilized Horde.

With such sentiments on the Effect of these Reserves, it would be unworthy the confidence your Lordship has been pleased to place in the board for seconding your Lordship's gracious and paternal Designs to promote the [242] welfare, of the Loyalists, and of this settlement, if we did not in their behalf earnestly intreat your Lordship to procure from the Indians an unreserved Cession of the tract at the River au Canard, if that of 1786, shall not be deemed sufficient, and that the Hurons may be treated with for the waste Reserve near the Church, leaving to them, a building for occasional retirement, when they attend public Worship.

We cannot conclude our Report on this subject, without assuring your Lordship of our individual and joint endeavours to Maintain the national reputation for Humanity and justice, while we humbly represent to your Lordship, the Expediency of repressing the Insolence of the Indians, by a steady and firm support of the laws within the Settlement, without Discrimination, and of avoiding any submission to their caprice, which may indicate [243] apprehension of their power to injure.

In presuming to Hazard advice on a subject which may be supposed unconnected with our immediate duty, we intreat your Lordship to believe that the only gratification we expect from our Agency, is to flow from the prosperity and happiness of the Colony depending much on the powers of Government, to protect it from insult and rapine.

The Commanding officer having intimated to the board that the Deputy Surveyor, was not engaged on military duty, we have directed an early report [244] of Survey, of the front of the Tract purchased and as soon as we are possessed of it, shall proceed to the Location of Individuals, when our progress, heretofore interrupted by unforeseen delays, will be regularly reported to your Lordship.

We have the honour to lay before your Lordship transcript of our Minutes to this period, and are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servants.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

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[245] (No. 39. Copy. Circular.)

Quebec, 17th June, 1790.

Gentlemen, Sir John Johnson, Baronet, having received directions to visit the 4 western districts of the Province, and in order that he may be more effectually enabled to aid in all matters, interesting to the prosperity thereof, His Excellency Lord Dorchester, has directed and appointed him to sit as President of the different Land boards wherever he may be present.

The boards will therefore bring him acquainted with the impediments they have met with, if any, in executing the General orders, and will take advantage of his presence and assistance in concerting means for removing them and for the speedyest and fullest Representations in all the Instances [246] requiring the special and more effectual interposition of the Government, in order that the Legal Settlers who have obtained Locations under the authority of the boards, may sit down in firm Confidence of the Royal protection, and their minds be free from any apprehension of insecurity and vexation.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble Servant,

Thomas Aston Coffin.

To the Land Board for the District of Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[247] (No. 46. Copy.)

I certify that the undermentioned names Inserted in the Column under the word Changes, in the Annexed Schedule, were so inserted by me under orders from Major Murray, subsequently to the Certificate at the foot thereof signed by Major Close, viz.:—

William Lamothe, Michael Shaver, Leonard Scratch, James Little, Thomas Jones, Thomas Ferris, Joseph Ferris, John Little Junior, Thomas Little, John Little Senior, Robert Little, James Wilcox, John Simmerman, Andre Woolche, John Cameron.

T. Smith. 11th September, 1790.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[248] (No. 47. Copy.) Council Office, Quebec, 29 July, 1790.

Gentlemen, I have the honour of transmitting to you an official Copy of an order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, in Council of the 21 Instant, respecting the District of Hesse, to which is subjoined A Copy of the proceedings of the Land Committee of the 25th and 28th June, mentioned therein, together with the three papers, to which the order, as well as the proceedings refer, Viz.

No. 1 Mr. Collins's Letter to Mr. Secretary Motz, dated "Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 13 June, 1790."

No. 2. A paper headed, "Tableau des terres en roture concedees a perpetuité extrait des Registres d'intendance A du Conseil Superieur."

[249] No. 3. A paper headed "List of disbanded Troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie, from a Creek, four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit, to a small Creek, about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River." Certified to be a true copy by J. Collins, D.S.G. 18 June 1790.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

J. Williams.

The Gentlemen composing the Land board for the District of Hesse.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[250] (Copy.) Wednesday, 21st July, 1790.

At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace.

Present: His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor; the Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Hugh Finlay, Esquire, George Pownall, Esquire, Thomas Dunn, Esquire, Henry Caldwell, Esquire, Edward Harisson, Esquire, William Grant, Esquire, John Collins, Esquire, Francis Baby, Esquire, Adam Mabane, Esquire, T. G. C. De Lery, Esquire, and Charles de Lanaudiere, Esquire.

[251] Extract from the Minutes of this day:

Ordered by his Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that a copy of the proceedings of the Land Committee of the 25th and 28th June relative to a Letter, of the 18th of the same month, from the Deputy Surveyor General, respecting the District of Hesse, for their information, apprising them that no Survey of their District can be sent from hence, none being in the possession of the Surveyor General's Office.

D. W. S. J. Williams, C. C.

[252] Copy of the Proceedings above referred to:

Fryday, 25 June, 1790.

Present: Messieurs Finlay, Collins and Grant.

Read a Letter written by John Collins, Esquire, the Deputy Surveyor General, to Mr. Secretary Motz, of the 13th Instant, referred to this Committee by his Lordship, together with 2 papers, mentioned in the Letter, which States, that in consequence of the Request, of the Land Office Board, for the District of Hesse, communicated to him, relative to Grants made there, he had sent, (to Mr. Motz) all the knowledge he had been able to obtain, touching Grants of Land made in that District, being simply an [253] Extract from the French Register of Grants made *En Roture* at Detroit previous to the Conquest of Canada, without distinguishing, which may be on the East, or which upon the west side of the Straight or River; together with a paper dated at Detroit the 1st of October, 1787, and thus headed "List of Disbanded Troops and Loyalists to be settled on the North side of Lake Erie, from a Creek 4 miles from the mouth of the River Detroit, to a small creek about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River."

The day being far spent, the Committee adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock. D. W. S.

[254] (Copy.)

At a special meeting of the Land Committee, Monday, 28 June, 1790.

Present: Messieurs Finlay, Collins and Grant.

Resumed the consideration of the papers delivered to Mr. Motz, by Mr. Collins, containing all the Information, he had been able to collect, relative to Grants of lands made in the District of Hesse.

The Committee do not perceive that the first paper, which is a List of Roture Concessions, or Grants made under the French Government, nor the second paper, Major Mathews's List of Grants to be made, at Detroit, can convey to the Land office Boards, of Hesse, any satisfactory Information, or guide them to the discovery of the situations of the occupances of the Settlers [255] in that District, nor will that Board be enabled to grant Location Certificates in the mode prescribed by His Excellency Lord Dorchister's Instruc-

tions for the Conduct of the Land office Department, until the board can be furnished with Surveys of the parts settled, laid out into Regular Townships, and every occupant's Lot, laid down thereon, and the Committee humbly would submit, whether it might not be expedient to transmit to the Land Office board of Hesse, a Survey from the Eastern Boundary of the District at Long Pointe, following the Coast of Lake Erie, up the East Bank, of Detroit River, following the Eastern Shore of Lake St. Clair, all the way to the Entrance of Lake Huron.

[256] Mr. Collins informs the Committee that the tract on which the disbanded troops and Loyalists were to be settled, was (as he has been told, by Major Mathews) surveyed by Mr. Thomas Smith, now Clerk of the Courts, for the District of Hesse, of whom more ample Information may be had, by the Board, relative to that Settlement.

From the minutes. Signed by order.

(Signed) Hugh Finlay in the Chair.

A true copy. J. Williams. C. C.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[257] (Copy. No. 1 J. W.)

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 18 June, 1790.

Sir, In obedience to his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Commands, signified by your Letter of the 16th Instant respecting the Information required by the Land board of the District of Hesse, from this Office, I herewith transmit the Copy of an Extract from the French Register of all such Grants, as have come to my knowledge, made during the time of the french Goverment, and likewise a copy of a List dated Detroit, 1 October, 1787, Lodged in this office, by Major Mathews, of such Locations as had been made at that place during the time of his Command, and an Extract from the minutes of Council, [258] 29 December, 1788. Captain Caldwell, late of Butler's Rangers, praying for a Grant to his Sons William and James, for a certain marsh at Detroit.

The several papers above contain all the information that has come to my knowledge respecting the Settlement of the District of Hesse.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

John Collins, D.S.G.

Henry Motz, Esquire.

Referred to the Land Committee, together with an Extract of a Letter from the Land Board of Hesse, of the 21st April last, for a report of what may appear to them expedient to remove the impediments stated by the board, upon further conference with the Surveyor General's Office, if they shall judge it necessary. By order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester. Quebec, 23rd June, 1790.

Henry Motz.

Filed 23 June, 1790. J. W.

Read in Committee. Entered on minute, 25 June. H. F.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[259 and 260]

Tableau des Terres en Roture, concédés à perpétuité. Extrait des Registres D'Intendance, et du Conseil Supérieur.

Charges de la Concession.

A. De porter leurs Grains moudre au moulin Banal, lorsqu'il y en aura un d'etabli à peine de confiscation des Grains et d'amende arbitraire.

Clauses and Conditions de la Concession.

B. De tenir feu et lieu dans une Année ou deux au plus, à compter de la Date de la Concession, sous peine de Réunion.

Bb. De Découvrier les déserts des voisins a mesure qu'ils en auront besoin, et de culiver leurs terres.

Bbb. De Laisser tous les Chemins, qui seront jugés nécessaires pour

Bbb. De Laisser tous les Chemins, qui seront jules necessaires pour l'utilité publique, et de faire les clôtures mitoyennes ainsi quil sera reglé.

Bbbb. Et de faire aligner mesurer, et borner la dite Concession dans toute la larjeur et profondeur à leurs dépens.

Droits, et Réserves au Roi.

C. De paier, par chacune anneé au Jour et fête de St. Martin, au Receveur du Domaine de sa Majesté, ou à son commis, un sol de Cens par chaque arpent de front, et vingt sols de rente par chaque vingt Arpens en superficie, et en outre au demi-minot de Blé froment par chaque deux arpens de front, les dits Cens portant profit de Lots et ventes détaut et amende, avec tous Droits Royaux (Sont les Droits D'Echange d'héritages contre héritages, Eta- [261 and 262] blie par l'édit du Roy de Mars, 1673, dont les Seigneurs particuliers ne sont pas en droit de Jouir, sans les avoir acquis de sa Majesté) Et, Seigneuriaux, quand le Cas y Echoiera, suivant le Coutume, de la Prevoté et Vicomte de Paris.

Cc. Se Reserve Sa Majeste de prendre sur les dites Concessions, tous les bois dont elle aura besoin, pur charpente et Constructions des forts, Eglises, Presbytères et Bâtimens, qu'elle pourra établir par la suite, ainsi que la Propriété des Mines, minières, ou minéraux, sils s'en trouvent dans l'entendue des dites Concessions.

Ccc. De conserver tous les bois de Chesne, et autres propres à la Construction des vaisseaux de sa Majesté.

Par qui les Concessions ont été accordées.	Noms de Concessionaires Primitifs.	Dates. Des Concessions.	Dates. Des Ratifications.	Situation Des Concessions	Etendue des Concessions Arpens. En front	Etendue des Concessions Arpens. Empro fond'r	Etendue des Concessions Arpens. Suivant
Par Beauharnois et Hocquart	[261] Chauvin	16 Juin 1734	28 Fevrier, 1735.	Fort Ponchartrain au Detroit du Lac Erie	2	40	A, B, Bb, Bbb, Bbbb, C, Cc,
	[262] Pierre Esteve La Jeunesse	3 Juillet 1734			2		
	Binault	4 do 1734			5½		
	Louis Campault	5 do 1734					
	Marsal Desrochers pere	6 do 1734			4		
	Jean Chapoton	7 do 1734			3		
	Pierre Maloche	8 do 1734			4½		
	Jean Gilbert sans peur	9 do 1734			4		

Par qui les Concessions ont été accordées.	Noms de Concessionaires Primitifs.	Dates. Des Concessions.	Dates. Des Ratifications.	Situation des Concessions.	Etendue des Concessions Arpens. En front.	En profondeur.	Suivant.
Par Beauharnois et Hoquart	[263] Jacques Campault	10 Juillet 1734	28 Fevrier, 1735.	Fort Ponchartrain, au Detroit du Lac Erie	4	40	A, B, Bb, Bbb, Bbbb, C, Cc.
	[264] Moran	11 do 1734			4		
	La Butte	12 do 1734			3		
	La Deroute	13 do 1734			4		
	Chesne	14 do 1734			4		
	St. Aubin, père	15 do 1734			3		
	Francois Lauzon	17 do 1734			3		
	Charles Bonhomme dit Beaupré	1 Sept. 1736					
	Jacques Cardinal pere	2 do 1736					
	Jacques Cardinal fils	3 do 1736					
	Philipp Daniau	4 do 1736					
	Joseph Dutremble	5 do 1736					
	Francois Gilbert dit sans peur	6 do 1736	16 Avril, 1737.				
	Claude Campault	7 do 1736					
	Pierre Cosme	8 do 1736					
	Pierre Laurant	9 do 1936					
	Galtan Saguin	10 do 1736					
Par Beauharniss et Hoquart.	[265] Jacques Seguin	11 Sept'r., 1736	16 Avril, 1737	Fort Ponchartrain, au Detroit du Lac Erie.	4		
	[266] Gabriel Cass St. Aubin	12 " "					
	Jacques Cass St. Aubin	13 " "					
	Etienne Saffard	14 " "					
	Hébert Hébert	15 " "					
	Jean Baptiste Mallet	16 " "					
	Jean Chapoton	18 Fevr'r, 1743			3		
	Jean Baptiste Beaubien	30 May, 45			3		
	Robert Navarre	1 May, 47			12		2nd above Fort.
	Marie Banois	1 "			12		1st above fort.
Par la Jonquiere et Bigot.	Eustache Gamelin	1 "	1 Avril, 1750.	Fort Ponchartrain, au Detroit du Lac Erie.	12	40	A, B, Bb, Bbb, Bbbb, C, Cc. District of Hesse.
	Le Chevalier de Longueil				12		
	Pierre Réaume				12		
	Joseph Pilet				3		
	Alexis Delisle				3		
	Charles Chesne				3		
	Claude Audrey				3		
	Zacharie Chicot				3		
	Hiacinthe Réaume				3		
	Claude L'esprit dit Champagne				3		

Par qui les Concessions ont été accordes.	Noms de Concessionaires Primitifs.	Dattes. Des Concessions.	Dattes. Des Ratifications.	Situation Des Concessions.	Etendue des Concessions Arpens. En front.	En profondeur.	Suivant.
[267] [268] Par la Jonquiere et Bigot	Antoine Robert ...	1 Avril, 1750.		Fort Ponchartrain, au Detroit du Lac Erie.	3	40	A, B, Bb, Bbb, Bbbb, C, Cc.
	Antoine Campault .				3		
	Pierre Labadie ...				3		
	Charles Chesne				3		
	Vital Cason.....				3		
	Pierre Jonville ...				3		
	Francois Barois....				3		
	Desbutes St. Martin.				3		
	Jacques Godet				3		
Par Duquesne et Bigot	Dequindre	16 May, 1753			8	60	

(A true Copy.) Quebec, 20 June, 1790.

JOHN COLLINS, D. S. G.

No. 2 J. W. With M. Collins' Letter of 18 June, 1790. J. W.
Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS.

[269 and 270] List of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie, from a Creek, 4 miles from the mouth of the River Detroit, to a small creek about a mile and half beyond Cedar River.

No.		Names.	Remarks.	No. in family.	No. Lot.
[269]	1	John Sheifflin	Lieutenant Detroit Volunteers	..	43
[270]	2	Edwd. Haizil	"	...	74
	3	Ante. de Quindre	" Indian Department	5	45
	4	Fras. de Quindre	" " ...	5	71
	5	Fonte. de Quindre ..	" " .	3	35
	6	Dage. de Quindre	" "		11
	7	Simon Girty	" "	...	52
	8	Joseph Bonde	" "	5	55
	9	Nichs. Guin	" Minute Man	.....	65
	10	I. B. Chicott	" "	...	76
	11	Thos. Reynolds	Commissary Provisions	....	88
	12	Col. Andrews	Son of Capn. Andrews, lost in the Ontario	.....	85
	13	Walter Roe	Wr. Officer Marine department	2	25
	14	Harry Fecer	Engaged Smith "	4	80

List of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on north side of Lake Erie, etc. *Continued.*

No.		Names.	Remarks.	No. in family.	Lot No.
[271]	15	James Tracey	Private 4th Regt. 10 Years, 3 years man		64
[272]	16	Thomas Hall	" Kings Regiment "		40
	17	William Dugan	" " "		5
	18	John Pardo	" " "	2	47
	19	Thomas Ashworth	" " "		84
	20	Walter Dalton	Sergeant 47. Drafted to the Kings		42
	21	Nichs. Lichemburg	Private 60 Regiment		75
	22	——— McCarthy	" 84 "		72
	23	Duncan Cameron	" "	2	94
	24	Danl. McPherson	" "		86
	25	——— Vancamp	" RI Reg. New York		44
	26	Vancamp Junr	" "		20
	27	Alex. Fraser	Guards 10 years, and Sergt. Nova Scotia Volunteers		87
	28	Samuel Hall	Private Queens Rangers	1	19
	29	Alex. Clarke	Sergeant McAlpins Corps		2
	30	Randal McGilles	" Lt. Col. Butlers Rangers		90
[273]	31	Peter McDonell	" "		73
[274]	32	Daniel Fields	Corporal "		89
	33	Edwd. Nevill	" "	3	51
	34	Andrew Hamilton	" "		67
	35	John Elliot	Private "		81
	36	Eley Wilcox	" "	6	83
	37	Pat Hill	" "		57
	38	Pat Johnson	" "		22
	39	John Arnold	" "		27
	40	John Moss	" "	1	21
	41	John Cameron	" "		50
	42	Samuel Newkirk	" "		58
	43	John Top	" "	2	17
	44	Helmes Yoger	" "		16
	45	Nathl. Lewis	" "		59
	46	James Empson	" "		60
	47	John Clearwater	" "		61
	48	Thomas Parsons	" "		62
[275]	49	William Munger	" "		56
[276]	50	John Dalton	" "		37
	51	John Wright	" "		15
	52	Samuel Finlay	" "		14
	53	Jos. Springfield	" "		91
	54	Jacob Ruhart	" "		93
	55	William Yarnes	" "	2	13
	56	Jacob Quant	" "		92
	57	Joseph Fry	" "		36
	58	John Young	" "		46
	59	John Williamson	" "		23
	60	Jacob Segar	" "	1	77
	61	Thomas Harper	" "		28
	62	Thomas Dyker	" "		96
	63	Leonard Scratch	" "		12
	64	John Wormwood	" "		82
	65	Luke Casety	" "		31
	66	John Goodnight	" "		24
	67	Benjamin Knapp	" "	5	66
[277]	68	Mich. Harnes	" "		32
[278]	69	John Carnwall	" "		97
	70	Christ. Winter	" "		79
	71	Henry Ramsey	" "		33
	72	James Wood	" "		3
	73	Francis Robert	Serg.-Major Detroit Volunteers		4
	74	Jos. Brone	" "		95
	75	I. B. Souvraint	" "		10
	76	I. B. Begras	Corporal "		18

List of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled, etc.—*Continued.*

No.		Names.	Remarks.	No. in family.	No. Lot.
	77	Joseph Robert	Private Detroit Volunteers		54
	78	Francis Vallade	" "		34
	79	I. B. St. Eudre	" "		41
	80	William Scott	" "		78
	81	Jonathan Deane	" "		53
	82	Nathl. Miller	" "		29
	83	Jon. Countryman	" "		26
	84	John Smith	Soldier at the taking of Quebec, & in the 84th	7	49
	85	Charles Philipley	Soldier 44 10 years, & Volunteer all the war		48
[279]	86	Christian Bunsack	Soldier 29th, 8 years, a 3 years Man		9
[280]	87	James Girty	Partizan all the war		8
	88	George Girty	" "		7
	89	Danl. McKillip	Serg. Butlers Rangers	1	63
	90	Jas Windall	Private 8 Regr. 3 Years Man		6
	91	Thomas Smith	Loyalist, came into Niagara in 76 with a plan of fort Stanwix & Intelligence		30
	92	Robert Surphlet	Loyalist came in with Mr. McKee		
	93	Frederick Arnold	" Came in Since the War		
	94	Amos Weston	Blacksmith, many years with Stedman		
	95	John Waters	Loyalist, in many Years		
	96	James Robertson	Private in Butlers Rangers		
	97	John Little	Loyalist		
	98	Adam Dorkney	" in many Years, much persecuted		
	99	Thomas Gaubb	" in many Years with Stedman		
	100	Gregg	Loyalist, Express in the War		
	101	Daniel Garret	" "		
281]]	102	Frederick Fisher	Loyalist, Prisoner by the Indians, much attached		
[282]	103	Thomas Alexander Clarke	2 years from England, a Millwright		
	104	John Gordon	Loyalist		
	105	John McLean	"		
	106	Jacob Snyder	"		
	107	Harbour	"		
	108	Fox	" in Since the war		
	109	Holmes	" "		
	110	Reynolds	"		
	111	McDunach	"		
	112	Chalmers	"		
	113	Robert Dowlar	"		
	114	Henry Wright	"		
	115	James Little	"		
	116	Jacob Lans	German troops taken with Lord Cornwallis		
	117	Robert Dennison	Volunteer to Post Vincenne		
[283]	118	Richard Whittle	Volunteer to Post Vincenne		
and	119	John Lebour	Private in Butlers Rangers		
[284]	120	Charles Dice	Loyalist		
	121	James Steward	" Sent on many Scouts		
	122	James Rogers	Long Prisoner with Indians, attached to us		
	123	John Prinnie	Private Butlers Rangers		
	124	Thomas Williams	Blacksmith Indian Department		
	125	William Cook	Warrant Officer, Royal Artillery		
	126	Thomas Kelly	Three years, provincial Navy		
	127	West	Sergeant 52nd Regiment		
	128	James Understone	Master Provincial Navy		

N.B. Nos. 68, 69, 70, including a beautiful Plain, are reserved for Towns.

Nos. 38 and 39 are given to Mr. McGregor, Major of Militia, as a mark of attention for his long services at this Post.

The Lots now given are 4 acres in front, and 38 back, and are intended for the purpose of immediate settlement. The back Lots will be hereafter laid out, and distributed to those who occupy the front, in the proportions directed by Government for their families.

Detroit, 1st October, 1787.

(Signed) R. Mathews, Major Commanding.

A true Copy. Quebec, 18 June, 1790. John Collins, D.S.G.

No. 9, J. W., with Mr. Collins's Letter of 18 June, 1790, J. W.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

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[285] (No. 48. Copy.)

Council Office, Quebec, 20 August, 1790.

Gentlemen,—On the 16th of this month I dispatched to you (to the Care of Isaac Winslow Clarke, Esquire, at Montreal) a Copy of an order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council, of the 21st of July last, in explanation of His Lordship's order in Council of the 22d October, etc., etc. As the Land Boards for the several Districts were not then established and consequently no communication of it could have been given at that period, I now transmit you a Copy of the said order of 22 October, etc., etc., for your clearer apprehension of that of the 21st of last month. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant.

J. Williams.

The Gentlemen of the Land Board for the district of Hesse.

D. W. S.

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[286] (Copy.) At a board of Council on Wednesday, 21 July, 1790.

Present: His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor; the Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Hugh Finlay, Esquire, Thomas Dunn, Esquire, Edward Harrison, Esquire, John Collins, Esquire, Adam Mabane, Esquire, T. G. C. Delery, Esquire, George Pownall, Esquire, Henry Caldwell, Esquire, William Grant, Esquire, Francis Baby, Esquire, and Le Comte Dupre, Esquire.

Extract from the Minutes.

His Lordship caused the order of the 22nd October, etc., etc., to be read, and the same appearing to require explanation, it was declared by His Lordship, with the concurrence of the Council, that the Benefits intended by the said order are to extend to all reduced Officers, without Distinction of Corps, who, being entitled to lands as such under the King's Instructions of 1783, had actually obtained and improved the same, previous to the aforementioned order of the 22d October, 17, etc., etc.

D. W. S. J. Williams.

[287] (Copy.) Wednesday, 22nd October, 1788.

Present: His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, the Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice; Hugh Finlay, Esquire; Thomas Dunn, Esquire; Edward Harrison, Esquire; John Collins, Esquire;

Adam Mabane, Esquire; T. G. C. Delery, Esquire; George Pownall, Esquire; Henry Caldwell, Esquire; William Grant, Esquire; Francis Baby, Esquire; Charles De la Naudiere, Esquire; Le Comte Dupre.

His Lordship ordered to be read the 41st Article of His Majesty's Instructions in favour of the Corps, late the 84th Regiment, in the following words, Viz.:

(Granting Lands to the Corps, late the 84th Regiment).

41. "And whereas upon the raising and establishing the Corps Late the 84th Regiment of foot we did promise and declare that the Officers and privates of the said Corps should when reduced be entitled to and receive Grants for certain allotments of Lands in proportion to their respective ranks therein, it is our will and pleasure that you do in manner as herein before directed Grant warrants of allotment and survey to such of the Officers and privates of the said late 84th Regiment of foot, now reduced, who shall be willing to settle and become Inhabitants of our Province of Quebec and shall apply for the same for such quantities of Land as they shall be respectively entitled to, in consequence of our said promises, and declaration contained in our Instructions to our Governors of New York, and North Carolina, dated the 3rd April 1775, that is to say:

To field officers	5,000	Acres.
To Captains	3,000	"
To Subalterns	2,000	"
To Non Commissioned Officers	200	"
To Privates	50	"

[289] and that the Surveys be made and Grants for the same delivered to them respectively, free of expence as herein before is directed, provided nevertheless that every Commissioned and non commissioned Officer, or private belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of foot, who shall claim and apply for lands in our province of Quebec as aforesaid shall declare upon oath that no Land has been obtained by him in any of our other provinces in America, under our Royal Declaration as aforesaid.

Read also a petition from Sir John Johnson Baronet, and a memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, and as others as follows, viz.:

"To his Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and their Dependencies, vice admiral of the same, [290] General and Colonel in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in the said Colonies, and the Island of Newfoundland, etc.

Sir John Johnson, Baronet.

"The memorial of Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of His Majesty's late provincial Regiment called the King's Royal Regiment of New York, Humbly sheweth—

"That your memorialist and the officers of his said Regiment very early evinced their Loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's person and Government, and that having served faithfully and zealously and shared equally in the dangers and fatigues from the Commencement to the Conclusion of the [291] late unhappy war, they humbly submit their pretensions to your Lordship's Consideration, and though they cannot claim a right, they hope they may be considered to have equally merited the same bounty, and indulgence that is granted to the officers of the late 84th Regiment, by His Majesty's Instructions to your Lordship dated the 23rd day of August, 1786.

"Your memorialist therefore in behalf of the Officers of His Regiment prays that the same proportion of land may be granted to them that is

ordered by the aforesaid instructions for the Officers and of the said 84th Regiment and your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

"Montreal, 23rd September, 1788."

[292] Lieutenant-Colonel Butler.

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, etc.

"The memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler, and the Officers of the late Corps of Rangers and Indian department, at Niagara, Humbly sheweth -

"That your Lordship's memorialists having left their families and properties, at the Commencement of the late troubles in America, and served faithfully during the war, and now settled at Niagara, do humbly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to consider their services, and all the Officers and non-Commissioned Officers such additional Quantity of Lands, as the 84 Regiment has received, and your memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray."

(Signed) JOHN BUTLER, Lieutenant-Colonel.
PETER TENBROOK, Captain.
ANDREW BRADT, Lieutenant.
ANDREW BRADT, Captain.
JACOB BALL, Lieutenant.
H. BALL, Lieutenant.

[293] Order on the foregoing petitions:

The opinion of the board being desired by his Lordship, the Council concurred with his Lordship in granting the Prayer of the petition and memorial, in favor of all such officers as have improved the lands already granted to them as reduced officers since the peace of 1783.

And it is referred to the Surveyor General, or Deputy Surveyor General to make returns of the Locations of the petitioners, and he is directed to give them certificates thereof, under his hand as further testimonials of the faith of Government, for issuing the patents pursuant to His Majesty's [294] Instructions, if they shall apply for their Locations in the course of one year to be computed from the first Day of May next.

But it is to be understood that Deductions are to be made of all such tracts as have been already granted to any of the objects of this order, that upon the whole they may receive equivalents with the Corps of the 84th Regiment.

J. WILLIAMS, C.C.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[295] No. 54. Plan from Long Point to the Streight. Q.V.
Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(No. 55. Copy.)

On application of Valentine Oyler of Frederick County, Maryland, for a few lines of Recommendation.

We the Subscribers his Neighbours hereby inform that his General Caracter as a member of the Community has not, that we know of, been

charged with any thing unfavourable, except his Attachment to the British Interest in the late war, for which he suffered Imprisonment, and had his Estate confiscated.

Frederick County, Maryland, 20th October, 1788.

(Signed) JOEL WRIGHT, and by 15 others.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[296] (No. 56. Copy.)

This is to certify that one Johnston that drawed Land, and returning into the Colonies died on the Road. His own Brother informed me that he was the one that buried him.

JOS. CISSNE.

River Rough, October 27th, 1790.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(No. 57. Copy.)

Received, Detroit 27th November, 1790, of Lieutenant D. W. Smith, Six Shillings New York Currency for three Sheets Blue paste Board, for the use of the Land Board. George McDougall.

Entered, D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Delivered the original paper to Mr. Robertson, 24 May, 1791. D.W.S.

[297] (No. 58. Copy.) District de Hesse.

A Son Excellence, Le très Honorable Lord Dorchester, Gouverneur Général, de la Province de Québec, etc.

Humbles Représentations,

Des Habitants et Citoyens, de la coste du Nordést de cette ville; Etant alarmees, d'avoir vu il y a quelques jours, un des arpenteurs de sa majeste tirer la ligne d'entre le Domaine de sa dite Majesté, et leurs terres, et que le Rhimb devent que le dit Arpenteur a suivi, est tout différent de celui pu'on a toujours suivi de puis le commencement de l'establissement de ce pays, ce qui oblige les Représentants de supplier très [298] respectueusement votre Seigneurie de considerer que les terres, qu'ils possedent aujour d'hui, sont les mémes, qui leur ont etes concédés parle Roy de France en 1705, 1706, 1707, et suivant, et que la difference qui se trouve présentement pouvait être du dérangement des compas, de puis un si long espace de temps ou bien de l'incapacité des anciens arpenteurs. Car les Clotures sonts plantees suivant les lignes qui ont etées tires dans le principe de L'etablissement de ce pays; et s'il falait, que quelques changements se fissent dans les dites Lignes, tel que L'arpenteur les a tirées, il y a quelques jours cela causerait, un derangement, et un dommage tres con- [299] siderable jusqua l'étendu de six lieux de front en remontant dans la dite Coste du Nordést, plusieurs Maisons, Granges, autres Bâtiments, et vergers se trouveraient sur les terres d'autrui, et en outre toutes les Clôtures de cette partie de l'établissement seraint changés de places et occasionneraient des travaux aude-là de leurs forces.

Les Representants Espèrent que votre Seigneurie prandra cet object en consideration.

Et ne Cesseront d'ofrir leurs voeux pour la conservation de votre Excellence.

Detroit, le 17me Aoust, 1790.

[300] (Signed) Louis Tremble, Pierre Tremble, L. Jonard Tremble, Joseph Cadet, Jacques St. Obin, Louis Beufeit, Petties Pere, Veuve Gouin,

Pierre Cardinal, T. B. Pitre, T. B. Beaubien Père, Jacques Loson, Joseph Gritard, Bte. Chovin, Gageton Sequens, T. B. Marsac, Antoine Boyer, B. Chapoton, T. B. Meloche, Noe St. Obin Pere, J. B. Campau, Antoine Miny, Jo Sossier, Beaubien Fils, Charle Chovin, T. Chovin, Revard Fils, Augr. Tremblé, J. B. Duprat, Louis Desaunay, Joseph Sequen, Ant Moras, Louis Campau, Louis Chapotons, N. Gouin, Ant Dequindre, Francois Gouin, Jacques Campau, T. B. Beauperlant, Rivard, John Askin ("11").

[301] (Copy) Quebec, 13th September, 1790.

Memorial of Canadian Settlers, in the District of Hesse, stating apprehensions of a change of the ancient boundaries of their farms (Received, Quebec, 11th September, 1790). "Referred to the Land Board for the District of Hesse, by order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester."

(Signed) "Henry Motz."

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Report B. continued from Register No. 1, Folio 218.

(Copy.) Land Office Board, District of Hesse, Detroit, 1 December, 1790.

Sir, No Quorum of the Land Board having assembled, since I received your Letter, I am directed, by the President, to desire you will state what Quantity, and the particular articles of Stationery that will be necessary to effect the Accomplishment of the Surveys, to be laid down for the board. I have the honour to be Sir, your humble Servant.

To Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[302] (Copy.) Land Office Board, District of Hesse, Detroit, 1 December, 1790.

Whereas there are still extant several occupation tickets for Lots in the New settlement, of which the Board have no entry on their Register, and whereas the Board did resolve to advertise the public to learn the extent of such tickets; I request that all persons, holding authoritys, from Major Mathews, Captain Wiseman, Major Close, Major Murray, or by their order, or any of them, to go upon, or take possession of any of the Lots, in the New Settlement, at the mouth of the Straight, do send me Copys of such permissions, or authoritys, that I may present them to the said Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[303] (Copy. No. 59.) 3rd December, 1790.

Sir, —Drawing and Comon writing paper, Quills, black lead pencils, and India Ink are all wanted for the Surveyor General's Department at this place.

What quantity of paper it may take to lay down the plan required by the Landboard I cannot say, as the Board has not informed me, to what scale the plan should be drawn, if laid down by the Scale that I generally lay down my Surveys by, four quires of imperial paper will be wanted for that use only. I am with due Respect, etc.

P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Lieutenant Smith, Secretary Land Board.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[304] The Land office board for the District of Hesse, did not meet, Fryday the 3rd December, 1790.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Circular. Detroit, 6th December, 1790.

Gentlemen, I am directed by the President of the Land Office department, for the District of Hesse, to inform you, that the Board have been incompetent to form itself into a Quorum, from an insufficiency of members, since the 29th October last.

That the Deputy Surveyor has twice made an application for Stationery, particularly 4 Quires of imperial paper, to lay down his Surveys on the usual [305] Scale. That as there are no specified directions on this head, among the papers of the Board, the President wishes for your opinion on this subject and the advisable steps to be taken, if your attendance at the board cannot be had, to effect this measure in a Quorum.

I am directed also to submit to your consideration, whether it is not expected that a report should be made on the petition of the Canadian settlers, referred to the Board by Mr. Secretary Motz; and that there are several petitions before the board, for Locations, not in their gift, the propriety of sending which, to the Secretary's Office, with the next Report, The [306] President wishes to submit to your consideration also.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most Obedient Servant,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

To the Members of the Landboard for the District of Hesse.

At a special meeting of the Land Board for the District of Hesse; holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, the 7th December, 1790. Present: J. Smith, W. D. Powell and A. Grant, Esquires.

Read McNiff's two Letters, applying for Stationary, for the Surveyor General's Department, at this place.

[307] The Board took the same into consideration and after deliberating thereon, do not find themselves warranted to take measures for the furnishing of the required stationary, not having any special or general directions on that head and wishing to avoid any interference between the Surveyor General's Office and its Deputys, which should seem the most natural channel, for equipments of the above nature.

The board can give no answer to the Deputy Surveyors observation on the impropriety of their fillling up the approved certificate for 200 acres, stating the Lots to be less. The Board could not take the liberty of deviating from the forms transmitted to them, for their Guidance, more than [308] having inserted in the body of the said certificates, that the Lot was for *about* 200 acres, instead of 200 *absolute* ones. The Board having no guidance for their contents these lots being laid out and settled, and Major Mathews authority; and the Deputy Surveyor only can mark the precise superficies of those Lots, which, tis concluded by the Board. He will do in his certificate of assinment at the bottom of the Board's Certificate.

The board then resumed the petition of the Canadian settlers, referred to them by order of the Governor, and having read the same to the Deputy

Surveyor, He says he made a Survey by order of the commanding officer, to ascertain the Limits of the King's Domain, and that he never gave any [309] reason, without Survey, to be cause for the preferring such a petition to the Governor, and that the substance of it does not appear to him, to state facts, as they exist.

The board direct notice to be given to the Subscribers to attend at a day, which they will fix on at some of their future adjournments.

The Board then considered the propriety of transmitting the petitions for Land (chiefly in the Reserve made for the Hurons) and not at present, in their gift, to the Secretary's Office; think it most advisable to withhold [310] the transmission of such petitions, til the Governor and Council have granted that tract, and divested the Board of any expectation of their Locating any part of it.

From the precariousness of the weather, only three members to do the business of the board, and the few special matters before them, they agree to adjourn, sine Die, desiring the Clerk to advise them, when any business, or Communication from the Governor occurs. John Smith, William Dummer Powell, Alexander Grant.

[311] Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board, to Henry Motz, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor.

Detroit, 25 January, 1791.

Sir,—I am directed by the Land Board for the District of Hesse to inform you, that there appears nothing on the minutes of their journal, since they were last transmitted, the full communication of which would compensate for the bulk of its postage.

The petition of Canadian settlers, referred to the board, by order of His Excellency, on the 13 September last, has suffered some Enquiry, and I presume will be reported on, in due course.

One more certificate for a single Lot has been granted in the 2 Connected townships at the mouth of the Strait.

[312] The deputy Surveyor has applied to the board for Stationary, but they not finding themselves warranted to furnish it, and wishing to avoid any interference between the Surveyor General's Office and its deputies have declined taking measures to supply it; "The Deputy Surveyor, however, has this day brought me, "a plan," to lay before the board, "of part of the District commencing near Point Pele, on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and extending from thence, along the waters edge, to the entrance of River Latranche, on the east Shore of Lake St. Clair, and from the entrance of said River, up to the 2nd fork of the same, deliniated from actual Surveys, made in the Years 1789 and 1790." The last Quorum of [313] the Board was formed by J. Smith, W. D. Powell and A. Grant, Esquires, on the 7th of December, when from the precariousness of the weather, only 3 members to do the Business of the board, and the few special matters before them, they agreed to adjourn, Sine Die, desiring me to advise them, when any business, or communication from the Governor occurred. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board.

To Henry Motz, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor.

[314] Petitions continued from Register No. 1.—folio 186.

No.			
232	William Chambers	River Latranche	24 October.
233	Francis Meloge	Detroit River	3 November.
234	Thomas Curtis	New Settlement	"
235	George Meyrs	"	15 January, 91.
236	William Boyle	R. Latranche	28 "
237	Charles Monger	N. Settlement	1st February.
238	A. Grant	R. Latranche S.	14 March.
239	D. Cameron	N. Settlement	30 "
240	J. Understone	R. Latranche	30 "
241	J. Reynolds	"	31 "
242	E. McCarthy	"	31 "
243	A. Woolche	"	31 "
244	T. B. Parre	R. Canard S.	31 "
245	John Hembrow	R. Latranche	3 April.
246	Reny Campeau	"	3 "
247	James Hobbs	"	3 "
248	William Lochart	New Settlement	9 "
249	John Carrel	" or R. Latranche	9 "
250	John Reynolds	A. Latranche	13 "
251	Robert Surphlit	"	13 "
252	Marianne L'Esperance	"	12 "
253	Wm. Crawford	"	15 "
254	Samuel Edge	"	15 "
255	James Baker	N. Settlement	15 "
256	Edward Hazel	Point Pele	15 "
257	Saml. Hall	N. Settlement S. To folio 368	15 "

[315] Calculation for a Town and Township of 9 miles in front by 12 in depth, proposed to be situated on a River or Lake Containing, acres, 69,120.

5 Public Squares	equal	20	
8 Public buildings	"	32	
4 Market places	"	16	
8 Streets from the Centre Square 96 feet wide each,	equal	156	
Reserves round the Town	"	1.76—62140	
Township Roads in the Concessions of 66 feet wide	"	939—40696	
Acres		2340— 2836	
416 Lots for Settlers, 1 Acre each		416	
218 Town parks	equal	5303—71764	
300 Township Lots	in	61060—25400	
Acres		69120	

Reserves for the Crown and Public Uses.

Acres detailed, Contra	2340— 2836	
2 Town parks equal	48—65796	
Glebe	407— 6836	
Schoolmaster	203—53418	
40 Township Lots in the Corners	8131—36720	
! ! ! Roads, more than 939 40696	6004	
	11130—71610	

7a AR.

[316] Reserves for the Crown and Public Uses.

Reference to a plan of a Town and Township of 9 miles front by 12 miles in depth, proposed to be situated on a River or Lake.

The Town is one mile Square. The Town lots each one Acre. The Open Area of nearly half a mile joining the Town Lots to be reserved. The Town parks join the Reserve all round containing each 24 Acres one rood and 12 perch. The Township Lots are the large outside lots containing each 200 and 3 Acres 2 roods and 4 perch.

A Reserves for the Crown.
B and C Church, parsonage, and schoolhouse.
D Gaol and Court House.
E Work House.
F Church Yards, Hospitals, etc.
G Public Squares.
H Market places.
I Town park for a Schoolmaster.
K Town park for a Minister.

[317] (Copy.) D. W. Smith.

Proces verbal. T. Reynolds, Esquire, 1789, T. S.

"I, Thomas Smith, acting Deputy Surveyor for the District of Hesse, have admeasured upon a line due East and west in the front Concession (New Settlement near the mouth of Detroit River), Variation of the Magnet rectified, Lot No. 88 for Thomas Reynolds, Esquire, 9 Gunters Chains, 70 Links in front, by one hundred and twenty in depth, in right angles, forming a Parrallelogram of one hundred and sixteen Acres 4 10 Statute, proper allowance for high roads reserved--the same is entered into the Register of Surveys at Detroit, this 7th day of April, 1789.

T. Smith.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

[318] (Copy.)"

"A Gunters Chain by which all lands are measured when laid out or divided into Statute Acres contains in length 66 feet.

Each Gunters Chain is divided into 100 Equal parts called Links.

In one mile Statute Measure there are 80 Gunters Chains.

One Square Statute acre contains 10 Gunters Chains.

The french chain contains 45 Links, each a foot long, french Measure; 4 Such Chains, or 180 Links make the Side of a Square Arpent. Consequently one Square Arpent contains 16 Such chains. I am most Sincerely Yours.

Lieutenant Smith. P. McNiff, 13 February, 1791.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

1 M-80 G C-66f-5280f-1760 yards.

80

3/5280

1760

D.W.S.

[319] (Circular Letter.) Detroit, 18 March, 1790.

Report B continued from folio 313.

Report B continued in folio 338.

Sir, - I am directed by the President of the Land Board, for the district of Hesse, to request your attendance at the Council Chamber of Detroit, on Fryday next at 11 O'clock, A.M., that Communication from the Governor, etc., may be laid before you. I have the honour, etc.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board.

To W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. McKee, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire; S. M. Adhemar, Esquire.

No. 60. Copy of a Letter from Hugh Finlay, Esquire, To the Board, dated, Quebec, 19 January, 1791.

Gentlemen, - By order of the Land Committee, I have the honour to transmit to you a Copy of His Excellency Lord Dorchester's order of reference of the 20th October last, and to request information from the Land Office Board of the District of Hesse, touching the matters stated therein to enable the Land Committee to report as soon as may be thereupon, with due precision, as has been commanded.

[320] The Land Committee farther beg to know what your board conceives to be such a survey of the waste lands of the Crown, in the District of Hesse, as might be sufficient to effectuate their settlement, at the least expense to Government. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient and most humble Servant.

(Signed) Hugh Finlay.

Major Smith, W. D. Powell, A. McKee, W. Robertson, A. Grant, and S. M. Adhemar.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Received 17 March, 1791.

[321] (Enclosure in No. 60.)

Copy of a Letter from Henry Motz, Esquire, to Hugh Finlay, Esquire, dated Quebec, 20 October, 1790.

Sir, - The papers herewith sent relative to the transactions in the land granting Department in Hesse, are referred by His Excellency the Governor to the Consideration of the Land Committee, who are to make full investigation into the causes of the difficulties and impediments, which appear to have hitherto obstructed the Progress of Settlement in that important frontier; and to report the same with due particularity, with their opinion, on consulting with the Surveyor General's Office, of the best means of removing them, and giving effect to the several instructions issued from time to time, [322] respecting the settlement of waste Lands of the Crown in that District.

It having been suggested that the Reservations in the late Indian Cession—in favour of the Hurons may be any incommodious to the County town of Hesse, on that side of the strait, and to the Indians themselves; His Lordship with a view of serving both them and the common interest, authorizes the Land Committee to correspond with the Land Board of Hesse, as well as with Sir John Johnson and any other persons from whom they may hope for full information concerning the object and intended use of

those Reservations, as well as the practability of such means, as may be suggested for satisfying the Huron Indians, in any other part of the District [323] and upon what terms.

And the Committee are in their Report to subjoin the whole of their correspondence upon this subject, and make it known to all, from whom they may desire any information, that their Communications will be put upon the public files of that branch of the Council Office, which relates to the Grant of the waste lands of the Crown. I am, etc.

(Signed) Henry Motz.

To Hugh Finlay, Esquire.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Received 17 March, 1791.

[324] No. 61. Copy of a Letter from Thos. Aston Coffin, Esquire, to the Board, dated, Quebec, 12 January, 1791.

Gentlemen, —The proceedings of the Land Board of Hesse, on the application of a Number of discharged Rangers Loyalists and others for Lands and Provisions, have been laid before the Committee of Council for waste Lands of the Crown, who, concurring in opinion with the Board, have recommended that all such of the inclosed List (being in Number 76) as shall prove satisfactory to the Board that at the Close of the war they were by any General or Special order of Government entitled to Lands, Provisions and [325] Tools, and did actually forego on establishment with these advantages in Nassau, or any of the Lower Districts, to forward a Settlement at the mouth of the River Detroit, promoted by Government, should obtain provisions in the like proportion with those issued to persons of the same description who settled in the lower districts.

His Excellency Lord Dorchester, having taken the same into consideration, has been pleased to direct that provisions should be issued to them and their families, accordingly, upon monthly certificates of the Land board [326] granted from time to time in proof that they are actually improving their Lands; For the more full information and guidance of the board, Copy of the letter to the Commissary General on this subject is enclosed.

The tools and farming utensils sent out by Government have been all distributed as far as they went; and at this time, there are none remaining in the King's Stores.

Should other people than those contained in the enclosed List claim similar assistance, on the same Grounds, the board, after receiving satis- [327] factory Proof of their being of that description, and as such entitled to similar Indulgencies, are requested to transmit Returns thereof for His Lordship's Consideration and orders. I am Gentlemen, etc.

(Signed) T. A. Coffin.

To Major Smith, etc., W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. McKee, Esquire, W. Robertson, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, S. M. Adhemar, Esquire.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Received 17 March, 1791.

(Enclosure A in No. 61.)

Copy of a Letter from Francis Le Maistre, Esquire, M. S., To J. Craigie, Esquire, Commissary General, dated Quebec, 12 January, 1791.

Sir, - The Land Board of Hesse having stated to his Excellency Lord Dorchester that there are a number of discharged Rangers, Loyalists and others, residing at or near Detroit, who had drawn Lots of the waste Lands [328] of the Crown at the entrance of Detroit River, where Government was desirous to promote a Settlement; that after they had received certificates for Location, but few of them could proceed to clear their lands from want of provisions and tools, which they had been taught to expect from Government; that those among them who had made no improvements by clearing or otherwise within the year were deprived of the Lots they had drawn, and they were given to other applicants; that notwithstanding their Disappointment, the greatest part are still resident in the Settlement and are desirous to obtain Lots at the River La Tranche, not far from the mouth of Detroit River, and having submitted to His Lordship that all such as shall satis- [329] factorily prove to the board that at the Close of the War they were by any general or special order of Government entitled to lands, Provisions and tools, and did actually forego an establishment with those advantages in Nassau, or any other of the lower Districts, to forward a Settlement at the mouth of the River Detroit, promoted by Government, should now be located and provisioned in the same proportion with those who settled below and if provisions should be granted to persons of the above description it would conduce much to their true Comfort and Relief that they may be issued only monthly, and upon proof that they are actually improving [330] their lands, the same having been referred to the Land Committee who, concurring in opinion with the Land Board, have recommended that such of them as are situated as has been set forth, by the Board of Hesse, and whose names (being in Number 76) are included in the List inclosed may obtain Grants of the waste Lands of the Crown, upon the river La Tranche, or in any other part of the Tract ceded to the Crown by the Indians in May last, as they may chuse, and that they may further obtain provisions in the Like proportion with those issued to persons of the same description [331] who settled in the lower districts. His Excellency, having taken the same into Consideration, is pleased to direct that provisions be accordingly issued to all such of the above mentioned List and their families, who shall prove to the Board that they come within the description aforesaid, an exact return of which with the Number composing each family the Commissary will transmit as soon as ascertained. The Provisions to be issued monthly, upon the Certificates of the Land Board who will continue the same, from time to time, upon Proof that they are actually improving their [332] lands, and it is expected that the Settlers will commence their Improvements without delay, as no Arrears of provisions will be allowed. I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) F. LeMaistre, M.S.

John Cragie, Esquire.

(Signed) T. A. Coffin.

Received 17 March, 1791.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

(Enclosure 6 in No. 61.)

List of the Names of discharged Rangers, Loyalists and others residing at or near Detroit to whom provisions are to be granted on proof to the satisfaction of the Land Board of Hesse, that they have actually forgone an Establishment in the lower Districts in order to promote a Settlement in the

Mouth of the River Detroit, which provisions are to be continued to them by monthly issues, and in the same proportion as were given to the settlers below, on further proof that they are actually improving their Lands.

Names.	Occupations.	Residence.
Belong to Colonel Butlers Rangers.		
Serg. Danl. Fields	Blacksmith	At Capn. McKees.
Serg. Danl. McKillup	Farmer	New Settlement.
Corpl. Andr. Hamilton	Labourer	In this settlement.
Corpl. Edwd. Nevill	"	New Settlement.
Saml. Newkirk	Farmer	R. Latranche.
Pat. Hill	Labourer	Indian Country.
Peter Shonk	Farmer	R. Latranche.
Jacob Quant	Labourer	"
Thos. Parsons	"	"
Patrick Johnson	"	at Capn. McKees.
Eleck Wilcox	Farmer	N. Settlement.
Jno. Cameron	"	"
Wm. Munger	"	Gross Island.
Lein. Scratch	"	"
Jacob Seagon	"	at present down at Niagara.
Peter Swarst	Voyager	Now at Saguina.
John Wright	Labourer	R. Latranche.
Wm. Yagor	Farmer	R. St. Clair.
Nat Lewis	Labourer	R. Latranche.
[334] James Empson	Farmer	R. St. Clair.
Rob. Empson	Labourer	"
Benj. Knap	Farmer	N. Settlement.
Thos. Deeker	Labourer	in this Settlement.
John Top	"	"
Jos. Springfield	"	"
John Clearwater	"	"
Jacob Ruhart	Farmer	N. Settlement.
J. Dalton	"	"
Jacob Arnold	"	"
Thos. Williams	Blacksmith	R. Latranche.
J. Moss	Labourer	N. Settlement.
Mat. Dobson, volunteer.	Tavern Keeper	Detroit.
Names of 3 years Men discharged from 8 Regr.		
Serg. Js. Donaldson	Publican	Detroit.
Serg. Jno. Dodimide	Trader	"
Richard Easp	Labourer	N. Settlement.
J. Ashford	"	"
Willm. Duggan	Clerk	Detroit.
J. Hall	Labourer	"
Thos. Redding	"	"
Edwd. Redding	"	"
[335] Jos. Windall	"	"
Names of men belonging formerly to the 84 Regr.		
Joseph Winters	Sailor	Now departed.
—— Butler	Farmer	N. Settlement.
Timy. Desmond	Sailor	In the Merchants service here.
John Clark	"	"
John Rossan	"	"
James Robertson	"	"
James Ruff	Farmer	Gross Island.
John Barbe	Butcher	Detroit.
John Flyn	Sailor	In the Merchant service here.

Names.	Occupations.	Residence.
Saml. Hall	Labourer	Detroit.
Thos. Kelly	"	"
John Goon	"	R. Latranche.
Wm. Harpier	"	
John Embry	"	
Names of Loyalists.		
Elisha Willcox	Farmer	N. Settlement. Note—This man ought to have been put down among the names of Rangers as he belonged to that Corps.
[336] Hosikiah Wilcox	Farmer	R. Latranche.
Minis Wilcox	Labourer	N. Settlement.
Josiah Wilcox	"	R. Latranche.
Hu. Holmes	Farmer	"
Jno. Pike	"	"
Robr. Pike	"	"
Rob. Simpless	"	"
Garr. Brown	"	"
Thos. Clerk	"	"
Jno. Hazard	Labourer	"
Jacob Hill	Farmer	"
Nicholas Leek	Taylor	In this Settlement.
Jacob Kutel		
John Stockwell	Farmer	N. Settlement.
Jacob Skible		
John Gordon	Farmer	R. Latranche.
Thos. McCrea	Taylor	Detroit.
Thos. Smith	Publican	"
Isaac Dalton	Farmer	"
Wm. Scott, Sey. Detroit Vol.	Tavern Keeper	"

N.B. In *the or this* Settlement means the Settlement of Detroit.

The New Settlement means at the Mouth of the Detroit River on Lake Erie.

[337] The Ration to be the same as given to the Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists, etc., in the lower Districts, viz.

For the First Year,—Flour one pound and Pork, 12 ounces.

Second Year,—Flour, 5 ounces ¼ and Pork, 4 ounces.

To John Craigie, Esquire Comy. General.

Quebec, 12 January, 1791.

(Signed) Dorchester.

A Copy.

(Signed) T. A. Coffin.

By His Excellencys Command,

(Signed) F. Le Maistre, M.S.

Received 17 March, 1791.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

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[338] Report B continued from folio 319.

Circular Letter.

Evening, 18 March, 1791, Detroit.

Sir, All the members of the Landboard of Hesse, being in town, the President wishes to take this advantage and lay the papers lately received

before them. He therefore requests you will have the Goodness to attend at noon, at the Council Chamber.

I have the honour, etc.,

D. W. Smith. Secretary to the Board.

W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. McKee, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire; S. M. Adhemar, Esquire.

At a meeting of the Land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit.

Saturday, 19 March, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire; Alexander Grant, Esquire; S. Martin Adhemar, Esquire.

[339] The following papers being on the Journal, were Read to the board, viz.

Filed No. 60.

Letter from H. Finlay, Esquire, to the board, dated January 7, 1791. Covering a Letter from H. Motz, Esquire, to H. Finlay, Esquire, 20 October, 1790.

Also a letter from T. A. Coffin, Esquire, to the Board, dated 12 January, 1791. Covering a Letter from F. Le Maistre, Esquire, to J. Craigie, Esquire, 12 January, 1791 and Ld. Dorchesters approved list of Loyalists, etc., to be victualled, on improving their lots, 12 January, 1791.

Laid before the board a Survey in 3 pieces of part of the District beginning near Point Pele in Lake Erie and following the Shore, to the Entrance of the River Latranch, and up that river to the second fork of the same, as delivered by the Deputy Surveyor for the Information of the Board. (Folio 314.) Filed 7 petitions, from Number 232 to number 238.

[340] The Board resolve to take the aforesaid communications into their consideration and adjourn to 8th April next.

John Smith.
Wm. Dummer Powell.
Adhemar S. Martin.

Advertisement, 20 March, 1791.

All such discharged rangers, Loyalists and others, as shall prove satisfactorily to the Land board for the District of Hesse, that at the Close of the war, they were, by any general or special order of Government, entitled to Lands, provisions and tools, and did actually forego an establishment with those advantages in Nassau, or any of the lower districts, to forward a Settlement at the mouth of the river Detroit, promoted by Government, will (on proof that they are actually improving their lands) obtain provisions (in [340] the like proportions with those issued to persons of the same description who settled in the lower districts) upon Monthly Certificates from the said board.

Should other people claim similar assistance on the same grounds, the board will hear their pretensions by petition, and after receiving satisfactory proof of their being of the above description, will transmit their names for the Governors consideration.

It is expected the improvements will commence without delay, as no arrears of provisions will be allowed. The Settlers will therefore be prepared to meet the call of the board, with sufficient certificates that they are actually improving their Lands.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

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[342] Fort Detroit, 28 March, 1791.

Received from D. W. Smith 4 Indian deeds for lands on this side the treaty line.

J. Baby.

Memorandum. 28 March, 1791.

Delivered Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, the General plan of Survey.

D. W. Smith.

No. 62. Copy of a letter from Mr. I. Schieffelin, to D. W. Smith.

Dated Saguina, 24 March, 1791.

Sir, Apprehending that it may be necessary for me to appear in person at the land board to support my claim to a certain Lot or piece of the Crowns ungranted lands, situate on the South side of the Detroit River, as part of the Royal bounty for my past services as Lieutenant in a Corps of Volunteers raised at Detroit by order of General Haldimand; I memorialed my Lord Dorchester through the land board (I think) two [343] years past for the said lot of land to the which I have not had an Answer; my Memorial I apprehend having remained unnoticed til Sir Jno. Johnson took down the General Report to Head Quarters. Mr. Powell memorialed for the same spot of land after I had, and Mr. Maisonville 15 months after Mr. Powell which I imagine recorded on the minutes of the Land board by Thos. Smith, Esquire.

I have to add, in support of my claim, that my services (to the which, Colonel McKee, Commodore Grant, Major McGregor, Captains Caldwell, Elliot and Lamothe, besides many others (gentlemen) will bear honourable testimony,) entitle me to the benevolence of Government, perhaps in preference to the *Gentlemen* who oppose my prayer.

[344] Mr. Maisonville is in the actual possession of the best farm in the Settlement of Detroit (the farm he now personally occupies) which he holds from no better authority, of title, than I do a tract of eighty leagues, situate à là riviére, á lá trenche, for the which he has not yet made application to the board; and I humbly suggest, that, being the first who applied, the minutes of my memorial should be taken into Consideration, which Major Smith as President of the board, will, I hope, be pleased to investigate, when he may think proper to order my memorial to be laid before him—I therefore hope Sir, that you will be so very obliging (should my personal attendance at the Land Board be absolutely required,) to acquaint John Askin Esquire, therewith, who will communicate the same to him, who has the honour to be.

(Signed) John Schieffelin.

Entered by D. W.Smith, Secretary.

[345] At a land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 1st April, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, Esquire; W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

The board met to accomodate several Rangers, whom it was said, were come to town, to receive their provisions.

Read a letter from J. Schieffelin to D. W. Smith, dated 24th March, 1791.

Several people attended to receive certificates for provisions; but some of them, not being included in the list transmitted by T. A. Coffin, Esquire, others being unprepared with certificates of their having actually improved their lands, and others again having not yet been located; the board deter-[346] mine to advise the public again by advertisement, to attend on the 15 day of April next, and the several successive frydays, to prove their claims to such issues of provisions, as directed in Mr. Coffin's Letter; the advertisement to as follows:

"The discharged Rangers, Loyalists, etc., who will receive provisions on proving to the Land board of Hesse, that they were entitled to the same, at the close of the war, not having produced to the board, the Certificates required by the late advertisement for that purpose; are again informed, that first they must produce Discharges or vouchers of their having served in [347] some of the Corps, who were reduced at the peace; secondly, if Loyalists, to Bring proof of the same, by certificate, and thirdly, that they did actually forego a settlement in the lower districts to promote one at the mouth of the Strait. The board will meet on the 15th April next and the several following frydays to receive and attend to such proofs."

Filed 6 petitions for Land (See the Schedule, from 239 to 244.) And one for provisions—No. one.

JOHN SMITH.
WM. DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.

[348] Copy. Of a Letter from D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board, to J. Schieffelin, Esquire, Saguina.

Detroit, 2nd April, 1791.

SIR,—I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of 24th March, which I laid before the board.

Your petition I presume, will be taken into Consideration in due Course, and should your personal attendance be necessary, I shall not fail to inform you.

I have the honour, etc.,

D. W. SMITH.

Memorandum. Detroit, 2nd April, 1791.

Put up the advertisement, framed yesterday by the board, and sent full Information to the New Settlement.

D. W. SMITH.

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[349] At a land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 15 April, 1791.

Present: Major Smith; W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

One of the list approved by Lord Dorchester.

Joseph Windall, having satisfied the board by producing his discharge from 8 Regiment, and the Certificate of His Location, at the mouth of the Detroit, and having received his declaration on Oath, that he has never received any location or provisions in the lower districts. The board direct one month's provision to be issued to him.

Leonard Serath, one of the approved List, gave the board equal satisfaction in the production of a discharge from the Corps of Butler's Rangers, and Certificates of His Location at the Straits Mouth, and having received [350] similar oath. The board direct one month's provision to himself, wife, and four Children under 10 years of age.

John Top, late of Butler's Rangers, one of the approved list, produced his discharge and Certificate of Location at the Mouth of the Strait, and having made oath that he never received Lands or provision below, the board direct one month's provision for him, his wife, and 2 children under 10 years of age.

James Robertson, one of the approved list, produced a discharge from Butler's Rangers, and a certificate of Location, at the mouth of Detroit River, and having made oath that he never received either Lands or provisions in any of the lower districts, the board direct one month's provision for him.

[351] John Stockwell, a loyalist of the approved list, produced to the board, certificate of Location at the mouth of the Strait, and certificate of His having improved it, and Commander Grant informing the board that he came into the Settlement previous to the treaty of Separation, and He, Stockwell, having made oath that he neither accepted Land or provisions to aid the settlement of lands, in any of the lower districts, the board direct a month's provisions to him, his wife and 2 Children under 10 years old.

George Jacob Rudhart, of the approved List, a Ranger, produces a discharge from Colonel Butler's Corps, and certificate of Location at the [352] Mouth of the Strait, and having called witness to prove His having improved his land. He swore that he has not received Lands or provisions in the lower districts, the board therefore direct him a month's provision.

Joseph Baro, produced to the board a ticket from Major Mathews, for Lot No. 95, in the New Settlement, and he having taken the oath of fidelity, directed by 83rd Chapter of the 14 Statute of George the 3rd and the directed declaration, and having subscribed the same the board gave him a Certificate for about 200 acres, being Lot No. 95, in the 2 Connected township, at the Mouth of the Strait.

[353] And in consequence petition No. 192 for that Lot becomes of no value.

Samuel Weston produced to the board a ticket signed by Captain Wiseman, for Lot No.41, originally granted to John Gordon, who exchanged it with Thomas Deeker, and Deeker afterwards with Samuel Weston for No. 60—as appears by Certificate to that purpose; and He, Samuel Weston, having taken the directed oaths and declaration and subscribed the same, the board delivered him a certificate for a single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 41 in the 2 Connected townships at the Mouth of the Strait.

Thomas. Hall, one of the approved List produces a discharge from the Eighth Regiment and Certificate of Location at the Mouth of the Strait, and [354] calling witness to prove the cultivation of his Lot and swearing that

he has not received any Lands or provisions below, the board direct one month's provision to be issued to him and his wife.

(Schedule folio 313). Filed 13 petitions for land, from 245 to 257.

(Schedule folio 355). Filed 22 petitions for provisions.

JOHN SMITH.
WM. DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.

To the Landboard of Nassau. Detroit, 15 April, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,—The Land Office board for the District of Hesse, wish to be informed if Jacob Seager formerly a private in Butler's Rangers, has drawn any Land in the District of Nassau as his Name is an obstacle to the Settlement of a Lot assigned to him by Major Mathews at the Entrance of Lake Erie.

Report B continued folio 357.

I have the honour, etc., D. W. SMITH, Secretary to the board.

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[355] Schedule of Petitions for provisions.

No.
1. D. Cameron.
2. P. O'Flaherty.
3. L. Visceneaux.
4. R. Whittle.
5. T. Smith.
6. A Clark.
7. P. Faucher.
8. J. Hobbs.
9. T. Little.
10. E. McCarthy.
11. William Thom.
12. T. Reynolds.
13. R. Surphlit.
14. W. Crawford.
15. Joncaire de Chabert.
16. Nicholas Windenhout.
17. John Cornwall.
18. James Baker.
37. Charles Beaubien.
38. R. Huffman.
39. H. Crone.
40. Thos. Reynolds.
41. R. Dowler.
42. Amos Weston.
43. Henry Ramsay.

No.
19. James Little.
20. Sam Hall.
21. Edward Hazel.
22. Nat Millar. [356]
23. Jas. Understone.
24. Benjamin Knapp.
25. Peter Barril.
26. J. B. Vallade.
27. Harry Facer.
28. John Snider.
29. James Baker.
30. Wm. Lee.
31. John Pardo.
32. Samuel Weston.
33. Charles Filpley.
34. Prince Robertson.
35. Joseph Countryman.
36. Michael Shaver.
44. Coleman Roe.
45. Frederick Harboth.
46. James Tracey.
47. Catharine Speakman.
48. Elisha Wilcox.
49. Hosekiah Wilcox.

To folio 373.

[357] Copy of a Letter to Col. Butler, Niagara.

Report B Continued from folio 354.

Detroit, 15 April, 1791.

SIR,—Jacob Arner a private in Captain McDonnels Company in your battalion having applied for provisions under a recent order from my Lord Dorchester is unable to produce his discharge, but alledges that it was with-

held from him because he could not sign the Receipt for all monies due to him from the Regiment, having a demand for Services as an artificer employed at the Mill, at 4 mile pond, which has since been paid him. The board wish to have from you, Sir, a Confirmation of so much of the above [358] relation as will shew that he was a dicharged Ranger entitled by General orders to Land and provisions in the District of Nassau, or elsewhere in the Province of Quebec.

I have the honour, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Deed—(filed No. 10.)

Jacob Schiefflin to Captain James Understone, for 1 Sterling, Lot South Side of the Detroit, near the Mouth; 4 acres in front and 100 deep, bounded in front by Lake Erie, rear by J. Schifflins Lands, North East by J. Martin, Junior, and South West by J. Schiflin.

Dated, Fort Erie, 5 June, 1784.

(Signed) John Schieffelin.

Witnessed John Garner, Wm. Fleming, Saml. McClelland.

Received from D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board a Deed of the above tenor, 18 April, 1791.

Jas. Understone.

[359] April 21st, 1791.

Delivered the Deputy Surveyor, his drafts of the Straight and River Latranche.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At a land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, April 22nd, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire; A. Grant, Esquire.

Entered an order for one months provisions to Daniel McKillup, his wife and 3 children under 10 years of age; and to Edward Nevill, his wife one child above ten, and three children under 10 years of age, they having undergone the necessary Examinations and taken the oath, etc.

[360] Lot No. 23, in the New Settlement, Lake Erie, delivered to the board, by Wm. Scott.

John Cameron produced to the board a Ticket No. 93, New Settlement, lake Erie, originally granted to J. Rudhart, but he Rudhart being located, the board administered the directed oaths and declaration to him, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered him a certificate for about 200 Acres of land, being Lot No. 93, in the first Conn. 2 Connected townships, Lake Erie.

The board direct him a months Provisions, being one of the approved List, and having sworn that he never received any before, since his discharge.

[361] The board being satisfied by the testimony of Mr. Dodemead that the Person stiled J. Ashford in the approved list of the 8th Regiment, should seem to be Thomas Ashworth, as the other Man left this with the Regiment. The board saw Ashworths discharge from the 8th Regiment and

certificate of his Lot being improved, and being sworn as others before, the board order him a months provision.

The board having examined the Schedules of Major Mathews and Close find no reason why Elisher Wilcox Lands should be located, they therefore administered the directed oaths and declaration, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered him a certificate for about 200 acres of [362] Land, being Lot No. 82, in the 2 Connected townships, Lake Erie, and direct one months provision for him and his five children above 10 years of age,- he being of the approved List, and having sworn that he has never received any provisions, for the cultivation of his Land.

Posted in the Index.

John McClaine produced a ticket No. 60 signed by Captain Wiseman, and certificate of Dykers Resignation of it in his favor, the board therefore administered the oaths and declaration to him, and he having subscribed the same, the board delivered him a certificate for about 200 Acres being Lot No. 60, in the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie.

[363] Thomas Smith delivered to the board a ticket signed by Major Mathews for Lot No. 50, given to John Cameron, transferred by Mr. Close to A. Fraser, and made over by him to said Smith.

The Deputy Surveyor presumes that A. Fraser has been located below.

The board direct one months provision to John Dalton, a Ranger of the approved list producing Certificates of Service and improvement and making oath, that he has never received any since his discharge.

John Cray being very pressing for a Lot, having long petitioned the board, and having formerly received a Lot in the Second Concession which [364] being swampy he could not cultivate, the board by the revertion to the Crown of Lot No. 50, grant him a Certificate for that Lot, being about 200 Acres, in the 2 Connected townships, New Settlements, Lake Erie, he being sworn and having suscribed the directed oaths and declaration.

In consequence his petition No. 206 is done away, and Lot No. 34, 2nd Concession reverts to the Gift of the board.

The board then delivered to Wm. Harpur a Certificate for Lot No. 23, delivered to the board by Wm. Scot, and reverted to their Gift by the death of the original Granteé. He, Harpur, having originally been granted a Lot, which for want of provisions he could not settle; he was accordingly sworn, [365] and signed the directed oaths and declaration.

(This does away his petition No. 262.)

Mr. Gregor McGregor presented to the board 2 ticket for Lots 38 and 39, and Mr. Reynolds for Lot 88, New Settlement, and they being sworn, etc., and having subscribed the oaths and declaration, the board Delivered to Mr. McGregor 2 Certificates for about 200 Acres of land each, being Lots, 38 and 29, and to Mr. Reynolds, for Lot No. 88 for about 200 acres in the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie.

Folio 402. (No. 271.)

[366] The Board received a petition signed by Elizabeth Parent and others, Inhabitants of the front of the East side of the Streight, presented by Alexis Maisonville Esquire, as Captain of Militia in behalf of his Company; and as Captain Maisonville suggested that the subject matter of the Petition was important to the peace and Quiet of the Settlement, the board agreed to give a special day to the Petitioners to substantiate their Allegations and that notice be given to Mr. Maisonville to attend on Wednesday next for that purpose; and as the Deputy Surveyor is returned from the River Latranche the same day be given to the Subscribers of the peti-

[367] tion referred by Mr. Motz's Letter of 13 September, 1790, that they may enable the board to report thereon.

(368) Filed, 14 petitions for Land No. 258 to 271.

(356) Filed 19 petitions for Provisions No. 23 to 41.

Errata for Elisha Wilcox *Senior*, read *Junior*.
(Folio 129, Register No. 1) for Lot No. 83.

JOHN SMITH.
WM. DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.

Copy of a Letter from the board to Alexis Maisonville, Esquire.

Detroit, 22nd April, 1791.

SIR, -The Board having considered the weight of your Suggestions respecting the peace of the Settlement, being affected by the matter, contained in the petition, this day presented by you, have thought it right to give a Special day for hearing the petitioners, and I am directed to notify to you that Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M. is appointed for that purpose.

I have the honour, etc.,

W. D. SMITH, Secretary to the board.

[368] Schedule of Petitions for Locations, folio 314.

258	John Pike	R. Latranche	16 April, 91	
259	Morris Wilcox	"	"	
X 260	Wm. Lee	Mouth of the Strait	"	
261	Peter Barril	New Setlement or R. Latranche	"	
262	Wm. Harpur	New Settlement	"	
263	Chas. Filpley	"	"	
264	Joseph Vallade	"	16 April, 91	
265	Michael Shaver	"	15 "	
266	Charles Beaubin	R. Latranche	21 "	
X 267	Chevalier Chubert	Mouth of the Strait	22 "	
268	Jno. Dodemead	R. Latranche	"	
269	Henry Motsford	"		
270	Charles Boulange	"	22 April, 91	
271	Inhabitants of the East side of the Detroit	Their Continuations	7 April, 91	
272	Wyndal Wagaly	R. Latranche	23 April, 1791	
273	Robert Bedford	"		
274	Maurice Roach	Lake Erie	23 April, 91	
275	Frederick Harboth	R. Latranche	"	
276	Coleman Roe	"	"	
277	Julius Rabali	"	"	
278	Frederich Rabali	"	24 "	
279	Valentine Oiler	"	"	
280	Jacob Oiler	"	"	
281	John Lawler	"	"	
282	Thomas Jones	"	"	
283	Louis Arnold	"	25 "	
284	George Lyons	"	26 "	
285	John Sparksman	"	26 "	

To f. 397.

[369] Copy of a Letter from the board to Canadian Settlers, inhabiting the west shore of the Detroit, above the Fort, and joining the land commonly called the King's Domain.

Detroit, 22 April, 1791.

Gentlemen,—Your Memorial to his Excellency Lord Dorchester of the 17th of August last, stating apprehensions of a Change of the ancient boundarys of your farms, having been referred to the Land board for the District of Hesse, by His Lordships order, I am directed to inform you, the [370] board will meet on Wednesday Next, at 10 o'clock A.M., on which day you are requested to attend, prepared with such proofs and documents as will best substantiate the assertions contained in the said Memorial, particularly your original french deeds, if all or any of them can be produced.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. W. Smith.

Secretary to the board.

Delivered to Belcour, notary, who drew and presented their petition.

Copy of a Letter from the Board to the Deputy Surveyor.

22 April, 1791, Detroit.

Sir,—The Board request that some time before Wednesday, you will [371] be so good to walk over the farms of a certain number of petitioners (whose names are enclosed) on the East side of the Strait, and note with as much accuracy as the nature of such a cursory investigation will admit of, the Quantity of Land you conceive to be cleared on their respective farms, with such general observations on this head, or others, as may give any information, or light to the board on the matter contained in the petition presented this day to the board by Captain Maisonville, whilst you attended there.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Circular Letter from this Board to those of Montreal, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Gaspé.

[372] Detroit, 23 April, 1791.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Land Board for the District of Hesse, to transmit to you a Shedule of the Certificates granted by them, for Locations (attending their Report B) in conformity to the rules and regulations, for the conduct of the Land Office Department.

I have the honour, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Report B Continued folo. 375.

Copy. No. 64.—Delivered the original to Mr. Robertson, 24 May, 1791. D. W. S.

Received, Detroit 20th April, 1791, of Lieut. Smith, 5 Regiment, the Sum of Eight Shillings, N.Y. Currency, being for four Sheets Pasteboard, for the use of the Land Board.

Geo. McDougal,
Jno. Mackay.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

[373] Petitions for provisions Continued from folio 356.
No. 50—John Lawler.
No. 51 John Sparksman.
Thus far sent with Report B.

Copy. Delivered the original to Mr. Robertson, 24 May, 1791. D. W. S.

Received from D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Landboard, the Sum of one dollar and half for parchment for the use of Land board.

(Signed), Geo. Chien, Serg. 5 Reg.

Copy.
£6 Halifax Currency.

Detroit, 24 May, 1791.

Received from Joshua Winslow, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, the Sum of Six pounds, Halifax Currency, for Stationery, as Paiement, for the Land board for the District of Hesse, having Signed two Receipts of this tenor and Date.

(Signed), Wm. and David Robertson.
Witness, D. W. Smith.

[374] Copy. The Land Board for District of Hesse. Dr. to Wm. and David Robertson.

1790					
July	9.	5½ Quires thin post paper 5	1	7	6
	31	1 Blackleather Trunk		16	
August	13.	2 Quires foolcap paper 4		8	
	"	1 Piece office tape		2	
Sepr.	28.	2 Quires foolscap paper 4		8	
	"	1 Piece office tape		2	
October	6.	½ Hundred quills 16		4	
	"	1 Box wafers		4	
	"	1 Stick sealing wax		1	6
	23.	1 Quire foolscap paper		4	
	27.	1 " " "		4	
	"	1 " folio post		5	
Novr	24.	To parchment for making roles		12	
	"	5 Quire of foolcap paper 4	1	0	0
	27	1 Piece office tape		2	
1791	"	Pasteboards for book and port folio		6	
Feby.	21	1 Quire foolcap paper		4	
April	9.	1 " " "		4	
	18.	2 " " "		8	
	20.	1 " " "		4	
	"	To pasteboards for cov'g books and ca.		8	
	23	1 Quire foolcap paper		4	
	27.	1 " " "		4	
	30	1 " " "		4	
	"	1 Stick sealing wax		1	6
May	9.	1 Quire foolcap paper		4	
	14.	1 " " "		4	
	17	2 " " "		8	
	"	1 Piece office tape		2	
	23.	1 Quire foolcap paper		4	
	"	½ Quire Quarts post		2	6
		New York Curry	9	12	
		Amounting to Six Pounds Curry Dollars at 5/	£6		

Certified. Approved. (Signed) W. D. Powell. A. Grant.
E. W. Smith. John Smith. Sec'y to the Board.

[375] Report B, Continued from folo 372.

At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Wednesday, 27th April, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A Grant, Esquire.

Filed No. 271, folio 402.

Folios 365 and 366.

The Petition of the Several Inhabitants on the East Side of the Strait, presented to the board on fryday last by Captain Maisonville, being read to them, and most of them being present, and having severally acknowledged that they understood the Contents and had subscribed it, and thereupon being questioned as to that clause, which states, that they had already re-[376] presented to the board the objects of that petition as to wood and Hay.

The petition of Louis Goyeaux (No. 71) being read to him and no mention appearing therein of any necessity or want of Grass and wood, upon his first Concession, the board enquire why he stated that which was not the truth? and received for answer, that he had entrusted the draft of his petition to Mr. Thomas Smith, to whom he had paid two pounds in Cash and had subscribed the same without knowing its Contents.

The petition of Jaques Chaveou (No. 84) was then read and no mention made therein, stating the want of either Grass or wood.

[377] Two petitions (Nos. 97 and 98) were then read which stated the want of firewood.

The board then asked if any of the Petitioners were troubled or interrupted in their possessions, when Laurent Parent, and J. B. Hirlette, stand forward and declare that they are.

J. B. Hirlette informs the board that Mr. T. Smith had sold his 3d Concession to Louis Trudelle.

Question by the board—Of which of your farms?

Answer. The 3d Concession of the lowest farm, at the back of his Windmill.

Being asked by the board again,

If any Person troubles him in the 2d or 3d Concession of his other (uppermost) farm?

Answer. No.

Question by the Board. Have you sold either the 2d or 3d Concession [378] of either of your farms, to any person whatsoever?

Answer. No.

Question by the Board. Have you been in treaty with, by any one, to sell either the 2d or 3d Concession of either of your farms?

Answer. He did enter into Treaty with Vignio, for the 3d Concession of the lowermost farm, for a Consideration of £100 (on badinage) reserving a right of cutting wood and grass. And for the 3d Concession of the uppermost farm, with LePage for 500 livres, with the same reserves; declares he has not sold either of His second Concessions.

Question by the board. Have you taken from either of your Sons, placed on your 2d Concessions, any acknowledgement, for any Sum, En avancement d'hoirie?

[379] Answers that the transaction had existed.

But no Eclairsissement taking place to the satisfaction of the board, they, to prevent any misunderstanding, request a copy of the Contracts.

Question by the Board to Laurent Parent. What trouble or hindrance do you find on your Lands?

Answer—One Henry Beauchamp (who told him that he had bought this third Concession from Mr. T. Smith and that he had permission from Mr. Powell to sow and plant upon it, provided he made no fence.

Question by the board. Have you more than one front farm on the East side of the Strait?

Answer. He has a second farm, which he purchased of Mr. Casety, [380] some way up the Detroit.

Question by the board. Have you sold either of your second or third Concessions?

Answer. No, as he has several children to settle thereon.

The Board observed to the Petitioners, that as their petition represents their own Loyalty and Services, in Contrast to the want of merit in the Strangers, who they say, with impunity, have possessed themselves of the fruit of their labours, and only two Instances of such Interruption appearing to the board, in the Cases of Hirlette and Trudelle, and of Parent and [381] Beauchamp; The board informs them, that by its Instructions They are to take up in their turn, All petitions presented to them for Lands, and having heard the partys, in Cases of Convenience, to report impartially their Sentiments, as honest Men, to guide the Goverment in the Distribution of the King's bounty—that for that purpose it is expedient, that in the face of the assembled Petitioners, the Merits of the several petitions should be ascertained and call upon the said Hoilette, and the said Parent, to shew in what their merit exceeds those of the Counter petitions.

Mr. Baby (who politely offered himself to interpret between the board [382] and the petitioners, (suggesting that he has a Personal Interest in the pretensions of the proprietors of the front Lots, to the second and third Concessions; and representing at the same time that the bulk of the petitioners being illiterate Habitants and perhaps not able to put in value the full merit of their pretensions, begs to be heard in their behalf, and offers to the Board, that in the instance of several of the petitioners, but particularly in a farm, which he holds on the East side of the Strait, that at the end of forty acres, he has neither the smallest firewood or grass, and that if he is, and they are deprived of both their Continuations, they will [383] be obliged to send to Gros-point and the River Rouge, for these articles, at an Expence and trouble they cannot sustain, that these Resources cannot possibly long be resorted to, and that if these Continuations are not confirmed to them, the front Lots must be deserted.

The Board then called on Louis Trudelle who presented a petition to the board for the third Concession of Hoilettes Land, and being asked why he fixed on this particular Lot, says, he purchased of J. B. Le Duke, a Lot containing one Square acre upon the front of Le Duke's farm, now occupied by J. B. Hoilette, to whom he pays a rent stated in the Contract, laid on [384] the table. That he had verbal permision from the said Le Duke to improve the waste Land at the end of his farm, i.e., forty acres; In consequence of which he began to improve and had actually plowed up, the whole breadth of the Rear, but was prevented from sowing it, by prohibition of Hoilette and Captain Maisonville, who even threatened him, on the part of the Commandant, and that he could himself, on that account send him down the country, for hindering people from cultivating their Lands as a troublesome man; upon which he desisted from farther cultivation on that Land.

The board called on Trudelle to state his Services and Loyalty, who says, he has always done the directed Corviés, &c., in common, and with as [385] much Chearfulness as others in the Company, and accompanied Mr. Dequindres on an Expedition to the Kentuck, during the late war, Upon Command, and that upon his return, he went to work on Fort Lemouet.

Mr. Baby, in behalf of Hoilette, submits to the board, a Report of which Mr. T. Smith is given as the Author, that Trudelle had declared, he had asked the third Concession to plague Hoilette.

The board attend further Enquiry, on this head, til Mr. Smith's presence can substantiate the said assertion; and Request of Captain Maisonville, now present, to inform the board if he has any observations to make [386] upon what has dropped from Trudelle. Captain Maisonville requests to know from Trudelle, if he did not (after he knew that Coll. Depeyster had confirmed the Indian Gift of 80 acres, in addition to the 40 Granted by the French King, and had forbid any body to interrupt the Inhabitants of the front, in cutting hay and wood upon their Continuations) seek out Agoucheway, an Indian Chief, at Mr. Beaubiens, where De heister served as Interpreter, and represent to Agoucheway, that the french settlers had no occasion for the second Concession; and if he did not obtain from Agoucheway the Grant of that behind Hoilettes farm, and did not go with his father-in-law, and the Chief, to measure the Land and fix the [387] Boundarys? Louis Trudelle Answers, that after Le Duke sold the farm to Hoilette, and after he (Hoilette) and Captain Maisonville had forbid him to continue his works, in the rear of the 40 acres, he did go to Agoucheway and represent that it was very hard for him to lose his labour, being burthened with his father-in-law, an old Man, unable to help himself, and beged of him (Agoucheway) to grant him that Continuation out of Charity to enable him to support the old Man: That the Chief did give it to him, without any present of Rum, or other Consideration, saying that [388] his Uncle, the old proprietor of the front, could not want it, as he had sold his farm.

Beauchamp being called on by the board to represent his reasons and pretensions for desiring the 3d Concession in the rear of Laurent Parents, says, that he asked for it conscienciously, without meaning to injure any body, because he thinks, that the Value of 4 Lands, is two-thirds more than Parent is able to cultivate.

Question by the board to Laurent Parent. How many children have you capable of Improving Lands?

Answers. 3 Sons, one between 17 and 18 years old, another near 15 and a third 14; and has 8 children in all.

Mr. Maisonville being called on to know if he has any thing to say for, [389] or against the Loyalty of Beauchamp, states that although he lives within the limits of his Company, he never ordered him on any duty, because he was an old Captain of Militia at La Maskouche lachenaie, under the present Government.

The board then resumed the consideration of the petition referred to the Board by order of His Excellency, on 13 September, 1790, from Canadian Settlers, stating apprehensions, fearing a change of their ancient boundaries.

Filed No. 63.

[390] Read the Surveyor's Report thereon, viz.:

"In answer to a petition or complaint of Members of the french Inhabitants from the Garrison of Detroit upwards to near Gros Point, bear-

ing date 1790, and setting forth that the King's Surveyor of Lands for the District of Hesse, did not on a certain day take upon him to run and mark some of their side lines extending back from their front, and changing the direction of several of their fences in such a Manner, that should such lines so run and marked by him be confirmed, it would injure them much, as [391] being unjust and contrary to the terms and conditions on which they first held their Lands, under Grants from the French King; laying the Error if any there should be, in the direction or bearing of their side lines to the Imperfection of Instruments or the Inability of persons using them, rightly to comprehend their real use.

I have only to observe that the charge brought by said Complainants against the King's Surveyor of Lands for the District of Hesse (as aforesaid), is unjust and illfounded, having not the least foundation in truth, but calculated to impose upon [392] His Excellency the Governor, things for facts, that never did exist; as the Surveyor alluded to never did in his Official Capacity as Surveyor, run any line between the Garrison and Gross Point before March, 1791. He did on the 6th of August last (by order of John Smith, Esquire, Major Commanding the 5th Regr. Commandant of Detroit, &c.), proceed to ascertain the boundary from the River back of the King's Domain at this place, according to a Survey made by James Stirling on the 7 March, 1777, by order of Lieutenant Governor Hamilton under the immediate Inspection of a number of the Inhabitants of this place; Thomas Cocks and [393] others. But the Surveyor alluded to, did not go on this Business as the King's Surveyor of Lands for the District but as Assistant Engineer, Acting under the immediate directions of the Commanding Officer.

The Complainants cannot prove or shew that one rail of either of their fences were removed, or even touched by the party, then with the Assistant Engineer, or one foot set upon the *Land* claimed by any person excepting that of John Askin and Wm. Macomb, Esquire, who appears not to be of the Complainants.

When Mr. Stirling run and marked the same lines, under the Inspection of the persons referred to, there does not appear to have been the least [394] objection to the lines then marked by him, to be the real boundary of the King's domain so far as respect the side lines: If the lines then run and marked by him had been deemed injurious or unjust or inconsistent with the just claims of the Inhabitants, it is beyond a doubt some person or other would then have pointed it out; but in order to cover the great disparity between the course of their present and assumed Boundaries and what is particularly specified in their respective deeds or Contracts; they affect to call in Question the Imperfection of Surveying Instruments or the Abilities of those using them; the Instruments by which their side lines [395] were run, I believe are at present in the Country, in the possession of Mr. Navarré or Mr. Bennack, neither of whom could possibly misunderstand the meaning of the Complainants' deeds so far as refers to their side lines, to change from 28 to 30 Degrees, North Westerly; instead of 22/2 Degrees West or North or North West, or *North one quarter west*, which last expression is generally the term made use of in their deeds.

There are but few of their side Lines that take the same direction, they differing many degrees in their bearing, and very few of their farms, that do not contain from 10 to 40 feet in breadth, more than their deeds specifies, notwithstanding not one yard left for a public Road from the front to

[396] lead to the back Concessions, where Settlers may be placed, from the Garrison to Gross Point.

PATRICK MCNIFF, Deputy Surveyor,

27th April, 1791.

To the Honourable the Landlord for the District of Hesse.

N.B.—Original paper filed No. 63, and Entered by D. W. Smith.

The board sent for Mr. Cox, referred to in the above report, but he was not at home. John Askin, Esquire (the Present claimant of The Lot of Land, joining what is commonly called the King's Domain) attended, with the original french Deed for said Lot.

The board adjourned.

Report B. ends here.

D. W. SMITH,
Secretary.

[397] Petitions for Land Continued from folio 368.

No. 286—Luke Killin, R. latranche, 15 April, 1791.

No. 287—Louis Trudelle, Detroit River, 25 April, 1791.

This far sent with Report B.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

[398, 399] Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to H. Motz, Esquire.

Detroit, 30 April, 1791.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you Schedule of Locations, 2 Connected Townships, District of Hesse, Schedule of Certificates, 2 Connected Townships, Report B. Schedule of Petitions for Land (continued) for provisions. Petitions rejected, Report B.

And have the honour, &c.,

D. W. S.

Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith, to H. Motz, Esquire.

Detroit, 30 April, 1791.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you a transcript from the Register of the Land Office board for the District of Hesse, constituting their Report B.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your humble servant, D. W. S.

[400] Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to H. Motz, Esquire.

Detroit, 30 April, 1791.

SIR,—I have this day forwarded to you, through the Care of J. W. Clarke, Esquire, Montreal, a transcript from the Register of the Land Office board for the District of Hesse, constituting their Report B., together with its attendant Schedules, References and Certificates. You will have the Goodness to observe that the petition which commences Enquiry, in Report B., folio 35, is not transmitted, as the board have not yet matured their

Report thereon; This however, may be expected by the next vessel, in a few [401] days, together with other matter, which I suggest is under the Consideration of the board.

I have the honour, &c., D. W. S.

Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to H. Motz, Esquire.

Detroit, 1 May, 1791.

Sir,—Among the petitions transmitted to you yesterday, you will find one backed as the Enclosed—

District of Hesse,
No. 50,
Elisher Wilcox, Senior,
Report B. folio 28.
Certificate granted
22d April, 1791
About 200 Acres.

Noted on the inside that it is incomplete, by wanting the original title [402] ticket, No. 82, Signed J. Wiseman, 19 November, 1787, which I now enclose in due form, and have the honour, &c.

D. W. S.

Copy of petition filed, No. 271. The original transmitted to Quebec, and endorsed "Petition reported on," by Letter to Lord Dorchester, 6 May, 1791 (folo. 431), having been canvassed in Report B., Reg. No. 2, folio 375.

Au tres honorable Lord Dorchester, Capitaine General, et Gouverneur en Chef, de la province de Quebec, &c.

Cest avec tout le respect, et la soumission dont nous sommes capaples, que nous choisissons de preference le commencement de cette Année pour assurer son excellence, des Voeux sinceres quenous faisons pour sa conservation et comme un temoignage public de notre Attachement, et de reconnaissence que nous attachons aux avantages qu'elle nous a procuré et de [403] ceux que nous nous flattons de recueillir encore.

Les Soussignes supplient tres humblement quils leur soient permis de representer a votre Excellence, quils ont fait connaitre au Commité du Detroit, le besoin indispensable, quils ont de la continuation de leurs terres, et que la troisième Concession est la plus utile raport aux bois, et aux foins dont la face de leurs terres est totalement denué, d'ailleurs, Ils ont presque tous des familles nombreuses et des enfants en etat de s'etablir et les metre en valeur, Eh! quelle consolation d'avoir aupres de nous, nos familles, tout pour nous entraider mutuellment que pour leur donner de bons con- [404] seils, et les maintenir dans le bon ordre.

Apres avoir fait a au Committé de Detroit, ces observations, chacun de nous en particulier leur a remis sa requête pour etre presenté a votre Excellence Copendant, Nous voyons avec le dernier des espoir, que des etrangers qui nonts jamais travaillé a L'amelioration ni des terres, ny du pays viennent impunement s'en emparer malgre les travaux que nous avons faits sur ces même concession que nous avons arosées de nos sueurs, et que devant nous avious paye bien cher aux Sauvages—Nous sommes tous

[405] Citoyens et paisibles Cultivateurs: Ennemis du trouble, Nous nous adressons avec confiance a votre Excellence pour quil lui plaise nous assurer dans nos posessions pour notre securité et le repos de nos familles.

Cest la Grace qu'espèrent ceux qui ont l'honneur d'etre avec un profound respect, et la plus parfaite Soumission De votre Excellence Les tres humbles et tres obeiss. Servrs.

Au Detroit, Le 7 Avril, 1791.

(Signed),

Elisabeth Parent, femme de Prate.

Jacque Marentete.
Laurent Marentete.
Pierre Marentele.
Francois Marentete.
Jaque Parent pere.
Jaque Parent fils.
Lambert Parent fils.
Lauren Parent pere.
Joseph Mailloux.
Antoine Des Hertres.
Hipolite Janis.
Pierre Parent fils.
J. B. Le Duc.
T. B. Parré.
T. B. Ouailette Pere.
T. B. Ouailette fils.
Francois Ouailete fils.
Charles Ouailette fils.
T. B. Mailloux. [406].
Joseph Pilette.
T. B. Goyeaux.
Francois Janis.
Nicolas Janis.
Andre Beniteau.
Francois Beniteau.
Andre Beniteau fils.
Charle Bouron.
Joseph L'anglois.
T. B. L'anglois.
Alexis L'anglois.
Vital du Mouchelle.
T. B. Troneux.
Louis Goyeaux pere.
Louis Goyeaux fils.
Antione Charron.
Nicholas L'anglois.
Clar Reaume.
Pierre caume.
Lorenn caume.
J. Charron.
Julien Parent.
Josep Parent.
Dominique Gaudet.
Joseph Lesperance.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

REPORT C.

[407] This Minute transmitted to Quebec and endorsed C.

At the land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 65h May, 1791.

Present, Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire.

Filed No. 65. Received from the Deputy Surveyor a "State of the farms of such persons as signed the petition delivered by Captain Maisonville to the Land Board, on the 22d April, 1791.

Filed No. 67. Read a petition of several Inhabitants of the River latranche, praying the Indians may be not allowed to plant near them.

Filed No. 66. Filed Copy of a Donnation, by John B. Le Duc, to [408] Trudel.

Filed No. 68. Filed a Subscription of several Inhabitants of R. latranche, to assist Thomas Clarke in building a mill.

Filed No. 69. Filed a Letter from Thomas Jones, covering a demand of Mr. Thomas Smiths, late Clerk of the board.

Filed a Letter from Mr. Thomas Smith, directed to be entered in the Minutes.

Copy. To Major Smith, &c., L'Assomption, 30 April, 1791.

Filed No. 70.

Sir,—From the false accusations given into the Land board impeaching me with having sold the King's Lands, which I have been officially informed by the Deputy Surveyor in the line of his duty, induces me to apply to you as Commanding Officer, and President of the Land Board to suspend [409] making the Report to His Excellency, the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, until such time as I have an opportunity of justifying my Conduct by proving the design, Malice and falsity of the assertion in order it may be transmitted together as a Proof of my Innocence. Have also to request you will be pleased to let me have a copy of the charges or reflections interspersed on the Minutes of the board to my prejudice during the interval when Mr. Judge Powell acted in the place of Clerk, as well as an [410] advertisement purporting the rate of fees, to be taken, by the Clerk, as entered in the first or second page of the minutes, Book No. 1.

I suspect that upon investigation they will be found to bear some affinity to the present Reports although I sincerely hope that no Member of the board may be found concerned in such cruel and base designs, carried on underhand within this twelve months against my honor and Reputation and profitting the absence of a gentleman (Mr. Howard) who transacted [411] the most part of my business with the Inhabitants and was present on every occasion, therefore I presume Sir, you will think as I do that 15 day's notice is not sufficient to counteract a concerted plan of so long a meditation.

I have the honour to be, with much respect, Sir,

Your obedient and most humble Servant,

Signed (T. Smith).

Folio 59.

The board having referred to the Minute of 11 August, 1790, and finding that upon the Motion of Mr. Powell, Mr. Thomas Smith had been sent for, and all the Entries made in the Minutes, in the interval between the [412] Ministry of that Gentleman, and Lieutenant D. W. Smith, were then submitted to His Inspection (folio 70), and that he then promised to the board his observations thereon in writing, which have not yet been communicated, is of opinion that there can be no reasonable ground for delay beyound the next opportunity to report on what has hitherto appeared to the board on the Enquiry with abuses, suggested to them, and that Copy of this Minute be handed to Mr. Simth, and that he be acquainted that [413] the Minutes of the board are open every Fryday to his inspection, when he can have an opportunity of applying for, and taking Copys of such parts of them as the board may find reasonable.

Folio 415, folio 431.

The Board framed two Reports and direct them to be copyed and entered.

John Smith,
Wm. Dummer Powell,
A. Grant.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. D. W. Smith to P. Niff, Deputy Surveyor.

Detroit, 6 May, 1791.

Sir,—The Land Office for the District of Hesse, beg to know what you [414] conceive to be such a Survey of the waste Lands of the Crown, in the

District of Hesse, as might be sufficient to effectuate their Settlement, at the least Expence to Government.

D. W. S.

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7 May, 1791.

Made out a Copy of the Minute directed by the Board yesterday for Mr. T. Smith.—D. W. S.

Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith, to the Deputy Surveyor.

9 May, 1791.

The Board beg from you the draft of the Strait, and R. Iatranche, originally delivered to them, in order to be transmitted to Quebec, with that of the New Settlement, Lake Erie, which I have.

D. W. S.

[415] Endorsed, C.

Copy of a Letter from the board to Hugh Finlay, Esquire, Chairman of the Land Committee of the Honourable Legislative Council.

District of Hesse,

Detroit, 6 May, 1791.

Sir,—The land board for this District have before them your Letter of 19th January last written by order of the (folio 319) Land Committee of the Honourable Council covering a copy of His Excellency, Lord Dorchester's order of Reference (folio 321) of the 20th October last, and requesting Information from this board, touching the matters stated therein.

This board as such has regularly communicated its Minutes of Proceed-[416] ings to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, in which it will appear (Register No. 1, folio 18) that until 21st May last, when the purchase of a tract of country from Long Point to the Channail ecartie was obtained from the Indians. The Crown had no waste Lands within the District known to the Land board except a Square of seven miles, at the River Canard, on the Strait, which had been ceded by the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians to the King's use, by deed of 15 May, 1786. The Cession of 7 June, 1784, by (Endorsed C. No. 1, Filed No. 20, Register No. 1, folo. 4) the Chippewa and Hurons of a similar tract at the mouth of the Strait, being claimed to the use of certain officers and Soldiers who had served with the Indians. [417] All other settlements in this District except a few on the Streight by Grant from the french King, being on private Purchases from the Indians, to the occupiers or their lessors. That his Excellency the Governor's Instruction (Register No. 1, folio 80) to this Board of 2 September, 1789, prevented the location of the Tract at the River Canard, which was claimed by Alexander McKee, Esquire, for the Use of himself and his particular friends, by a Petition referred to this board by my Lord Dorchester's order of (Register No. 1, folio 119) 21 January, 1790 (folio 467), but withdrawn by Mr. McKee on 14 May, 1790, and not since returned.

From the day that the purchase was announced to the board, no [418] exertions on its part has been able to procure from the Surveyor General's Office the return of Survey of a single Township, in which they could locate the petitioners, under any of the Several Instructions issued from time to time respecting the Settlement of the waste lands of the Crown's in this District.

As to the Reservations at the River Canard and Huron Plain, this board did suggest that they would utterly (Register No. 1, folio 24, &ca.) obstruct the Execution of my Lord Dorchester's Instruction of (folio 80) 2d September, 1790, for laying out a County town on the East Side of the Strait, and the proof of that Suggestion was exhibited in the same Report, [419] stating that there was no other unimproved Land on that side the Strait, the whole being settled either under the Grants of the french King, or private purchases from the Indians countenanced by the Several Commanding Officers and Lieutenant Governors of Detroit, who had received the rents and fines on such speculations, as well as upon Lands possessed under the Sanction of the french Crown. As to the object and use of those Reservations this board can speak but negatively having supposed the land at the River Canard to be already vested in the Crown by the Deed of Gift of 15 May, 1786 (filed No. 20, folio 18), and having been but a very short period before the said 21st May, pressed by Mr. McKee, the Agent for those [420] Indians, to recommend to the Governor the prayer of his petition for that very tract.

This board can only say that they see no good object or intended use in reserving a waste in the heart of the Settlement, which must unavoidably interrupt its Communication and must refer the Committee of the honourable Council to Mr. McKee, for the sudden cause which rendered it so essential to the Comforts of the Indians.

For part of the Reserve at the Huron plain, there is a sufficient obvious cause; The Hurons being practical Christians, and using the Remains of [421] their abandoned Village as retreats, when they come up to attend divine Service at the Church built on that Reserve. But this extends only to a Square of about 4 acres, and in no way interferes with the Extensive plain between the Church and the River au Gervaise, which might afford a site for a County town, knowing no specific object or intended use in those reserves other than the occasional convenience of the Christian hurons, which the board could not wish to interrupt.

It is difficult for the board to doubt the practicability of satisfying the Hurons in any other part of the District, but the board with Submission to [422] the Communication from the honourable Committee takes leave to observe, that from the Tenor even of the last cession it does not appear that the satisfaction is to be made to the Huron Indians, the (folio 18 and 19) Reserve being general for the use of the Indians generally, and the original Proprietors of the Land at the River Canard, appearing to be the Ottawa and Ochipué Indians, from their cession of that tract to the Crown, received by the Deputy Agent to the King's Use, as we have had the honor to state above; and we submit if the Ottawa and Ochipué Chiefs who were parties to both Deeds (The Cession of 15 May, 1786, and the Reserve on 21 May, 1790) were again (Filed No. 20, folios 18 and 19) Assembled, and the two [423] deeds laid before them, they would require no additional satisfaction whatsoever, for the total dereliction of the tract at the River Canard, reserved in their last cession, unless they should represent an expected consideration for the Cession in 1786, which they did not consider as comprised in the Presents made them in 1790.

Should this, our opinion be founded in error, or upon trial prove abusive, we submit for the Consideration of the honorable Committee, in its Report, that the incorporation of that tract into the District is highly [424] desirable, on many accounts, submitted in our Report to the Governor of (folio 24, &c.) 28 May, 1790, and more particularly so, to the Settlers on account of an extensive and deep stratum of lime Stone within it, being the

only one known in the District besides that of Stoney Island in Possession of Mr. William Macomb.

The board would be happy to obey The Commands of the Honorable Committee to state our ideas of a Survey of the waste lands of the Crown, in this District, sufficient to effectuate their Settlement, at the least expence to Government, but finds itself incompetent to the task of such a [425] Statement with sufficient Accuracy to guide the Judgement of others.

(Endorsed C., No. 2, folio 312) We submit a Sketch of the tract for a Settlement, the very face of which shews that the whole should be accurately laid down on paper, before a second Township from the water, should any where be laid off, least the lines of the one should interfere with the other (folio 206) as in Cornwall and Lancaster (folio 467), pointed out in the Diagram communicated to this board by T. Williams, Esquire, with a transcript of the proceedings in council, holden at the Castle of St. Louis, on the 2d March. Register No. 1, 1790, folio 199.

There are scattered settlements on the Lake Erie and R. latranche [426] from A. to AO. and from N. to NR. on the (folio 312) Plan, the former under the Sanction of the Commandants of Detroit, confirmed by this board; the latter without any authority, but Indian Grants.

The delays which have protracted the Settlement in this District have been such as we presume to offer in excuse for the Disobedience of these people; The necessity which drove them to it, was little short of self-defence.

Neither of these ranges of settlement leave space for the plan adopted in the Regulations of the 17 February, 1789, but had the board been able to procure, at first, the Survey of a Single Township on the approved plan, [427] the same excuse would not exist for protecting the Settlers in their present improvements; having premised thus much, we submit as our opinion that however great the first expence may be, it is indisputably necessary to the future Quiet of the Settlers, and for the assurance of the Royal tract purchased, should be before the board, before they issue directions for any part of it to be laid out in Townships, and that no settler be located by the board without having before it a plan of the township in which He is to be placed.

[428] Any proceedings, without such precaution, must subject the board to error, the Settler to Confusion and litigation, and the Government to Reproach. The Surveyor General's Office can certainly best calculate the expence of such a Survey from experience of its own operations, but we presume to offer, that if the method required by the 10th article of the Rules of 17 February, 1789, should be relinquished a sufficient Survey of a township, to enable the board to grant Locations might be done by a single Surveyor, and his party in ten days.

[429] We suppose in such a plan that nothing more need be done than to run the four sides, marking the road space between each Concession and measuring off, stakeing and numbering in the usual Manner, the front Lots.

Upon such a plan of Survey, the Board could resume the number of Lots, in any part of it, which might by the existing or subsequent Regulations be required. The Settlers on the front Concession would find the Lots from the Surveyor's Numbers, and those on the Second and others, might readyly measure them off from the side line, reserving the adjustment of their particular lines, in case of dispute between them, to a special Survey, at their own Expence; observing at the same time as our opinion, [430] that this inconvenience may be obviated at an expence of 10 or 12

days' Labour of a Deputy Surveyor and his assistants, for each township, and submit upon the whole the propriety of leaving any thing to be done by the settler, towards the ascertainment of his Lot.

(Signed), John Smith,
W. D. Powell,
A. Grant.

Entered by D. W. Smith.
References Endorsed C., No. 1.
Enclosures with the above Letter.
Copy of Indian deed, 15 May, 1786, filed No. 20.
References Endorsed C., No. 2.
3 pieces of Survey, described folio 312.

D. W. Smith,
Secretary to the board.

[431] Copy of a Letter from the Board, to His Excellency, Endorsed, C. The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester.

Detroit, 6 May, 1791.

My Lord! In compliance with your Lordship's standing instruction, to submit our opinion upon the several petitions and other Communications which pass through this board to your Lordship, we presume to offer as our unanimous Sentiments (folio 402, filed No. 271) that the prayer of the enclosed petition (taken up out of its course on account of a menace of Danger and Disturbance if it was not attended to) is unreasonable and adverse to the general good, and what we conceive to be a Special Consideration with Government, the compact plan of Settlement;

We do not find in general that the Petitioners have claims upon the Liberallity of the Crown beyond those of the Characters they oppose, but [432] of this your Lordship will be the better judge (folio 372) from the minute of the board's procedings in this petition, transmitted to the office of your Lordship's Secretary, and should it be received otherwise, we think the pretensions may be rewarded with more general convenience than by leaving an Extent of waste country, for the future Establishment of their Children we submit to your Lordship, that consistently with our Existing Instructions, if any preference is to be given on concurring applications for the same Lot, the board should be guided by the Circumstances of the Claimants as to the advantages they actually enjoy, and their respective [433] merit, in Submission to the known will of Goverment: and we do not hesitate to say, that with due culture the forty acres in depth, originally granted would find ample occupation and support for the families of any of the petitioners: That not content with that Grant from the Government, they have (as appears by the papers filed by Mr. Maisonville) in direct Contravention (Reference C., No. 3, end of this Report) of His Majesty's known pleasure, treated with the Indians for a preference on their rear: which if acquiesced in, must leave The Settlement, for many years naked, the Extent of their claim under the Indian deed being 4½ miles to each farm, in depth:—upon the principal, we must submit to your Lordship, that no general Encouragement should be given to the Petitioners to expect [434] a preference on the third Concession, from 80 to 120 acres depth, and that the Discretion of the Government, by the board or otherwise, should be exercised even in the Grant of the second, to be guided by the sufficiency,

or insufficiency of the first Concession, to the wants and Abilities of the proprietor; and that immediate Improvement and habitation should be the Indispensable Condition of each Grant we have paid little attention to the Representation of the petitioners, respecting Hay and wood as we conceive that however material such considerations may be to the farmer; The whole settlement should not be obstructed on that account, But he should be left [435] to the ordinary Resources, which on a navigable water, in a new Country, can never be remote or precarious.

We hope the tone of this application Menacing disturbance and danger to the Settlement, from ill advised measures, will justify the Expedition we affect in laying before your Lordship this petition, with our Sentiments, on the prayer of it, we have the honour, &c.

(Signed), John Smith,
W. D. Powell,
A. Grant.

Entered by D. W. Smith.

Enclosures with the above report.
References—Folio No. 271. Entd. Regr. folo. 402.
Petition of Inhabitants, East side of the Detroit.
Endorsed C., No. 3. Certificate.

I have kept this report open till the last minute in hopes of receiving from Mr. Maisonville, a transcript of the papers, which he presented to the Board, and which he promised a Copy of, on with receiving the Indian deed.

D. W. Smith,
Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, 10 May, 1791.

Filed No. 71.

[436] Copy of a Letter from the Deputy Surveyor to the board.

Detroit, 7th May, 1791.

In answer to a requisition of the Land Board on the 6th Instant wishing to know what sort of a Survey of the waste lands of the Crown throughout the District of Hesse, would be sufficient to effectuate their Settlement at the least Expence to Government—I have to observe, that I am fully convinced none of the Interior Lands of this district at any great distance from here, will be settled so long as there is vacant Land fronting on a River or Lake; in order to know exactly the Quantity of Land in the District, and prepare such of it for Settlement as fronts on navigable water, with the greatest dispatch and least Expence to Government; I am of [437] opinion it will be best effected by commencing at Long Point (The Extremity) on Lake Erie, and running thence, a due North Line, until River la tranche is intersected; from that Intersection, down along the South easterly side of said River, until it meets a line, run due East from the Junction of the two Branches of Channail Ecartie, on the North Easterly Shore of Lake St. Clair, thence along said line a West course to its Commencement; Thence along the water's edge, in its various directions to the place of beginning. This done, the board will be able, with Exactness, to divide the whole district into Townships, and afterwards direct the Survey [438] of such of them as the Board may judge proper; No regular Division of the whole District can take place before this is done; The Quantity of

Land in the District being thus ascertained, The board will be better able to judge what expences a regular Survey of the Interior part may be attended with—but what time it may require to run the lines mentioned I cannot say. The distance from Long Point to the Intersection of the River is about 30 miles, from thence down the River and to Channail Ecartie, is 126 miles nearly, making no allowance for the difficult curves.

For the Information of the land board I send a Copy of an estimation [439] of the work, that may be done in a day, by a Surveyor and his party, which I found in the Surveyor General's Office in March, 1789.

(Signed), P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Copy.

Estimation of the Surveys per day.

A Surveyor with a party of 12 men will run 6 double Lots per day, if the weather is good, and 2 miles per day of a Boundary line.

(Signed), John Collins, Deputy Surveyor.

Quebec, 16 May, 1788.

What is meant by double Lots, are Lots of 19 Chains, or 6 acres wide each.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS, ETC.

[440] REPORT D.

At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 13 May, 1791,

Present—Major Smith, Esquire, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire.

Folio 392.

Mr. Cox, to whom Mr. McNiff refers in his report on the petition of Canadian settlers, on the West side of the Detroit, adjoining above the Fort, attending the Board, being questioned as to the Knowledge he has of Mr. Stirling's Survey of the Domain in 1776 informs the board that he knows of no boundary marks having been placed by Mr. Stirling on the enclosed ground, or any alteration made in the fences—which he believes [441] remain in the same position, at present, as they then stood—from the River on the North Side of the Domain to the end of Mr. Askins Orchard.

Folio 444x.

The Board frame their Report thereon and direct it to be entered.

Folio 46—.

The Board took into Consideration the petition of Captain William Caldwell, for Marsh Creek, part of the Tract which has been surveyed, reported to the board, and transmitted in one of the scetches forwarded to (folio 425) the Chairman of the honorable Land Committee which Scetch will shew, (folio 89—) that the Land is not within the recommendation of [442] the board, the Surveyor having reported his doings on that order immediately to the Surveyor General's Office.

The board then canvassed the claims of Thomas Jones for Lot No. 42, which was made over to his Son, by power of attorney from (Filed No. 73) Walter Dalton, the original Grantee—and finding on the petition of said Jones, that he is entitled to Land, they administered the directed oaths and declaration to him, and he having subscribed the same, the board delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. [443] 42, Two Connected Townships Lake Erie.

Filed No. 71, folio 436.
Read and filed a Report from the Deputy Surveyor.
Filed 31 petitions for Land.
Filed 10 petitions for provisions.
Filed No. 319.
Filed a Petition from Sally Ainse, claiming land on the River latranche, under Indian deeds, &c.
Folio 47—.
Petitions Nos. 50 and 51 done away by the petitioners being located elsewhere.
Filed No. 72, folio 445.
Received and filed a Report from P. McNiffe, complaining of the operations of Mr. Dubois, a Provincial Surveyor—Upon which the board is of opinion that without a special Reference from Authority, it can have noth-[444] ing to say to the Disputes or Differences between Surveyors on private Surveys.

JOHN SMITH,
WM. DUMMER POWELL,
ALEX. GRANT.

Folio 441x.
Copy of a Letter from the Board to His Excellency, Lord Dorchester.

13th May, 1791.

MY LORD!—In compliance with your Lordship's order of 13 September last referring to this Board (folio 297) the petition of certain Inhabitants of the West side of Detroit, stating apprehensions of a change of the ancient Boundarys of their farms; we have had communication with the (folio 309) Surveyor and on his report to us, gave a day (folio 390) to the Memorialists and having heard as well them, as the (folio 396) Assistant Engineer and Thomas Cox (folio 440) referred to as a witness, to the opera-[445] tion of Mr. Stirling in 1776—under the authority of Deputy Governor Hamilton, We have the honor to submit to your Lordship, that we see no Cause for any Change of the ancient Lines, and as little for the premature apprehension of the Memorialists, whom the board have presumed to satisfy, by a verbal declaration to them, that there was no cause for their petition.

We have the honor, &c.,

Report D.—Continued in folio 466.
Filed No. 72.
Copy of a Letter from the Deputy Surveyor to the board.

13 May, 1791.

GENTLEMEN—At the request of Wm. Forsyth of Detroit, I did on the 11th Instant go in order to ascertain and mark for him the boundarys of a tract of land, situated at Gros Point, bought by him of Isidore Chene and [446] others, as by his deeds will more fully appear, previous to my commencing said survey, I inspected the bearings of many of the side lines of the Neighbouring Farms, in order that I might adopt such a course as would best agree with the generality of the present boundaries claimed by the Inhabitants, and thereby prevent as much as possible the moving of Fences and bring my back lines nearly perpendicular on the General course of the lake from Grospoint to River Huron. In this investigation I found

the bearing of the Northeasterly line of Gregor McGregor, and that of the North Easterly line of Alexander Grant, Esquire, best adapted for this purpose, They running exactly parallel to each other, from a Regular Survey, made by the King's Surveyor, on the 10th October, 1784. I therefore made their Bearings the Rule of my Survey. On my proceeding with [447] the Survey in Question, I came to a line run and marked on the 20th February, 1785, by Mr. Fry, the acting Surveyor on behalf of the Crown, on my examining said line, I found it to agree with Mr. Fry's Records, of Surveys now in my possession; but to my Surprise, I found that a certain Mr. Duboa, a Surveyor, had but a few days before taken upon him to Change, and did actually change, contrary to Law and Justice, and contrary to the Ease and Interest of the Inhabitants in general, the direction [448] of said Boundary or line, so run and marked by the King's Surveyor, Six degrees out of its Course; Whatever could be Mr. Duboa's motives for so extraordinary a piece of Conduct, am at a loss to know, not having acted from any one General System of Surveys that might correspond with the Ease and happiness of the Inhabitants in general. So far from consulting the general Good in the direction given to his back lines, that he has given them a direction not to be found on this side of the River before, such a direction if extended or continued throughout the Settlement will cast the whole Country into Confusion, by cutting the farms of Messrs. McGregor, [449] Grant, Forsyth, &c., &c., &c., into small gores, or Angles, besides not agreeing to the General Course of the Lake for any distance.

This I have found to be the Case also on the opposite Shore, with all the lines run there by him, all of which will e'er long have to be changed or the Settlement will eventually be in the greatest Confusion from the Numerous intersections of lines that will unavoidably take place.

If such a practice of changing the Direction of boundaries, run and marked by authority of the Crown, be permitted, or passed over unpunished, the Subject has no Security whatever in any boundary marked for him, [450] by order of Government.

As these are abuses appearing to me so unconstitutional, and in themselves so injurious to the Interest of the Crown and the Subject, I conceive it my duty, officially to communicate them to the Honorable Land board, in order that such measures may be adopted, as will prevent the Confusion and Mischief, which must ultimately result from such illegal and unjustifiable Proceedings.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), P. McNiff.

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[451] Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Filed No. 74.

Copy of a Letter from the Deputy Surveyor to the Clerk, dated fryday, 13 May, 1791, at half-past one, P.M.

Sir!—I answer to the Question proposed by you when coming from the Council house, this day, wishing to know for the Information of the Land board what time I would be prepared to go on a Survey, I have to acquaint you, for the Information of the Land board, that I am prepared to go on Monday Morning next, or at any time before that the board may think proper to order me.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), P. McNiff.

[452] Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Filed No. 75.

Copy of a Letter from J. Williams to the Gentlemen composing the Land board for the District of Hesse.

Council Office, Quebec, 17 March, 1791.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of transmitting you a Copy of an order of His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, in Council, of the 5th Instant, respecting Applications for the additional bounty of 1787 for your guidance, and of being,

Gentlemen, &c.,

(Signed), J. Williams.

(Copy.)

Enclosure in No. 75.

Saturday, 5th March, 1791.

At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace, Present, His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor, The Honourable [453] Aland Clarke, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and the Honourable Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, T. G. C. de Lery, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Francis Baby, Samuel Holland, Charles De la naudiere, Esquires, Le Cte. Dupre.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Council apprize the different boards in the Province that they may expect instructions, not to receive any further applications for the additional Bounty of 1787, after a Certain day to be named, recommending it to them to make the same known in their respective Districts, that such persons, as conceive themselves entitled thereto may lose no time in bringing forward their pretensions.

(Signed), J. Williams, C. C.

[454] Filed No. 76.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Motz, Esquire, to the board.

Quebec, 3d March, 1791.

(Circular.)

Gentlemen,—I am commanded to enclose a Schedule of the Land Boards this day appointed by His Excellency Lord Dorchester, for your information.

The Quorum, from and after the first day of May next, being changed from three to five Members.

His Lordship will receive your recommendation of two or more proper persons, being Loyalists, U. E., to be added to the board of your district, if you shall conceive the Dispatch of the Business, and your other avocations, to require further aid in the execution of the trust. I am, &c.,

(Signed), Henry Motz.

[455] Enclosure in 76 No.

Schedule of the Land Boards Appointed by His Excellency Lord Dorchester, to act from and after the first day of May, 1791.

Sir John Johnson Baronet, President of the Land Boards of Montreal, Luneburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, when there were present:—

Montreal.

The officer Commanding at Montreal—
Wm. Rankin, Esquire, Abr. Partorius, Esquire, Jos. Chud, Esquire, Eli Branson, Esquire, Arthur Davidson, Esquire.
The Officers of the Royal Corps of Engineers Stationed at Montreal, if such there is—

[456] Lunenburg.

Richard Duncan, Esquire, John McDonnell, Esquire, Jeremiah Frink, Esquire, Justus Sherwood, Esquire, James Gray, Esquire, John Munro, Esquire, Malcolm McMartin, Esquire.

Mecklenburg.

The Reverend Mr. John Stuart, Neil Mclean, Esquire, Richard Cartright, Junior, Esquire,, James McDonnel, Esquire, Hector Mclean, Esquire, and the Officer Commanding for the Time being.

[457] Nassau.

The Officer commanding the Upper posts—
Lieut.-Col. John Butler, Peter Tenbrook, Esquire, Robert Hamilton, Esquire, Benjamin Pawling, Esquire, Nathl. Pettit, Esquire, Gilbert Tice, Esquire, John Burch, Esquire, John Warren, Esquire, Robert Kerr, Esquire, John McNab, Esquire.
The Officer of the Royal Corps of Engineers, stationed at Niagara, for [458] the time being, if such there is.

Hesse.

The Officer Commanding at Detroit—
W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. McKee, Esquire, Wm. Robertson, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, St. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny de Louvigny, Esquire.
The Officer of the Royal Corps of Engineers, stationed at Detroit for the time being, if such there is.

Gaspé.

Nicholas Cox, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, Felix O'hara, Esquire, Charles Robin, Esquire, Daniel McPherson, Esquire, L. B. Delafontaine, Esquire, P. Loubert, Esquire, H. Rimphoff, Esquire, Isaac Mann, Esquire.
[459] Filed No. 77.

H. M.

Copy of a Circular Letter from Lord Dorchester, to the Land Board of Hesse.

Dated, Quebec, 3d March, 1791.

Gentlemen As the authority of the Land Boards, heretofore constituted in different parts of the province, will expire on the first of May next, and a Continuance of Similar powers is expedient for the Ease and accomodation of Loyalists, and for the Inspection and due execution of all orders of the Governor in Council relative to the Land granting Department in the Respective Districts; I have thought proper hereby to appoint you, or any five of you, to constitute a Board for that purpose, within and for the

[460] District of Hesse, from and after the first day of May next, until the first day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, unless sooner dissolved.

You will be governed in the Exercise of this trust, by the rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land granting Department, now Extant, and such further orders and instructions, as you may receive from time to time.

I am with Regard,

(Signed), DORCHESTER.

Entered by W. D. Smith, Secretary.

To Sir Jno. Johnson, Baronet, the Offr. Comg. at Detroit—

W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alexander McKee, Esquire, Wm. Robertson, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, S. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny de Louvigny, Esquire, and

The Officer of the Royal Corps of Engineers stationed at Detroit, for [461] the time being, if such there is.

[REPORT E.]

MINUTES OF MEETINGS, ETC.

At the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 20 May, 1791.

Present, Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny de Louvigny, Esquire.

(Folio 459.) Read a Letter from His Excellency Lord Dorchester, dated 3d March, 1791—

The Officer Comg. at Detroit—

W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alex. McKee, Esquire, Wm. Robertson, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, St. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny de Louvigny, Esquire.

[462] The officer of the royal Corps of Engineers, stationed at Detroit, for the time being, if such there is;—constituting this board for the Land granting Department within the District of Hesse.

(Folios 454 and 455.) Read a Letter from Henry Motz, Esquire, to the Board of 3d of March, 1791, covering a Shedule of the different Landboards within the Province.

(Folio 452.) Also a Letter from J. Williams, Esquire, to the board, dated 17 March, 1791, covering an order of Council of 5 March, 1791.

Mr. Powell proposed that as the newly appointed Members of the board cannot be competent judges of the Services heretofore rendered the public at this board, by the ministry of Lieutenant D. W. Smith, the former Mem- [463] bers do take into Consideration the propriety of submitting to his Excellency, Lord Dorchester, a suitable pecuniary recompense for the aid afforded; without which, it had been impossible for the board to have complied, as it has, with the various Instructions, which have required the Details appearing on the Minutes of the board, and its Communications, with the other Land office boards of the Province, and Mr. Powell further submits to the board that the Compensation to be recommended should be at the rate of fifty-two guineas p. Annum.

And Mr. Powell proposes that the amount of Disbursements for [464] Stationary to this period, may be prepared for the board, that they may recommend the payment of the same to His Excellency.

(Folio 452.) The Land Board taking into Consideration the order of Council, communicated to them by J. Williams, Esquire, direct that the Public be advised by advertisement, of the matter contained, in that communication, by exposing a transcript of that order.

The members of the late existing board having verbally consented to Lieutenant Smith's granting Certificates to the Loyalists (during the Interval of the two appointments), on the Commissary for the provisions, which [465] had been approved of in the first Instance by the preceding board; apply now to the present formed Board for their Sanction to the Measure which is generally approved and confirmed accordingly—to the following persons and their families, two months from 25 April to 24 June, 1791:—Joseph Windall, Leonard Scratch, James Robertson, Geo. Jas. Rudhart, John Stockwell, Thomas Hale, Edward Nevill, Daniel McKillup, the respective proofs required by His Excellency's Instructions having been complied with.

[466] Filed. I. Wheatson's Petition for Provisions.

JOHN SMITH,
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
JOHN ASKIN.
GEORGE LEITH.
MONTIGNY LOUVIGNY.

Report E. continued, folio 471.

Appendix to Report D.

Continued from Folio 445.

Petitions filed No. 12-83-111-112-113-114-128-155 become of no value, because they are for Land, not in the Recommendation of the board, as appears by their minute on that tract (called Marsh Creek), in the first folio of this Report; Petition filed No. 149 of no value, because out of the purchase made from the Natives—Petition 331 of no value, because not Comprehended within the treaty line—Petitions filed No. 3, 9, 183, 282 done away, by the petitioners being located.

Report D. ends here.

D. W. SMITH.

[467] Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to H. Finlay, Esquire, &ca., &ca., &ca.

Duplicate!

Extracts of a Letter from the Land board of Hesse to the Honble Hugh Finlay, Esquire.

Detroit, 6 May, 1791.

Folio 417.

"By a petition referred to this board by my Lord Dorchester's order of "21 January, 1790, but withdrawn by Mr. McKee on 14 May, 1790, and "not since returned—"

Folio 425.

"As in Cornwall and Charlottenburg pointed out in the Diagram com-"municated to this board."

Sir,—It is thought prudent to send a duplicate of the above extracts lest in the hurry of compiling the letter, to which they refer, the Year 1791, may have been inserted, instead of 1790, in the first Extract, and the word [468] Luneburg, or Lancaster, instead of Charlottenburg, in the second Extract.

I have the honor, &ca.,

D. W. Smith,
Secretary to the board.

Copy.

Know all men by these Presents, that I, Jacob Schieffelin, of Detroit, for and in Consideration of one shilling Stirling to me in hand paid by Captain James Understone, and for other good causes have given granted aliened and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, alien and confirm unto the said James Understone, his heirs, or assigns, a plantation or parcel of Land situated on the South side of Detroit, near the mouth of [469] Detroit River containing 4 acres in front and a hundred in depth bounded on the front by Lake Erie, on the rear by the Lands belonging to the said Jacob Schieffelin, on the North East side by the Lands belonging to to John Martin, Junior, and on the South west side by the Lands belonging to Jacob Schieffelin along Lake Erie, together with all and singular the appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract of Land and Premises belonging or in any wise appertaining and all the Estate, right, title, Interest, property, claim or Demand whatever of me, the said Jacob Schiefflin, my heirs, or assigns of, in, and to the said plantation, or tract of land, and pre-[470] mises and of, in and to, every part thereof, to have and to hold the said tract of Land and premises, and every part thereof, unto the said Captain James Understone, his heirs, or assigns, for the only proper use and be hoof of him the said Captain James Understone, his heirs and assigns, for Ever; and I, the said Jacob Schieffelin for myself, my heirs, and assigns the said plantation and premises against myself, my heirs and assigns the said Plantation and premises against myself, my heirs and assigns only shall and will warrant and defend for ever by these Presents. In witness whereof, I hereunto set my name and affix my Seal at Fort Erie, 5th June, 1784.

J. Schieffelin.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, John Garner, Wm. Fleming, Samuel McClelland.
Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

James Underston.

[471] Report E., continued from folo. 466.

Report E., continued from folo. 466.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 27 May, 1791—

Present, Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire,

Samuel Hale produces Major Mathew's Ticket for Lot No. 19. The Board therefore administered him the directed oaths and declaration, and

he having subscribed the same, they delivered to him a Certificate for a single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. 19, in the 2 Connected townships, Lake Erie. The Board then directed said Samuel Hale,*one of the approved List, one months provision, for himself, wife and 2 Children [472] under 10 years of age, he having made oath that he never received any provision since his discharge, and that his family consists of the said number.

Wm. Harpur, one of the approved list produces Geo. Jacobs Certificate of his having served in the Forresters, and the board having taken John Dalton's oath to the same effect, and the said Wm. Harpur having sworn that he has never received any provisions, since his discharge, the board direct him one month's provisions.

Jean Baptiste Vallade produced to the board a ticket of Major Mathew's for Lot No. 34. The board therefore administered him the directed oath and declaration, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered [473] him a certificate for a single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. 34 in the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie.

The board direct a months provision to be continued to John Top, John Cameron, Thomas Ashworth, Elisher Wilcox, Senior, John Dalton, and their respective families, as heretofore specyfied.

Filed the following petitions for Land: —P. Chesne, N. Millar, J. Kennedy, T. Clark, T. Clark, E. Andrews, W. Forsyth, D. Purdy, F. Ed-[474] wards.

Filed the following petitions for provisions:—Geo. Lichelstel, P. Chesne, J. Ruff, Luke Killon, Eliz. Andrews, Thos. Clark, Wm. Forsyth, Simon Girty, J. Welsh, F. Rivard, J. Pomainville, Jas. Mcfarson, M. Lepage, dit amant.

(329) Filed petition and memorial of Louis Trudell.

John Smith.

[475] Mr. Powell proposes to the board to take into Consideration the Report of the Deputy Surveyor (58, 67) on the order of 11 august, 1790; and we report to his Excellency the Governor in the most ample Manner upon the impediments which obstruct the progress of Settlement, under Sanction of the board, and which in course must increase the future Confusion, so much deprecated by the irregular establishment of Individuals, refering to the new Members, to the order of 11 August, 1790, penned by Sir Jno. Jonson Br. and which the Deputy Surveyor professed to the board [476] thoroughly to understand. The Report of the Deputy Surveyor with his plan, The general and addl. Instructions, Minutes and Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council on the impracticability of location in this District without the aid therein mentioned.

William Dummer Powell.
Alexander Grant.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

*N.B. S. Hale. This Man's case to be reported on, His provisions being withheld by reason of his not being able to produce any Certificate of his Services. D.W.S.

[477] *Copy.*

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements in the Land Granting Department for the District of Hesse, from the 9th July, 1790, to 20 May, 1791.

To Messrs. Robertson for Stationery as p. acct. and Receipt from 9 July 90 to 20 May 91	1	6	.....
To D. W. Smith for pay as Clerk between the 10 August, 90, and the 20 May, 91—282 days, at one guinea p. week, or 3 Shilling (Sterling at 4/6) p. day, equal £42.6. British= $\frac{42.6}{188}$ ...	2	47	.....
N.B.—These 2 charges recommended for payment by the Minute of the Board of 20 May, 1781, and by their Letter to his Excellency, Lord Dorchester	3	.....	.
	£	53	... .

Amounting to fifty-three pounds, Halifax Currency, Dollar at five Shillings.

Errors Excepted. Detroit, 20 May, 1791.

(Signed) John Smith.
W. D. Powell.
A. Grant.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[478] No. 2. *Copy.*

£47 Halifax Currency. Detroit, 20th May, 1791.

Received of Joshua Winslow, Esquire, Deputy paymaster General, the Sum of forty seven pounds, Halifax Currency, being in full of my pay as Clerk to the Land Granting Department, for the District of Hesse, between 10 August, 1790, and the 20 May, 1791, 282 days, at one guinea per week, or 3 Shillings Sterling at 4/6 per day—equal to £42.6.0 British, or one hundred and Eighty eight dollars, having signed 2 Receipts of this tenor and date.

Witness D. W. Smith.
(Signed) John Hamilton.

[479] Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to H. Motz, Esquire.

Detroit, 20th May, 1791.

Sir!—I have the honor to enclose you the Contingent Account of the Land Granting Board for the District of Hesse to this date.

I have forwarded also by this opportunity their Report D (closing the operations of the former board) with the petitions granted, reported on, and done away; Locations in the 2 Connected Townships, papers of referrence, Shedules of petitions for Land and provisions continued.

The Board will be thankful to you, Sir, if you will have the Goodness to direct, a few more Location Certificates, for Single Lots, to be forwarded, [480] observing to the printer that the blank space left for the Signature of the Quorum is insufficient for their five Names.

You will much oblidge, also, by forwarding half a dozen Copies of the printed Rules and Regurlation of 17th February, 1789, and the additional ones of 25 August, 1789, that they may be distributed among the New Members.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with Great Respect, your humble servant,

D. W. Smith,
Lieutenant of foot, Secretary to the Board.

H. Motz, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor.

[481] Copy of a Letter from the Board to Lord Dorchester.

20 May, 1791.

My Lord!—(459) The addition of three members in the New appointment of a Land Office board for this District, induces the former board at this crisis to exonerate themselves, from any Engagement, which may be Considered personal in them, and they have the honour to represent to your Lordship that upon the special introduction of the honourable Sir John Johnson, Bar- (58) onet, while occasionally presiding at the board, they admitted the Services of Lieutenant D. W. Smith of the 5 Regiment as Clerk of the Land board [482] without any stipulation in lieu of fees allowed by your Lordship's Letter (Folio 2) of 2d April, 1789, and relinquished as to the Loyalists U. E. by your (Folio 107) Lordship's Instruction of 19 January, 1790.

The Assiduity and Abilities of Mr. Smith, displayed in the Sacrifice of every moment of Leisure, call for a Compensation beyond any Emolument, hitherto accruing in this District! It will appear from the Voluminous Minutes of the board, the various necessary books of Registers, etc., etc., and the constant Communications to the Office of your Lordship's Secretary, the [483] Clerk of the Council, and the Several Land boards, required by the General Instructions, that although the board has not before it, the Survey of a Single Township, the whole time of an indifferent penman would barely suffice to those Objects.

In submitting to your Lordship the Idea of an adequate Compensation to Mr. Smith, we have considered his relative Situation as an officer in pay, since the Sum we presume to recommend to your Lordship as a due Gratifica- (folio 478) tion to Mr. Smith, for his past services to the Board, at the rate [484] of fifty-two guineas per Annum, would not engage a Clerk of any Ability, and Integrity, two days in the week.

We take occasion to submit at the same time, an account Rendered to (373, 374) the board, by Messieurs W. D. Robertsons, for Stationery, etc., (folio 77) and to beg your Lordship's permission to draw for the Amount.

We have the honor to be, My Lord, with great Respect, your Lordship's humble Servants,

(Signed) John Smith.
W. D. Powell.
A. Grant.

His Excellency Right Honourable Lord Dorchester.

[485] *D. W. Smith.*

Copy of a Letter from D. W. Smith to P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Detroit, 29 May, 1791.

The Board having found it necessary to transmit the plan you delivered (312) me on the 25 January last, with their communications to the Chairman of the Land Committee of the Honourable Legislative Council; I am directed (425) to request you may have the Goodness to furnish the board with a duplicate of said plan, together with your operations at the River Latranche, as soon as you may find it practicable, that they may be laid before the new Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

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[486] At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit; Fryday, 3d June, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alexander Grant, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire, Robert Pilkington, Esquire.

Daniel McKillip presented to the board Major Mathew's Ticket for Lot No. 63. The Board therefore administered him the Directed oaths and declaration, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 63, in the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie .....

Filed the petitions of Laurent More for land and provisions.

[487] Filed the petitions of Meldrum and Park for Land.

Filed the petitions of Robert Gill for Land, etc.

The board then canvassed the petitions for Lot No. 32, new Settlement, Lake Erie, Granted originally by Major Mathews to Thomas Clarke, who also got a ticket for that Lot from Major Close, which he has surrended to the Recommendations of the Board, and the Merits of Edward Butler, from his Services in the 84th Regiment and subsequent engagement in the naval Department, surpassing those of His Competitors, notwithstanding John Carrel, one of the petitioners, had a ticket from Major Murray to take possession of the Lot; but the said apparent authority, being subsequent to the appointment of the Board, and of course not binding, and no improvement [488] being made on the Lot, either by Carrel, or any one else, and the said Butler being one of the approved list, and prevented from the Benefits of receiving provisions, until located; the Board administered him the directed oaths and declaration, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 32, in the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, and a month's provision for himself and wife. This does away in part the petitions No. 204, No. 249.

The Board then administered the oaths and declaration to John Wist, the first applicant for Lot No. 2 Eastermost in the New Settlement, Lake [489] Erie, and he having subscribed them, they delivered him on the prayer of his petition, a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. 2 Eastermost in the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie. This does away petitions No. 235, and No. 237 and No. 248 in part.

The Board having the advantage of the Presence of an Officer of the royal Corps of Engineers, requested the attendance of the Deputy Surveyor, and having read the minutes of 11th and 12 August last, directing the Report (58, 67) of a Survey, of 3 Townships on the River Latranche, request to be [490] informed why the Survey reported does not correspond with the General plan of Survey, explained by the 9th and 10th articles of the Rules and Regulations of 17 February, 1789, and the additional Rules and Regulations of 25 August same Year, referred to in said minute:

Mr. McNiff informs the Board, with respect to the Survey directed to be made on River Latranche, by order of the Land Board of the 11th and 12th (58, 67) August, 1790, observes that in the Cursory Survey which his sickly situation in October, 1790, would permit him to make on that River, *that he did take the Bearing of the said River for 17 miles and a half, in length from its Entrance, upward*, but from the then infirm state of his health was obliged [491] to decline the prosecution of his Survey any farther. That the Report which he has now to make of his late Surveys on that River exactly corresponds with the Report made or entered on his plan of his former Survey of that River, which plan was delivered to the Land board on the 23 January (312) last; and that on his return from his late Survey conceived it unnecessary in his 2d plan with the additional Surveys on the same river to the board, to insert his former Remarks, so far as referred to his former survey of that River for 17 miles and a half; knowing that the Board had it already in pos- [492] session. But now takes upon him, to repeat it to the board, from his field notes, of his late Surveys, and subdivision of them Lands, to wit, that

from the Entrance of the River, on the South Side of the Same, to Commencement of Lot No. 1, no settlement can be made, being all a marsh, excepting in some places from a Chain to half a chain of Land, fronting on the water, from Lot. No. 1 upwards to Lot No. 19, inclusive, is so thickly inhabited, in some places, two and in other places 3 familys in a Lot, where some of them [493] have been for a number of Years, prior to the present standing rule of Survey taking place; Numbers of whom have very large improvements with some very good buildings, that in that space, if the Land back would even admit of carrying the present standing order of Survey into execution, it could not be done without the ruin and removal of all the Inhabitants already settled in that space, but had there been no inhabitants there, the standing [494] order of Survey could not possibly be carried into execution, as there is scarcely one place in that Space, where 40 Chains of dry land can be had between the bank of the River and a marsh back, which from the Spring to the fall is impassable, consequently not fit for a Village. Nor, can there be a second Concession had in the first township on the South Side, excepting from Lot 20, to Lot 24, which ends the township.

As for the second township on the South Side of the same River, the [495] Reserves directed by the present standing order of Survey, has been duely marked out, from the Commencement to the end of said Township, and that Township marked in different Concessions as appears by His plan of Survey now before the Board, after going through with the second Township, commenced the third township and surveyed twelve Lots therein, at that place, and of the 12th Lot, finding the River taking a much more southerly direction, than he expected, or would answer the purpose of continuing the [496] Survey longer, in the direction, hitherto given to the front of the other Lots, could not take upon him to make a Change without the order of the board, and his provisions being expended, found it requisite to decline the Survey, and returned to the Garrison;" But in the Survey of the front of three Townships, finding so many inhabitants already settled, with large Improvements, did in order to facilitate to the board, the placing of people [497] upon these Lands, make a double Survey of the front of each, the one Conformable to the present standing order of Survey, the other dividing the Lots, into such farm Lots, as is directed by the present standing order of Survey, to be given to farmers, placed by the board upon the Lands, as now appears by the plan before the board.

P. McNiff."

[498] .

John Smith.
William Dummer Powell.
Alexander Grant.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.
Robert Pilkington.

At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 17 June, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

(No. 78) Received a Cover containing 25 papers respecting the Cultivation of Hemp, direct the same to be made public.

The board direct three months' provisions to Jacob Arner and family of wife and 2 children under ten years of age—he having produced the required

[499] satisfaction—and order the Continuance of provisions to those people who are victualled at present to the 24 June only, on producing the required proofs.

Filed the petitions of No. 333, George Myers, for land; 334, T. B. Charboneau, for land; 335, S. Casler, for land; 336, P. Mellat, for land.

Filed J. Dodemead's Petition for provisions.

JOHN SMITH.
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
JOHN ASKIN.
GEORGE LEITH.
MONTIGNY LOUVIGNY.

[500] At a Land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 24 June, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alexander Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Joseph Drouillard having presented to the board the original ticket for Lot No. 90, granted by Major Mathews to Rundel McGillis on 1st October, 1787, and the board being satisfied by the information of Ramsey and Hazel, as to the transfer from the original proprietor; they administered him the oaths of fidelity, and the directed declaration, and delivered him a certificate [501] for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 90, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

(This does away with Petitions No. 37 and 242, and Petition No. 185, in part.) Edward McCarthy produces Major Mathew's ticket for Lot No. 72; and finding by the Different Shedules that said McCarthy was the original Grantee, the board administered him the directed oaths and declaration, and delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 acres, being Lot No. 72 in the 2 Connected townships, Lake Erie.

Filed the petition of J. B. Fere for Land.

JOHN SMITH.
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
ALEXANDER GRANT.
JOHN ASKIN.
MONTIGNY LOUVIGNY.

Detroit, Fryday, 1 July, 1791.

Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, met, but being insufficient for a Quorum, adjourned to Fryday next.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

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[502] At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 8 July, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, J. Askin, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

John Little appeared to claim the sanction of the board for his Son, John Little, Junior, to obtain a Certificate for Lot No. 46, new Settlements, Lake Erie, pursuant to their advertisement of 1st October, 1790, nobody having stood forward at the Expiration of the time specyfied by the Board for the Grantee, or his Representative, of Said Lot No. 46, to shew cause why the said Lot should not be regranted, or recommended by the Board.

Messieurs Meldrum and Parks, however, having since that period, filed [503] a petition for said Lot, in consequence of a debt to them by William Brown, to whom it appears it was granted by Major Close, after the death of Johnson, the original Grantee. The board enquired into the merits of the petitions, and find on the examination of Messiurs Meldrum and Parks' petition that a house is stated to be erected, and improvements made; but by the Surveyor's Report, the Lot is said to be uncultivated; Mr. Park was therefore called in, who explained such part of their said petition, by informing the board, he understood the house said to be erected on Lot No. 46 had been placed on another through mistake, the lines not then being thoroughly known, and that no improvements, he believed, were made on the Lot, prays, how- [504] ever, that if anything can be done for them, in the instance of the land, towards the liquidating of Brown's debt, their claim may be considered.

The board after consideration, promise the Lot to John Little, Junior, the first petitioner, and direct him to attend for his Certificate. Mr. Park states also, that he did not advert to the Number 46, when the advertisement relative to it was exposed to the public.

Filed the petitions of A. McCormack, for Land; R. Pick, for Land; J. Pick, for Land; J. B. Salarony, for Land; A. Woolche, for Land; P. Flanney, for Land; M. Wilcox, for Land.

John Smith.
William Dummer Powell.
Alexander Grant.
John Askin.
Montigny Louvigny.

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[505] At a Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 15 July, 1791.

W. D. Powell, Esquire, A. Grant, Esquire, J. Askin, Esquire, G. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

The board adjourned to Fryday next.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 22d July, 1791.

Messieurs John Smith, Esquire, W. D. Powell, Esquire, J. Askin, Esquire, J. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

[506] (See folio 536) Monsieur Francois Dequindre, applied to the board for a Certificate for his Lot No. 71, New Settlement, Lake Erie, and the Board having examined the Schedules of Majors Mathews and Close, find the said (This does away Petitions No. 165 and 185.) Lot to have been granted to the said Dequindre, who subscribed the directed oaths and received a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 acres, being No. 71, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

John Clearwater produces a letter from Mr. Askin, and his Title ticket for Lot No. 61, signed by Major Mathews, and demands A Certificate for the Lot, which originally for want of provisions he was obliged to surrender in exchange for a Lot nearer the fort—being duly sworn, and having subscribed [507] the oaths and declaration, the board delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 acres, being No. 61, 2 Connected Townships, Lake (This does away Petition No. 202.) Erie—and being of the approved List, direct him one month's provision for himself, his wife, and 3 Children, under 10 years of age.

The board direct the Continuance of provisions to those who are now victualled to the 24 instant on producing the required proofs.

Filed the petitions of the following persons for Land: William Carter, Francois Drouillard, Solomon Drouillard, Denis Drouillard, Fontenoy De-
[508] quindre, Antoine Dequindre.

The Board frame a Report to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, and direct it to be entered.

Per order of the Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(For answer see folio 569.) Copy of a Letter from the Board to His Excellency Lord Dorchester.

Detroit, 22 July, 1791.

In compliance with your Lordship's directions signified to us by Hr. Motz's circular Letter of 3d March last, we find it our duty to represent to your Lordship, the great difficulty if not impossibility of finding 2 Loyalists U. E. whose residence is so near to Detroit, as to expect any aid from their attendance, and should this impediment be even removed we could not recom-
[509] mend two particular objects of the above description, suitable for the trust; If therefore the appointment of 2 members other than Loyalists U. E. is deemed improper, we presume to submit to your Lordship that three members may constitute a Quorum for the Land Granting department in this District, being now reduced to the actual residence, and attendance of only 5 Members, so that the casual absence, and such may be looked for, of any individual, prevents the Progress of any business, which may be pressed on the board.

In thus offering our opinion on this subject, we find a warm impulse to
[510] assure your Lordship, that we trust, the Sentiments which actuate a Quorum of five of us, will be found in that of three, and that an equal attention will be paid to that high liberality and Equity, which has always been the basis of the directions given to this board—and to which they endeavoured rigidly to adhere, while the Business was trusted to three Members.

(Signed) John Smith.
W. D. Powell.
John Askin.
George Leith.
M. Louvigny.

[511] (Original paper sent to Quebec with Certificate No. 66.) (Copy.)

Detroit, 22 July, 1791.

Gentlemen,—I wrote you some time ago in behalf of my Son John, relative to Lot. No. *61* in the new Settlement which he had got in Exchange for other land from John Clearwater, but as both him . . . I find that should such Exchange take place, it would cause loss of a Quantity of provisions to said Clearwater and his family, I am authorized in behalf of my Son to let you know that he relinquishes all Claim to said Lot.

I have the honor,

(Signed) John Askin.

To the Land Board for Hesse.
Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

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[512] At a land board for the district of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 29 July, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

The Board took up the petition of Joseph Vallade, and having administered him the oath and declaration, and he having subscribed the same, they delivered him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, being No. 28, Two Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

JOHN SMITH,
W. D. POWELL.
JOHN ASKIN.
GEORGE LEITH.
MONTIGNY LOUVIGNY.

[513] (29 July, 1791, Continued.) The Board sent for the Deputy Surveyor, who, attending, the board desired to be informed if from the Surveys already made by him, he can ascertain to the Board, whether two Townships can be laid out agreeable to the General Regulations, between the Reserve at the River Canard and the River Latranche, without interfering with the rear lines of the Two connected Townships on Lake Erie, or those of the Townships directed to be laid out on the River la tranche, and what will the Interference be if any.

And Mr. McNiffe assures the board that there is not sufficient distance between Lake Erie and St. Clair to give Two townships of 12 miles depth, and indeed from the bends in the course of the Streight no right angle or [514] line can be extended, conformable to the general Instructions.

From the North boundary of the Reserve at the River Canard the depth may be had for about 3 miles up the Streight, when the water takes a circular Course, to Peach Island; thence a township may be laid out with a front on Lake St. Clair, about 11 miles by an unequal depth from 8 to 9 miles, before it Strikes the rear of the two Connected Townships on Lake Erie; that the upper Township from Peach Island to the East line of the two Connected townships, may be laid out nearly conformable to the General Regulations, and is at present uninhabited; the lower from Peach Island to the Reserve, being irregularly settled on the front. It may be proper to Commence the distribution of the Township by forming a front on the Side line of the upper [515] Township, containing the Concessions.

(Signed) In presence of the Board,

D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

The Board resolve to take the same into Consideration and adjourn, to fryday next.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary to the Board.

(Copy.) Detroit, 6th August, 1791.

SIR. You will proceed to the East Boundary of the Second Township on Lake Erie, and Commence your Survey, close to the bank of the lake, and run thence a due North course, until you Strike the South shore of Lake St. Clair, that done you will proceed to the North Boundary of the Reserve at River Canard, at the water's edge (nearly opposite the North end of Turkey [516] Island) and run thence a due East line until you intersect the East Boundary line of the said 2nd Township, thence back on your line, 11¼

Statute Miles, (or 900 Chains), thence a due North Course until you Strike the South shore of Lake St. Clair.

Per order of the Board,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

To Mr. P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, District Hesse.

Approved. (Signed) John Smith.
William Dummer Powell.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

[517] Detroit, 12 August, 1791.

John Smith, Esquire, W. D. Powell, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, and Montigny Louvigny, Esquire, being insufficient to form a Quorum, no Business was transacted.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At a land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, fryday, 26th August, 1791.

Present: Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the petition of D. Cameron, for Land; J. Carrol, for Land; J. B. Beaubien, for Land; G. Corbes, for Land; P. Tractley, for Land; J. Beauchamp, for Land; Henry Beauchamp, for Land; James Champigny, for Land.

Filed the petition of J. B. Beaubien for provisions; R. Denniston for provisions; J. Girty for provisions.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[518] The Board Resumed the Consideration of the various applications for provisions under the Governor's order of 12 January, 1791, and equally desir- (Folio 324) ous to avoid a profuse and unnecessary Exercise of the Liberality of Government, as to obviate all just cause for individual Complaint, has classed the Petitions under the several Heads following, viz.: Loyalists, U. E.; Soldiers disbanded at the Peace; Canadian Volunteers, etc., etc. Those of Loyalists U. E., Soldiers disbanded at the Peace, and Canadian Volunteers, appear to the Board to be within the Letter of my Lord Dorchester's Instructions, but not within the Spirit and Meaning of the former Report of this Board, which held forth a specific promise of Government as the inducement [519] to the first Petitioners to quit the lower Districts for that of Hesse:

That to avoid all Surprise it is proper to restate to His Lordship the remote Pretensions of those Classes founded, the 2 first, on the possibility that they may have remained here in Expectation of Settlement under the General orders, and the third, on the subsequent attention of Government to Persons in similar Circumstances, settled on lake St. Francis.

As to the Classes comprehending Discharged Seamen, Military artificers, Europeans not settled in any of the Colonies, between the 19 April, 1775, and the Peace of 1783, The Indian Department, and Soldiers not disbanded at the peace, within the province, etc., etc., The Board does not conceive [520] their opinion required as they are not comprehended in the Commissary General's Instructions. That we submit the whole to the wisdom of the Governor. The Board framed their Report thereon.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Detroit, 26 August, 1791.

To Mr. Joseph Beauchamp, Late Captain of Militia in lower Canada, L'assomption.

Sir!—The Board having considered your representation and sensible of the Propriety of your Conduct, in avoiding the bad Example of those who build and improve in defiance of the King's Authority, have authorized me to say to you that the erection of a temporary Building to cover yourself and family from the Inclemency of the Season, will not be considered by the [521] Board as any Obstacle to the prayer of your petition for Land, when it shall come under their Consideration; But you are not to esteem this Declaration as the smallest assurance of any preference merely on account of your occupation and Improvements.

I have the honor, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(Filed No. 79.)

Deputy Surveyor Mr. McNiff, to the President of the Board, etc., dated near Detroit, the 28 August, 1791.

Sir!—After my departure from here on the late Survey, I commenced my operations on the 10th instant at the North Boundary of the Reserve at River Canard, and sent the boat with the Corporal and 2 men, to the new settlement on the Lake, where she was to remain until my arrival. I con- [522] tinued my line from the place of Commencement a due east course for some distance above the forks of River Canard, where I was obstructed by extensive marshes with mud and water not passable with a Canoe, or otherwise at this season, made several attempts by different offsets to clear the marshes, but in vain, being still headed by them, which obliged me to discontinue the line, and rather than return back on my line, and follow the boat along the water's Edge, thought best to take my route through the woods to where the boat was to stop, by which I would be able to explore the Interior part of the Country; This I effected in two days and part of the third, after lodging 2 nights in almost Endless Marshes; after arriving at the [523] Boat, I proceeded to the East Boundary of the 2d Township, where, I commenced to run a line due North, this line I continued through the first marsh I met (the Marsh one mile wide), after crossing this marsh, continued the line to 355 Chains from the front, where, I came first to a miry Swamp, shortly after an Extensive marsh, with mud and water, discontinued this line and attempted in 2 different places besides, the former to effect the running of a line in a North direction from Lake Erie, to Lake St. Clair, but in vain, being in each attempt headed by Marshes before I could measure 2 miles on the lines, which induces Me to believe a line will never be run there between the 2 Lakes in any one direction.

From the various traverses that I have made in that part of the Country, [524] am of opinion that in 3 townships there will not be found 6 farm Lots, in the 2d Concession, if laid out agreeable to the Present mode of Surveys; Still many good farm Lots might be had there, provided the Method of now laying out such lots could be dispensed with and settlers permitted to make their pitch where the land projects out in different angles into the marshes.

Finding myself unable after various attempts and many days' hard Labour, to effect the object of my Instructions, and rather than return immediately with the party, thought it best while here, to lay out the land in front, from my last Survey East ward to the bottom of Point aux Pele, as also the

front of the second Concession of my former and last Survey where the land would admit of it. But this being no part of my Instruction, still I flatter [525] myself, from my own Knowledge of the wishes of the Land Board to promote the Interest of the Crown, in forwarding Surveys of the Country, I will be held Blameless. My late Surveys, etc., I am ready to lay down, and deliver for use of the Board so soon as the Board will enable me to do it, by furnishing me with drawing paper and Led pencils for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

To John Smith, Esquire, Major Commanding the 5 Regiment, President of the Land board of Hesse, etc.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[526] (Filed No. 80.)

Council Office, Quebec, 28 July, 1791.

Gentlemen,—Inclosed I transmit you a copy of Lord Dorchester's order in Council of the 23d instant respecting Extraordinary Surveyors—at present employed by Government. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. Williams.

The Gentlemen composing the Land Board for the District of Hesse.

(Enclosure in No. 80.) Saturday, 23d July, 1791.

At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace.

Present: His Excellency the Right honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor; the honourable M. General Clarke, Lieutenant Governor; the honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Hugh Finlay, Esquire, Thomas Dunn, Esquire, Edward Harrison, Esquire, John Collins, Esquire, Adam Mabane, Esquire, J. G. C. De Lery, Esquire, George Pownall, Esquire, Henry Caldwell, Esquire, William Grant, Esquire, Francis Baby, [527] Esquire, Samuel Holland, Esquire, Charles de Lanaudiere, Esquire.

His Lordship observed that as soon as the Business of settling the Loyalists and reduced troops on the waste Lands of the Crown, free of Expence, should be brought to a Conclusion, there could be no farther occasion, for the employment of extraordinary Surveyors in the different parts of the province at stated daily allowances, and that it was reasonable to suppose, that all Claims to Lands of the nature above mentioned were now nearly satisfied.

Upon which it was ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the [528] Council, that all stated daily allowances now paid to Surveyors in different parts of the Province do cease at the Close of the work, which may be ordered for the next Season, and not later than the first day of December, 1791.

Ordered likewise that all Services hereafter to be performed in the Department of the Surveyor General be previously authorized upon annual Estimates of the Expence to be Brought forward by the Surveyor General's Office, and approved by the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the time being in Council.

Ordered that Copies of this Entry be transmitted by the Clerk, to the Office of Surveyor General, and to the respective Land Boards, for the Information and Guidance of all persons concerned.

(Signed) J. Williams, C. C.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[529] Copy, from the Board to the Governor.

Detroit, 9 September, 1791.

My Lord,—The notification of your Lordship's pleasure on our report in favour of certain Rangers and others, on your Lordship's Reference of 19th April, 1790, has brought forward a Number of applications upon pretences nearly similar; but not exactly meeting the intent of the terms of our former report on this Subject.

The same anxiety for the honor of the King's Government which directed our former opinion might in some instances of the latter applications also sway with us, but we find that it is impossible so to Guard the terms of a general opinion as equally to avoid injustice to the Crown and Claimant; we [530] have therefore Classed, as per the enclosed Schedule, the petitions, actu- (Folio 540) ally received, and which may be received, for provisions, under any latitude in the Construction of your Lordship's order upon our Minute and Report of 18 June, 1790, and Submit to your Lordship's wisdom how far at this advanced period, the Claim of either Class should be attended to, on that Subject.

Soldiers Disbanded at the Peace, Loyalists U. E., and the Canadian Volunteers embodied by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, and reduced at the Peace, stand, we believe, within the letter of our former recommendation, in [531] as much as that if they had gone down to the lower Settlements, they would have received Lands and provisions, but we cannot say that they forewent such advantages to promote the projected Settlement at the mouth of the Streight, since we presume that family ties or other Connections prevented their migration. Should, however, the favor shewn to the Canadian Volunteers on Lake Francis be a President to be followed, we submit to your Lordship, that the Pretensions of similar objects are justly founded.

All such disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists as might have received provisions with Lands in the lower Districts, appear to be within the Scope of [532] the order, but sensible that our former Report extended only to those who were in some respect invited by the promise of Government to quit those advantages below, for the Enjoyment of them here, we find no clue to go by in cases short of that designation.

As a Settlement was projected here and those advantages held out here, it is difficult to say to any Loyalist or disbanded Soldier, who has remained here, since the Peace, that he did not remain in daily hopes of seeing the obstacles to settlement in the District surmounted, and should that really be the Case, he comes within the letter of our former Report, and your Lord- [533] ship's order. Did we not see cause to reprobate any unnecessary Confidence, susceptible of Abuse, our judgments would advise that a discretionary power should be lodged somewhere to discriminate the Merits and pretensions of the several applications in the same class, but deprecating the most remote possibility of Error, or abuse, where the faith of the Government has been pledged, we submit to your Lordship as more expedient, that 100 Rations should be undeservedly disposed of, than 10 improperly withheld and upon that Principle (the Lapse of time, not being considered an objection to the present applications) humbly suggest to your Lordship, that all persons [534] of such description as would in the lower districts have been entitled to provisions with their lands, and who have since the Peace resided in this settlement, and had evinced a wish to become settlers on the King's waste Lands by petitions lodged with the Board before the date of our report of 18 June, 1790, should be provisioned in such proportions as they would have been, had they claimed their lands in the lower Districts in 1783 and 1784.

As the terms of the Commissary General's Instructions does not reach [535] Discharged Sailors, Soldiers discharged at their own request, or from infirmity, not exactly at the Peace, Military Artificers, and those who served during the Siege of Quebec and other military Services, the Indian Department, Loyalists, who have come in since the Peace, (and several other particular objects, not classed) as well as Europeans not settled in some one of the revolted Colonies before the treaty of Peace of 1783, we cannot offer any opinion on the claims of these Classes. But submit the whole to your Excellency's Wisdom.

We have the honor, etc.

(Signed) John Smith.
William Dummer Powell.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

His Excellency Right Honourable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General, etc.

A true Copy. D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[536] (See folio 506) Transfer of Certificate No. 65, for Lot No. 71.

Report E., folio 27, first Concession, Two Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

Copy of the Endorsement on the Certificate.

District of Hesse.

At the Land Office board held at Detroit this twenty-second day of July, 1791. Upon the Representation of Francois Duquindre and satisfactory proof to us given that the transfer of the Certificate on the other side and his interest in the Lot, assigned to him by virtue thereof, would be of mutual advantage to the parties and no impediment to the Settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown, in said District, we, the Majority of Members [537] present at the said Board certify our Consent and approbation That the said Certificate be transferred by the said Francois Dequindre, to John Stockwell.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our Names at Detroit aforesaid, this twenty-second Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

(Signed),
John Smith,
W. D. Powell,
J. Askin,
M. Louvigny,
G. Leith.

Entered by W. D. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[538] Detroit, 9 September, 1791.

Messieurs John Smith, W. D. Powell, John Askin, Geo. Leith, Montigny Louvigny.

(520, 529.) Read a Report framed the 26 August last, on the Claims for provisions, and the same being signed, was entered on the Register.

(529.) The Board direct the report and Shedule of the Petitions to be forwarded to the Governor.

(521, 515.) Read and entered The Deputy Surveyor's Report of the Survey, made in conformity to directions of 6 August, 1791 —filed it.

(521, No. 79.) Read and Entered, J. Williams' Letter to the Board (526) of 28 Jul 1791, covering an order in Council respecting extraordinary [539] Surveys—filed it, No. 80.

Filled up a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, for Edward Nevile, for Lot No. 51, in the 2 Connected township Lake Erie, He producing the original ticket for said Lot, and having no Competitor for it.

Filed the following Petitions for Land:—Andre Beniteau, Junior, Math. Elliot, James Rayon, Andre Woolch, Fripon Bonbeiger, Joseph Le Duc, Louis Le Duc, James Ruff, Louison Vincent.

Filed the following petitions for Provisions:—Charles Boulanger, Isaac Dolson, Dan. Fields, Geo. Girty, Geo. Jacobs, Alexis Lebute, Wm. Lamothe.

[540] D. W. Smith, Secretary.

With Letter to the Governor of 9 September, 1791, folios 529, 530, &c.

Petitions for Provisions.

Disbanded Soldiers.

Provincial Corps.

James Baker, T. Baker, J. Countryman, Danl. Fields, Benj. Knapp, I. McFarson, E. Newkirk, H. Ramsey, P. Robertson, Butler's Rangers; S. Hale, S. Hale, Simcoe's or Queen's Rangers; A. Clark, I. Wheaton, McAlpin's Corps; Wm. Crawford, 2d Battalion of Delancey's.

British Regiments.

[541] J. Speakeman, R. Artillery; J. Tracey, 4th Regiment; I. Dodemead, P. O'Flaherty, Jno. Pardo, 8 Regiment; C. Bonsack, 29th; C. Filpley, 44th; S. Weston, 52nd; Wm. Forsyth, 60th; P. Barril, D. Cameron, P. Lauchere, I. B. Lepage, dit amant, E. McCarty, T. Smith, 84th; Robert Gill, 103rd.

Foreign Corps.

F. Harboth, Brunswick Luneburgh; G. Sichelstil, German; M. Shaver, Hesse Hannau.

[542] Canadian Volunteers and other military Services.

Under Governor Hamilton and other Commandants.

I. Buro, C. Beaubien, I. Bonde, C. Boulanger, R. Campeau, J. de Chabert, P. Chesne, R. Denniston, G. Godfroy, Wm. Lamothe, Alexis Lebute, J. Pomainville, F. Rivard, I. B. Vallade, R. Whittle.

N.B. -Some of the above petitioners were employed in the Indian Department, etc.

[543] Seige of Quebec—Artificers, etc., and other pretensions.

J. B. Beaubien, Harry Facer, I. Jones, I. Lawler, Louis Viseneaux.

N.B.—It is probable that on investigation some of the above 5 petitioners may deserve to be classed with those under Governor Hamilton, etc.

Loyalists: U. E.

I. Cornwall Isaac Dolson, Robert Dowler, Geo. Girty, James Girty, [544] Simon Girty, Edd. Hazel, J. Hobbs, Wm. Lee, J. Little, J. Little, Geo. Lyons, R. Surphlit, I. Welsh, Amos Weston.

N.B.—Several of the above Petitioners were employed in the Indian Department and other ways.

Come in Since the Peace.—R. Huffman, T. Reynolds, I. Snider, C. [545] Speakman, N. Windenhout.

Seamen: Provincial Navy.—E. Andrews, Luke Killon, Nat Millar, Laurent More, Coleman Roe, James Ruff, Geo. Sichelstil, Wm. Thorn, J. Understone.

Navy of Great Britain.—H. Crone.

Other Objects.—Thomas Reynolds, Commissary; Martin Tofflemire, formerly of the States; Elisha Wilcox, Hezekiah Wilcox, for Ranger's Grand Children and Ranger's Son's wives; Thomas Clark, an English Millwright; George Jacobs, formerly employed.

[546] D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

N.B. -Several of the foregoing petitioners come under 2 or 3 different Classes.

D. W. Smith.

Shedule of Petitions done away, with Report E.

No. of petition.	Names.	When done away.	Reference to folios in the Report.
235	George Myers	3d June, 91	9
237	Charles Monger		
37	Joseph Speakman	24 June, 91	15
242	Edwd. McCarty		
165	Joseph Speakman	22 July, 91	18
185	Cath. Speakman		
202	Robert Little		

[547] D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[REPORT F.]

Report F., Commences here.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 16 September, 1791—

Present—Major Smith, W. D. Powell, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Monty. Louvigny, Esquire.

(526, 558, 562.) The Board took into Consideration His Lordship's order in Council of 23d July, 1791, and framed a Report to His Excellency thereon, which was directed to be copyed and Entered.

(No. 81, folo. 550.) Filed a Letter from Mr. Thos. Smith, late Clerk of the Board, dated 8 September, 1791.

(No. 367.) Filed a petition of Wm. Lamothe for Land.

[548] Frederick Arnold attended the Board in Person to represent the extreme Hardship of his Case, which he states to be as follows: -that 7 Years ago he came into this Country to settle, and brought in with him 25 families, none of whom have yet been able to procure an establishment on the King's waste Lands, most of them being farmers, on private property, and himself obliged to purchase a farm for £300 which is not sufficient to occupy his family, that when the Lands at the River Latranche were surveyed he Marked for himself and eldest son 2 unclaimed Lots, for [549] which he immediately petitioned the Board Not presuming to make any improvement, without Leave, but that he has the Mortification to find two other persons, to wit, Gibson, formerly a Ranger, and one Watson, a New Comer, settled and improving on those Lots - which He thinks may occasion much difficulty to him in the discussion of his Claim, that added to this Personal Disappointment he is often reproached by the people he brought in with him, who threaten to return to the States, if they cannot obtain Lands here, presuming that it is not the intention of the Government to encourage the population within the District, since so many obstacles are [550] from Year to Year thrown in the way of Establishment. he concludes by praying the Board would take his cruel situation into immediate Consideration.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

L'Assomption, 8 September, 1791.

Folo. 547. Copy. No. 81.

To the Members of the Land Board for the District of Hesse.

Gentlemen,—I have served the board in quality of Clerk 12 months and upwards, and for my Salary it was the intention of Lord Dorchester I should receive a certain Fee from every Petitioner, but owing to the small number of families settling in this District, those fees were so inconsider- [551] able as not to be adequate to the Disbursements I made for paper, books, etc. for the use of the Board. To remedy this and with the Knowledge of the Board I acted likewise as a private Scrivener *ex officio* and made the Petitions and other writings of the Petitioners, which together with the fees allowed as Clerk made me a Salary had I been paid of about fifty pounds Per Annum, although not adequate to my trouble, yet I had no view of receiving any better recompence until it was announced by the Board "that instead of receiving fees, I was to be allowed a Salary by [552] Government," I depended upon that Salary and had actually lived up to it, for which reason I hope the Board will be pleased to recommend the payment of such a Sum as may be equal to my Servitude and let those fees I actually did receive be returned to the different Petitioners. Trusting to the Goodness of the board to render that justice as not to suffer their old Servant to remain longer between two Stools which is his present situation comparatively speaking.

I have the honor to be with great Respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and Most humble Servant,

(Signed), T. Smith.

Entered by D. W. Smith. Secretary.

[553] No. 82. To the President of the Land Board of Hesse:

Montreal, July 26th 1791.

Sir!—As it is possible some of the Inhabitants of your district may wish to profit by His Majesty's Bounty, and their distance from this place has prevented their applying to me according to the advertisements, The directors of the Montreal branch of the Agricultural society have ordered me to send up one hundred bushels of Hempseed to be distributed among such persons as your Board shall think most likely to promote the Intention Government has of introducing the culture of Hemp into this Province. It is the opinion of some Gentlemen here, that if the seed gets [554] up in time, and the ground can be prepared, it would not be amiss to sow some part of it this fall, because when kept over Year, a great deal of it loses the Vegitative Quality.

I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed), John McKindlay,

Secretary Montreal Branch Agricultural Society.

Entered, D. W. Smith, Secretary.

No. 83. To Major Smith, Chairman of the land Office board, District of Hesse:

Quebec, 8 August, 1791.

Sir,—By direction of the land Committee, I transmit for the information of your board extracts of a Letter written to me as Chairman by Mr. [555] Secretary Motz, the 11th of last Month.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed), Hugh Finlay.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 83.

Extracts from Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter to Mr. Finlay as Chairman of the Land Committee, dated 11 July, 1791:

"A uniform orthography of the names of places, Rivers, &ca., is also of great importance for avoiding the Mischief of doubfull boundaries and Locations."

[556] "His Lordship wishes all concerned in the Land Granting Department to be properly impressed with the Importance of accuracy in the transactions and perspecuity and certainty in the Descriptions of all the occupations made upon the public faith, in the waste Lands of the Crown—as well for the Security of Individuals and the Encouragement of their Industry, as for the Comfort and harmony of the rising settlements and the Preservation of the Common tranquility and prosperity—and in these views His Lordship recommends it to the Land Committee, to exercise all possible [557] vigilance within the Sphere of their own trust, and to diffuse a correspondent attention among the officers concerned in the Granting of Lands, and that it may be thence extended to all their subordinate Agents, both in the field, and the drawing Room.

A true Copy.

(Signed), Hugh Finlay.

Entered D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Council Chamber, Detroit, Fryday, 30 September, 1791.

(No. 82, folo. 553.) Filed a Letter from Mr. McKindlay, Secretary to the Montreal Branch of Agriculture Society, dated 26 July, 1791, advis-
[558] ing of one hundred bushels of Hemp, sent up to be distributed by the Board.

(No. 83, folo. 554.) Filed a Letter from Hugh Finlay, Esquire, dated 8 August, 1791, covng Extracts of a Letter from (Folio 555) Henry Motz, Esquire, to him, as Chairman of the Land Committee, dated 11 July, 1791, representing the importance of a uniform orthography of the names of places, Rivers, &ca.

Filed 13 papers, delivered to the board by the Commandant's Secretary, appertaining to the Land Granting Department.

Filed the following petitions for Land:—

John Little, Rob. Little, Thos. Little, John Paddock, James Rice, Maurice Roche, Coleman Roe.

(Folio 547, 562.) The board signed their Report, framed on the 16
[559] Instant respecting Extraordinary Surveyors. Robert Denniston appeared to claim a Certificate for Lot No. 4 in the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie. Representing that he had lost his original ticket of occupation; The Schedules of Majors Mathews and Close being examined, There is no reason found why the said Denniston, who it appears was a volunteer to Post Vincennes, should not be located. And he having took and subscribed the directed oaths and declaration, a certificate for a Single Lot was directed to be made out to him, being No. 4 in the 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie.

The board direct the issue of provisions to be continued to those loyalists, &ca., who are victualled up to the 24 Instant only, and direct the
[560] Clerk to advise the public that they are ready to receive applications for the Hemp seed lately arrived.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Shedule of papers received from the Commandts Office.

No.	Date.	By whom written.	To whom addressed.	Subject.
1	22nd July, 1784....	G. Haldimand	Govr. Hay	Cap. Elliott.
2	22nd July, 1787...	Major Mathews	.....	Indian Sales.
3	12th October, 1787	"	.....	New Settlements.
4	25th Sepr., 1788....	Major Close.....	.....	"
5	14th Aug., 1784....	G. Haldimand	Gov. Hay	"
6	.....	Lord North	G. Haldimand	Granting Lands.
7	25th March, 1789 .	Ld. Dorchester	Sundry persons	To form a board.
8	2nd April	H. Motz, Esq.....	The board	Clerk's fees.
9	15th May.....	Ld. Dorchester	Maj. Close.....	George Town.
10	10 October, 1787 ...	Maj. Mathews	.....	Settlers 1st Con.
11	.....	Majr. Close	.....	" "
12	15th Decr., 1788 ...	"	.....	" 2nd Con.
13	19th Octr., 1787....	T. Reynolds	.....	Tools issued.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Advertisement—

Land Office, District of Hesse,

Detroit, 30th September, 1791.

The Land Board for this District are ready to receive applications for Hempseed, from such persons as are willing to promote its Culture.

It is hoped none will apply for the Seed, who do not mean to try its growth.

The board meets at the Council Chamber every Fryday Morning at 11 o'clock.

[562] D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(547, 558.) Copy to the Governor

Detroit, 23 September, 1791.

My Lord!—Having received from the Council office Your Lordship's order of 23d July past, respecting the future employ of Extraordinary Surveyors, in which is implied the probability that all Claims to Lands by Loyalists and reduced troops, are now nearly satisfied; We think it our duty by a Special Report to submit to your Lordship and to press upon your Excellency's Consideration that by reason of impediments arising from the Delayed purchase of Lands, in this District, and your Lordship's Instructions restrictting the operations of the Board to lands actually [563] surveyed and unclaimed by individuals, this board has not been able to locate an individual Petitioner, but on one irregular tract, on Lake Erie, where divers familys had been placed by occupation tickets, previous to the Existence of the board. That the Board has before it about 300 petitions, chiefly of reduced troops and Loyalists, to which they can pay no attention for want of the General and particular Survey, required by the General Instructions, and declared to be indispensably necessary by a Report of [564] Council of 28 June, 1790, Either of which The Board has not been able to obtain from the Surveyor General's office, or from the Deputy Surveyor—on the spot; whose several Reports and Communications to the board, on its respective Instructions, for partial Survey, we have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith, that at one view your Lordship may see that no exertion has been wanting on the part of the Board to Effect the object of your Lordship's Confidence, Having submitted to your Lordship's Consideration the actual impediment to the Settlement of the waste Lands, [565] we beg leave to refer your Lordship to the Minutes of the Boards proceedings, forwarded to the Office of your Lordship's Secretary, wherein are detailed the various difficulties to be combatted and conquered by this Board, before the Regulations for its Conduct can be complied with in any reasonable Extension of the Latitude granted by your Lordship, in Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter of 21 January, 1790. These Difficulties we consider as unsurmountable, from the actual face of the Country, without a [566] general Reform of the Regulations for our Government, and the effectual Support of two, or more, active and willing Surveyors for at least one Season.

(Signed),

John Smith,
W. D. Powell,
John Askin.
Geo. Leith,
Monty. Louvigny.

Enclosures.

Register No. 1, folio 21. Extract from the Minutes, 22d May, 1790.
Register No. 1, folio 36. To the Deputy Surveyor, 25 June, 1790.
No. 37. Register No. 1, folio 218. To the Deputy Surveyor, 26 June. 1790.
Register No. 1, folio 38. To the Deputy Surveyor, 2d July, 1790.
[567] Register No. 1, folio 40. To the Deputy Surveyor, 2d July, 1790.
No. 38. Register No. 1, folio 223. From the Deputy Surveyor, 3 July, 1790.
Register No. 1, folio 56. To the Deputy Surveyor, 30 July, 1790.
No. 42. Register No. 1, folio 232. From the Deputy Surveyor, 31 July, 1790.
Register No. 1, folio 58. To the Deputy Surveyor, 11 August, 1790.
Memorandum from Register No. 1, folio 111, 3d September, 1790.
The Board received a rough Scetch of a Survey of the front of 2 Townships on the Streight and Lake Erie, conformable to the Instructions and Minute of 11 August, 1790.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Extract from the minutes, Register No. 1, folio 135, 24 September, 1790.
No. 49. Register No. 1, folio 144. From the Deputy Surveyor, 8 October, 1790.
[568] Extract from the minutes, Register No. 1, folio 144, 8 October, 1790.
Register No. 2, folio 485. To the Deputy Surveyor, 29 May, 1791.
Extract from the Minutes. Register No. 2, folio 489, 3d June, 1791.
Extract from the Minutes. Register No. 2, folio 513, 29 July, 1791.
Register No. 2, folio 515. To the Deputy Surveyor, 6 August, 1791.
No. 79. Register No. 2, folio 521. From the Deputy Surveyor, 28 August, 1791.
Per order of the Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

A copy of the Minutes thus far sent to Quebec.
[569] D. W. S.

No. 84. Copy.

Quebec, 12 September, 1791.

(508) Gentlemen!—Your Letter of 22d July to Lord Dorchester, has been received and will be fully answered on the Return of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who is at present on an excursion to Montreal.

I have the honor, &ca.,

(Signed), Thos. Aston Coffin.

Entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Received the 29 October, 1791, addressed to Major Smith and Gentle-
[570] men composing the Land Board of Hesse.

Copy—No. 85.

"Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Surveyor General, Quebec, 17 "September, 1791.

"I observe what you mention respecting a number of persons found in "the Course of your Survey, to fall within the Lands reserved by order of

"Council, for the Crown; I do not know if His Lordship wrote the Board "on this Subject, in consequence of the information received from your "letter—But I must observe that in a similar Instance which happened this "Summer in laying out Two New Townships on the back of Charlotten- "burgh and Cornwall, the order of Council was so far disposed of, that the "whole reserve for the Crown was made in the Corner Lots of the Town- [571] "ships adjoining the Upper boundary, which I think would be the "only means the Board could fall upon to prevent the ruin of Poor people.

"(Signed), P. McNiff,
"Deputy Surveyor.

"Detroit, 8 November, 1791."

"To Lieut. Smith, Secretary to the Landboard of Hesse:
Entered, D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[REPORT G.]

Detroit, the 25 of November, 1791.

John Smith, Esquire, Wm. Dummer Powell, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

[572] James Epsom claimed a Certificate for Lot No. 24 in the New Settlement, Upon which the Schedules of Majors Mathews and Close were examined, and no impediment to the issuing of such certificate was found therein, the said Epsom appearing to be entitled to that Lot; he produces a discharge and Certificate from Captain Caldwell of his being one of those persons who remained to promote a Settlement at the Mouth of the Streight, he lays before the board a Certificate of his lot being under improvement; The directed oaths and declaration were accordingly administered to him, and he subscribed the same; Upon which the Board granted (see the memo. at the bottom of folio 374) him a Certificate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 24 in the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, and being of the Approved list one month's provisions.

[573] D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Land Board, Hesse, Detroit, 31 January, 1792.

Filed the following Petitions for provisions:—J. N. Delisle, No. 90, F. Duquindre, 91, Stephen Caster, 373, John Emmery, George Dice, Andrew Buck.

For Land: J. Cray, 374; J. N. Delisle, 375; J. Dicks, 376; R. Hoffman, 377; P. Mellat, 378; J. Snider, 379; L. Stoover, 380; W. Wagely, 381; M. Wilcox, 382.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Schedule of Petitions for Provisions continued—under the Board's Letter to his Excellency the Governor of 9th September, 1791

Jean Noel Delisle, Fontenoy Dequindre, Canadian Volunteers.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[574] Detroit, 31st January, 1792.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose an Extract from the Register of the Land office Board for the District of Hesse, constituting their Report G. (with one certificate granted), a Return of Rations to Loyalists and others, up to the 24th December last, and a Continuation of Petitions for Provisions. visions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

T. A. Coffin, Esquire, Secretary to the Governor, Quebec.

A Copy of the Register thus far has been sent to Quebec.

Memorandum! inserted in black Certificates or Petitions—

See the Resolve of the board relative to a Substitution for actual Petitions, to certain objects, 10th October, 1790, in Report A— . Regist'r [575] No. 1, folios. 336, 337, 338.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

To Major Smith and Gentlemen composing the Land Board, Hesse:

No. 68. Quebec, 5 October, 1791.

Gentlemen—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received your Letter of 22d July last, addressed to Lord Dorchester, stating the great difficulty if not impossibility of finding Two Loyalists, U. E., whose Residence is so near Detroit as to expect any aid from their attendance as additional Members of the Land Office Department—and Submitting that being reduced to the actual residence of only five Members the absence of some of whom might also be expected, that three Members might as for- [576] merly constitute a Quorum. To which His Excellency has been pleased to assent, and has directed me to acquaint you therewith, at the same time he hopes that when there are five Members on the Spot they will duly attend the meetings of the board. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed), Thos. Aston Coffin.

Received 29 February, 1792, and entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board—filed No. 86.

No. 87. To Major Smith, 5th Regiment or Officer Commanding at Detroit and the other Members of the Land board for the District of Hesse:

Quebec, 20th October, 1791.

[577] Gentlemen -Your Letter of the 9 September, inclosing Lists of Petitioners for Provisions addressed to Lord Dorchester has been opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who directs me to say that a line having been drawn by His Lordship, confirming the issue at this late hour to such persons only, as are contained in the list transmitted to you in my Letter of the 12th of January last, it cannot be extended to any not coming

exactly within the Description therein stated, as it would open a door for endless Applications—there being many in the lower districts of the same [578] description as those the board have transmitted the list of, who would think themselves equally entitled to similar indulgences. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed), Thos. Aston Coffin,

Received 29 february, 1792, and entered by D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board.

Filed No. 87.

Detroit, 2d day of March, 1792.

[REPORT H.]

At the Council Chamber of Detroit—John Smith, Esquire, Alex. Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire.

Read, filed and Entered—A Letter from Thomas Aston Coffin, Esquire, to the Board, dated, Quebec, 5th October, 1791.

No. 86. Also a Letter from the same Gentleman to the Board of 20 [579] October, 1791. No. 87. The Board direct the Clerk to continue the Monthly issue of provisions, as usual, to the Loyalists on their producing the required certificates of improvement.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[REPORT I.]

Detroit, 16 March, 1792.

Filed the 2 following petitions:—383, Thomas Curtis, for Lot No. 7, first Concession; 384, James McPherson, for Lot No. 8, first Concession, 3d Township, Lake Erie.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, 23 March, 1792.

John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

William Monger produced a ticket inscribed No. 56, Signed R. Mathews, Major Commanding and dated, Detroit, 1 October, 1787, and claimed thereon the Board's Authority for going on His Land; the Schedules were accordingly examined, and no impediment found to his receiving a Certi- [580] ficate for a Single Lot of about 200 Acres, the same was accordingly granted for Lot No. 56, in the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie.

The said William Monger having taken And subscribed the directed Oaths and declarations;

He produced also Certificates from Captain Caldwell of his having served in the Rangers, and being discharged at the Peace, forewent an Establishment in the lower District to promote a Settlement near the Strait; and the said Monger being of the approved List for provisions and having made oath that he never received any since his discharge, and that he has a wife, the board direct that the issue of Provisions be made to them monthly on producing the required Certificates of improvement.

385. Filed the Petition of James Jackson for Land.
386. Filed the Petition of William Lockhart for Land.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

A Copy of the Register thus far has been sent to Quebec.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Posted in the Index, Register Book No. 3. Saml. Ridout, Assistant.

(Note tied in book.)

Recú de Harry Beauchamp un cent farrine pour Compte de la Bureau 23 September. Signed,

T. Smith.

[1] Fryday, first April, 1791. V. folio 412.

Addendum loose sheet.

Henry Beauchamp, a petitioner for a lot of land in the 3d Concession on the East side of the Strait, having produced to the board, a paper of the following tenor:—

"Recú de Harry Beauchamp un Cent farrine pour Compte de la Bureau, 23 September, Sg. T. Smith."

Mr. Powell suggests to the board that from the equivocal terms of the said Receipt as well as from various reports that have reached him respecting extortions by Mr. Thomas Smith, while acting as Clerk to the Land-board, it is incumbent upon the board, more especially upon such Members as formed it at the date of the above paper, to enquire into the extent of [2] the abuses which may have existed under the supposed sanction of the Board, and as the first step towards it proposes to the board, that Mathew Dolson be requested to attend the Board to repeat to them the Information he had lately given to Mr. Powell on that subject.

Mr. Mathew Dolson attending the board, informed it that being desirous to petition the board as well for himself as for 5 others (Rangers) for their lands, he applied to Mr. Robertson, one of the Board, to know if his own Clerk could draw the petitions, which Mr. Robertson informed him [3] might certainly be done, and gave him the Model of a Petition for that purpose, but upon application to Mr. T. Smith, as Clerk of the board, for the Stile of Heading the petition, He was informed by Mr. Smith that the petitions would only be received by the board in a certain form of address to the Governor, which nobody had but himself, and which he would shew to nobody—whereupon he found it necessary to employ Mr. Smith to draw 7 petitions as well for himself as the said Rangers, and also his own Clerk, a very able pen Man (who has since drawn petitions for Many others), and for which petitions he paid Mr. Smith fourteen pounds New York Currency, [4] being 40 for each.

The board then asked Mr. Dolson if he had any objections to meet Mr. Smith to repeat the above recital in his presence, which he answered in the Negative, the board agreed to write a Card inviting Mr. Smith to attend them on the 15th Instant, to hear the above Complaint, that he may be prepared to obviate any report which the board may find it prudent to make to His Excellency on that subject.

Signed in the presence of the Board,

D. W. Smith.

[5] Copy.

Sir,—I am directed by the land board of Hesse, to request you will have the goodness to meet them at the Council Chamber on the 15th Instant to give them some information respecting the petitions filed during the time you acted as Clerk to the board.

I have the honour, &ca.,

D. W. Smith, Clerk to the Board.

Mr. Thomas Smith—

15 April, 1791—The foregoing proceedings were read to Mr. Thomas Smith.

16 April, 1791—A Copy was furnished him.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Entered, paper filed No. 69, in Register No. 2, folio 408.

D. W. S.

A Copy of the proceedings of the above Enquiry, transmitted to Mr. Motz, with Report C., folio 407, endorsed "Enquiry into abuses, mentioned in the transcript of the Minutes, folio 3," Letter C. —.

D. W. Smith.

(End of Register No. 2.)

LAND BOARD

OF THE

DISTRICT OF HEESE.

REGISTER No. 3.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS, ETC.

[Folio 581] (Continued from Register No. 2.)

[REPORT K.]

At a Land Board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday the 30th March, 1792.

Present: John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Major Smith takes the liberty of suggesting to the board the propriety of taking into consideration such matters as come within the sphere of their trust, as may tend to put the District in train to be organized by the new Constitution; as well as the adoption of such measures as may lessen any odium, which can possibly be raised against the Government, on account of the difficulties, which have arisen to prevent Location in the District of Hesse—and In order to facilitate the organization of the said District the Major proposes, that all the Inhabitants on the Strait who at present hold their lands "en (Folio 250) roture" or otherwise under french grants, be directed to enregister the same in this land office, immediately, that the quantity each claimant has in front on the Detroit may be ascertained, as well as the courses of their boundarys, producing their deeds or authoritys for such parcels of land, that they may be discriminated from the rest.

And that all others who are settled on the Strait and have actually improved on Lands, with the Consent of former Commandants or other authority for the time being, be ordered to register their claims and improvements, in order that Enquiry be made into them, and that certificates may be granted [582] to suit actual occupants, as are at present without legal authority for holding their lands, that the mass of the people may enjoy the Benefits allowed them by the new Constitution of being made capable to give their votes in the Election for a House of Assembly, particularly as the Major is led to believe that many of these occupants and their predecessors have actu- (419) ally paid the fines and rents on these speculations upon the presumption

of the validity of their titles. And the Major proposes to the board the necessity of making known and discouraging by every means possible the idea of right to those who claim large parcels of Land not actually occupied by themselves under Indian Deeds; The act of Parliament which has given a Constitution to Upper Canada, having most expressly reserved and guarded the ancient priviledges of the Crown – And he trusts that no such petitioners will be allowed by the Board to avail themselves of this wanton aggression on his Majesty's rights, or receive their sanction for the recommendation of a larger location than they can actually occupy, or to which they may be entitled under any of the Existing instructions; And in order that the idea of confirmation to any such immense tracts may be most efficaciously prevented, the Major is warranted in asserting that the first object and attention of His Excellency Governor Simcoe will be to make to all persons as are desirous of becoming actual settlers, sufficient and legal Grants of the vacant Lands of the Crown agreeable to his Majesty's directions; In the Confidence that every [583] member of this board has the interests of his Majesty's General Government at heart, induces the Major to hope, they will watch over those interests, so far as is limited to their trust, and their appointment, and with that zeal and unanimity that a chosen few should always act with for the good of the public in general,—

The Board will no doubt find confidence on the occasion of an Honorable Gentleman (Alexander Grant, Esquire,) one of this Board, being called to His Majesty's Honorable Executive Council for Upper Canada—his attendance here has been solicited, and his presence and opinion will necessarily give weight and sanction to the combined efforts and operations of the other Gentlemen.

It is much to be regretted that family misfortunes, and its consequent affliction, deprives the Board at present, of its most able Guide, William Powell, Esquire, whose opinion the Major thinks is always worthy to be courted, whose Efforts have always been sanguine and steady, and whose absence he hopes will be of short duration.

The delay in making a final arrangement in the first Concession of the 2 Connected townships Lake Erie, merits the Consideration of the Board, several Persons remain still dormant in their applications to have their original tickets of occupation confirmed, which tickets, by the original proviso of tenure were rendered null and void unless the Land was actually occupied in a [584] year from the date of the authority, as appears by the advertisements of the Commandants of that period who are authorized to organize that settlement. Many of these people still hold their tickets (Which can now be little title to them, having neglected to improve) and will neither occupy themselves, or consent that others should do so; this makes a great bar to the final arrangement of those 2 townships. The Lots were accepted then as a reward for services; but the River la tranche proving to be better land, petitions have been thrown in for Lots there; that choice might be taken of the 2 situations;- some have even tryed to barter those Lots on Lake Erie, in the hope of getting others; such jobbing will not escape the notice of the board, who will not fail to pay all due Attention to such procedure—and it is submitted that the Claimants in those 2 townships should be advised that they will receive a confirmation of the Government's promise, on a future day to be appointed by the Board, and that on failure of application before that time, the Board will not scruple to recommend the Lands, (which they undoubtedly have forfeited), by their certificates of Location, to such persons as are most likely to promote the intentions of Government, and the interests of the Community at large— And it is hoped the Board will not be too ready

to pay attention to the petition of any person for Land, who has already received a Location in the 2 connected townships; unless he shall have early resigned his pretensions to his first Grant, or from the circumstance of the [585] Land being very bad, or from the incursions of Indians, (some time (65, 66) past talked of), or from the want of those provisions, which were said (29, 30) to have been promised, to accelerate the settlements at the mouth of the Strait.

Spaces to be occupied for Roads, both in the 2 connected townships and on the Strait, will be the attention of the Board, and as no spaces of that kind are reserved by the Settlers, this will of Cource require the Board's efficient Interference, particularly on the Streight, where the Concessions are said to be (Folio 377) making some advances, although yet unauthorized by the board—with respect to the granting of these concessions to the proprietors of the water Lots without discrimination some strange language it is said has been (384, etc.) held out; it will be the Major's pride to thwart the warmth, the petulance and the threats of any set of people, who ignorantly oppose the Instructions of a Governor and his Council, and who dare to talk rudely of a Committee of Gentlemen appointed for the public Service, and the Public's Satisfaction. But reprobating the idea or remembrance of any little heats which prevent the general good, or may act partially hard on the many, to punish an undeserving few, the Major submits the propriety of granting the rear Concessions to the Children or relations of such persons as are capable of actual occupation and improvement, under the general Instructions, regard (506) being had, however, for the Reserves in some other part of the township.

[586] The course of the said lines also on the Strait on account of its curvilineal front, requires the active interference of the Board, particularly in (514) extending the side Boundarys of the 2d and 3d Concessions, etc.

The Board will once more rigidly and religiously advert to the Latitude allowed them by Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter 21st January, 1790, as well as (Folio 119) the Extentions of their trust, stated in the Regulations—and after having thoroughly digested the whole, he trusts the petitioners will meet much relief from their Deliberations.

The spaces pointed out in the approved and general plan of survey as proper for Town lots, being universally deemed inadequate for such purposes, in that situation in the Township on the River la tranche, and a spot suitable to the occasion, pointed out by the Deputy Surveyor, nearly between the 2 first townships, and in the midst of the Reserves for the Crown, the Major wishes the board would ruminate on the propriety, the practicability and enquire into their own powers to forego the necessity of reserving those spaces for townplots, and reserving them into farm Lots, to satisfy the actual occupants in their possessions and improvements; the idea of removing them into the back concessions (hitherto explored) being precluded on account of impassable swamps, which the Major regrets is so general throughout the westermost part of the district; the farm Lots, however, in the corner of those townships should be reserved for the original purposes of Government, and to answer a Space to be reserved for the Clergy, by act of Parliament.

[587] The people of the River la tranche, have no doubt settled themselves there, (at least, the greatest part of them) against the express order of the board: but when we consider they have evinced a desire to make an Estab- (Folio 12) lishment within the line marked by the late treaty of peace, even at the risque of losing their improvements; to an Establishment without the line, under Indian deeds, and which could be had without difficulty, they perhaps deserve some indulgence from the Board's recommendation, and as

(Folio 426) many of these people are Loyalists who are entitled to provisions,
(Folio 332) and are withheld from the Enjoyment of them, merely for want
of the Board's Certificate of Location, their Case is peculiarly hard.

It will require the board's serious deliberation to decide upon the merits
of these who petitioned for land on that River, and forbore to go on it in
consequence of the Board's order; and those who have actually made improve-
(Folio 548) ments, on many of the Lots so petitioned for, although such effort
of Establishment has been almost through self defence; should the original
petitioner be invested with the certificate; and the actual occupant thereby
dispossessed, a Reasonable equivalent for the labour of the latter merits
investigation, by the Claimant, perhaps, making good to the Occupier, the
value of the improvement, extending the value of the Enjoyment; But as
(Folio 196) there is no power invested in the Board to enforce any thing
[588] beyond the limits of mere nominal location, the arrangement may be
difficult, and the partys concerned may be obliged to have recourse to a court
of Law, which to infant Settlers must be highly prejudical; and should be
avoided if at all possible; the arrangements, however, canot be finally made
without some degree of litigation, jealousy and murmur; yet it is not feared
that the Board will fail, in making such just and impartial decisions, and such
lively representations to the Governor, as will meet his Excellency's appro-
bation, and determine in such manner, so far as with them lies, to coincide
with His Excellency's wisdom. Mr. Secretary Motz' Letter, to Mr. Finlay
(Folio 555) of 11 July, 1791, respecting a uniform orthography of the names
of places, Rivers, etc., is recommended to the attention of the Board, and the
Deputy Surveyor should be ordered to report his possible thereon.

The Major proposes that the Board should submit the Limits of Certain
Townships and Circles, for the decision of the district in General, which
limits should be ascertained with as much precision as possible and laid out
as nearly as possible to the existing Instructions and Regulations for survey,
as local circumstances will admit. The accustomed returns will point out
the numbers of settlers capable of voting in each Township, and progressively
so as the settlement increases, and that names may be submitted for such
Townships or circles, so that little may remain for the Honourable Legislative
Council and House of Assembly to do, in the land Granting Department,
[589] should the operations of the board in this District meet their approba-
tion and Concurrence.

(18) The Boundary of the reserve near the Huron Church, is in doubt, by
the Deputy Surveyor, who knows not how to lay it down; The Deputy Agent
for Indian Affairs should therefore be consulted thereon; as well as on the
petition of Sally Ainse respecting a reserve in her favor at River la tranche—
(No. 319) of which the Deputy Agent takes no notice in his notification to
the Board, of the Land being ceded by the Indians to the Crown, as per his
(Folio 18) Letter of 21 May, 1790.

While the Board was honored with the Countenance of Sir John Johnson,
Baronet, he presented the petition of Mrs. Hay, widow of the late Lieutenant-
(Folio 71) Governor Hay, for a certain tract of Land on the River la tranche.
The merits of which petition, the then Board pledged themselves to enquire
(Folio 71) into, one of the first, when that River came under investigation,
It is hoped the present Board will fulfill the original promise to Sir John, and
take up that petition at an early period—Altho the Major fears it is for
Land which fals in the Reserves Directed for the Crown.

The Location of the District hitherto has, perhaps, been retarded by a
rigid adherence to the Rules and Regulations for the Board's Guidance, and
it is mortifying to foster the idea of deviating from them; the difficulties

which have arisen to prevent Location under the prescribed instructions (562, etc.) have all been regularly communicated to the Governor and his [590] Secretary, as they have happened, and the fullest communications given that the Board could master themselves of. No Answers, to such difficulties, no other instructions for the Board have arrived. The local situation of the District must be perfectly known at Head quarters; at least as perfect as it can be to this board, from any Surveys they have. The Board's difficultys must be fresh in remembrance. The peculiar hardship of the petitioners wishing to become settlers under the Royal Instructions must be lamented by all. The Honourable the legislative Council of Quebec have reported their opinion on the impracticability of this board being able to grant Location (Folio 255) Certificates in the mode prescribed by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Instructions, until furnished with competent Surveys, which the Board have never yet been able to procure- -no pointed Latitude, or additional Instructions however has been given in consequence of this Opinion. The Board will ponder upon what may be drawn from Silence! And the Major concludes, after apologizing for intruding so long on the Gentlemen's attention, by hoping that one and all will struggle to do that which will most conduce to the advancement of the District and the Security of the Setler, by enabling him to sit down in firm Confidence of the Royal protection and freeing him from any apprehension of uncertainty and vexation, having Special Regard at the same instant, to the honor, and safety of His Majesty's General Government.

[591] The Board then unanimously concurred in directing,

That Alexander McKee, Esquire, should be applied to, on the circum-(592) stances alluded to, wherein the Indians are supposed to be concerned. (593) That the Inhabitants on the Streight be advised of the necessity of registering their deeds and possessions.

That the Deputy Surveyor be directed to make a survey of the front of the Strait, in order that it may be reconciled with the Return which may be formed and collected from the Inhabitants themselves, noting the Quantity in front of each Claimant's Land, and the Course of the side lines.

That the Deputy Surveyor, and all others from whom information may (594) be had, be consulted on the uniform orthography of places, Rivers, etc. and their information solicited.

That the Claimants of Lots in the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, be admonished to bring in their tickets, which they formerly received from the Commandants, in order to their receiving Certificates for their Lands; on or before the first fryday in May next, after which time the board will think themselves warranted to grant any unclaimed Lot, to such persons as are ready to make actual improvement thereon.

(592, 593) The Clerk was then ordered to carry the foregoing resolves of the Board into Execution, by writing the necessary Letters, exposing advertisements, etc., in the manner most likely to fulfil the Expectations of the Board and answer their intentions.

[592] The Board think it prudent to delay the investigation of the Petitions for River la tranche, til next fryday, by which time they hope to mature their Sentiments on the plan suggested, and in the hope also of being honored with the attendance of W. D. Powell, Esquire, and the honarable Alexander Grant, Esquire.

Signed per order of the Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(591) To Alexander McKee, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, Detroit.

Detroit, 30 March, 1792.

Sir—Sally Ainse having preferred a petition to the Land Board of Hesse, for certain Lands, at the River la tranche, which she states was not included in what was sold to Government, But that the Indians had reserved them for her use; your Letter of 21 May, 1790, has been referred to, wherein no notice is taken of any such reserve; The Board presume, therefore, that little attention is to be paid to what she has asserted in her petition, but to prevent mistake or misunderstanding, I am directed to communicate to you, (597) and to beg your answer thereon.

I am directed also to pray from you the Boundary of the Reserve between the Huron Church and River au Gervaise, your said letter stating it to run one one hundred and twenty Arpents in depth, but not mentioning the Course [593] of the side lines, which the deputy Surveyor has said he has no clue to find out.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Circular to Charles Smyth, Esquire, Clerk Court C. Pleas, etc. Monsieur Dufaux, Curé de l'assomption. Monsieur Maisonville, Monsieur Monforton, Captains of Militia.

Detroit, 31st March, 1792.

Sir,—I take the liberty of enclosing an advertizement from the Land Office, which, I am confident, the board will be much obliged to you; if you will have the goodness to disseminate its Contents in the District of Hesse.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the board.

(591) Advertisement.

The Land board for the District of Hesse, request that all Persons who hold, claim, occupy or possess lands, on the Streight or Lake St. Clair in the said District, between the North boundary of the Reserve at River Canards, and the Entrance of River la tranche, do enregister the same with their several deeds, titles or authoritys for such Quantitys of land; before the first day of May next:—The office in the Citadel of Detroit will be open from 11 to 2 o'clock, every day.

Detroit, 31st March, 1792.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[594] Circular, to the Clerk of the Court of C.P.D. Hesse, and, the Inhabitants of Grosse-Ile, River la tranche, and the new Settlements on Lake Erie.

Detroit, 31 March, 1792.

Sir By distributing the information contained in the enclosed advertisement, you will promote the wishes of the Land board, and much oblige

Your humble Servant,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

(591) Advertisement.

All persons having claim to Land in the new Settlement Lake Erie from Lots No. 1 to No. 97 inclusive, under the sanction of Majors Mathews and Close, and have not yet applied to receive proper certificates from the board, are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the first fryday in May next, at which period the Board hope to make a final arrangement of that Settlement.

Detroit, 31 March, 1792. D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

(591) To Mr. Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Detroit, 31 March, 1792.

Sir—In consequence of a Letter from Henry Motz, Esquire, to the (555) Honourable Hugh Finlay, Esquire, dated 11 July, 1791, respecting a [595] uniform orthography of the names of places, rivers, etc., I am directed by the Land board to apply to you for such information as you may be possessed of respecting the proper names of all rivers, islands, marshes, points, promontorys, headlands, capes, bays, Creeks, Mountains, etc., etc., etc., within the District; noting their Indian, french or English names by which they are generally known; and adding a description of their situation, that the same may be entered in the Register.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

(591) To Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, District of Hesse.

Detroit, 31 March, 1792.

Sir—I am directed by the Land Board for the District of Hesse, to make you acquainted with their Resolve directing a survey to be made in L'assomption and its vicinity, in consequence of which you will be pleased to proceed to the North Boundary of the Reserve near River Canards on the bank adjoining the Streight and there commence your survey, from thence you will proceed on the said bank, beach or road, up the Detroit, measuring the Coast as you go, and noting minutely the quantity of land there is in the front of each Claimants Lot, together with the Course of the several different Enclosures, as they are at present possessed. This you will pursue to the uppermost habitation, improvement or settlement on Lake St. Clair; [596] and should you not have made heretofore an actual Survey from thence to the mouth of the River la tranche, you will proceed to survey the Coast to that place, taking notice of such spaces exactly in this whole tract, as shall be, here and there, unoccupied; and you will endeavour to discriminate in your survey, the Lots which have been subdivided from the original grants or possessions, with their Boundarys.

The Inhabitants are directed to register their deeds, etc., which will be compared with your Report by which, the differences and deviations between the usurped lands and the ceded ones will be ascertained; and such information, it is to be hoped, will be collected as may enable the board to allot Spaces for Roads to regulate the Claims and possessions and to form some plan for the continuation of the front side lines, which at present, it is feared, are in great Confusion and irregularity—you will be particular in the Course of the fences of the farms adjoining the Reserve between the

Huron Church and River au Jervaise; as well as of that next the Reserve at River Canards.

The Board expect you will make such other observations, as your judgment and Experience may suggest.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your humble Servant,

D. W. Smith,
Secretary to the Board.

[597] (No. 88). To Mr. D. W. Smith. Secretary to the Land Board of Hesse.

Detroit, 30 March, 1792.

(592) Sir—I am just favored with the Receipt of your letter of this day's date and have only to observe in answer thereto, that all the Lands as specified in the deed of Cession, except those which I have heretofore mentioned to the (folio 18) Board in my Letter which you have referred to, were purchased without any further reserve, as will appear by the original Deed, delivered to the Superintendant General.

Some of the Chiefs of the River la tranche did indeed speak to me, after the purchase to beg that Sally Ainse might not be turned off the Lands, she occupied on that River, and my answer was, that a Board was established by Government for settling all matters relating to Lands, and I did not doubt the Board would consider her, as they did all others who had similar Claims.

With regard to the side lines of the Reserved Lands between the Huron Church and River au Jervaise stated to run one (folio 18) hundred and twenty Arpents in depth, I conceive that the ancient titles of the adjoining Lands will point out the Courses.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. McKee.

[598] To Mr. P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, District of Hesse.

Detroit, 3rd April, 1792.

Sir, Having communicated your wishes to the President of the Land Board. I am directed to inform you, that he is confident the Board will be well satisfied, when you have completed your operations so far as the mouth of the River la tranche, that you should proceed to make an actual Survey of the Coast til you arrive at the mouth of the Chanail Ecarté and so far up that River, as relàtes to the Boundary of the late purchase you will therefore consider this as your order for so doing.

I have the honor to be Sir, etc.,

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

At a land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber, of Detroit, fryday, 6th April, 1792.

Present: John Smith, Esquire; Honorable Alexander Grant, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire; Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

(581) The board had reference to the minutes of 30th March last, and after much deliberation think themselves competent to the recommendation of only 2 Lots in each of the first and second Concessions in the townships on both sides of the River la tranche, being the only farm Lots, pointed out by the approved plan of Survey, for which the Boards are authorized to grant [599] Certificates. They resolve therefore that they will determine on the Claims for the following Lots, viz.

20 Lots in 2d Townships on the River a la tranche

South Side	1 Township	1st Concession	Lot No.	6
			"	19
		2nd "	"	6
			"	19
	2d "	1st "	"	6
			"	19
		2d "	"	6
			"	19
	3d "	1st "	"	6
		2d "	"	6
North Side	1 Township	1st "	"	6
			"	19
		2d "	"	6
			"	19
	2d "	1st "	"	6
			"	19
		2d "	"	6
			"	19
	3d "	1st "	"	6
		2d "	"	6

On fryday the 20th Instant, and direct that all Petitioners and others (600) having claim to them may be advised to attend for that purpose, that those preferring the best pretensions may be invested with Certificates for the same.

(592) The board advert to the Correspondence ordered relative to the petition of Sally Ainse, on the claim of a Reserve at the River la tranche, (597) and having deliberated on Mr. McKee's Letter, direct it to be regis- [600] tered as their opinion that no attention can be paid to her pretensions, further than any she may prefer by Petition to the Governor and Council, for a single Lot of about 200 Acres.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

(599) Advertizement.

The public are advized that on fryday the 20th instant, the Land board for the District of Hesse, will determine on the Claims for the following Lots on the River la tranche; all persons therefore, who have petioned, or may petition for the same, will attend on that day, to support their pretensions.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, 7th April,

River la Tranche	South Side	1 Township	Lot	6	6
			"	19	19
		2d "	"	6	6
			"	19	19
		3d "	"	6	6
	North Side	1st "	"	6	6
			"	19	29
		2d "	"	6	6
			"	19	19
		3d "	"	6	6

Circular to the Inhabitants of River la tranche, River Rouge, Grosisle, Lake Erie, & to The public

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

[601] At a Land Board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, fryday the 13th day of April, 1792.

Present: John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Fsquire; Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the following petitions for Land.

No.		No.	
387, 388.	Sally Ainse, (2).	394.	Mathew Elliot.
389.	James Allan.	395.	Martha Howard.
390.	Antoine Chaseron.	396.	James Howden.
391.	Timothy Desmond.	397.	Luke Killon.
392.	Pierre Detue.	398.	Benjamin Le Valet.
393.	Mathew Dolson.		

No. 387. The Board took up the petition of Sally Ainse, which from (597) the Official correspondence from Colonel McKee, they cannot pay attention to; but direct that it and the communications relative thereto, may be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, praying to be instructed (592) thereon. The letter written to A. McKee, Esquire, on the subject of (597) Reserves in her favor at River la tranche, and his Answer was read to Mrs. Ainse. Mr. Montigni beged leave to observe that he attended the Council wherein the purchase was made from the Indians, that he is confident no wampum was delivered there, in order to make any Reserves at the River la tranche in favor of Sally Ainse.

Signed Per order,

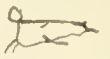
D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[602] Registered, a paper presented by Sally Ainse as follows, viz.

'The Chiefs Agushaway and three others of the same Nation, doth hereby declare that the Indians of River la tranche, when they sold the Lands at River la tranche, that they told Captain McKee that there was a tract of Land that they had gave their Sister Sally Ainse, which they would not sell, as she had always used them well and likewise they gave Colonel McKee a string of wampun, and he the said Colonel McKee told them that

she was a good woman and received the wampum, saying that he would do all he could and speak to the Commanding Officer about it; this was before they had signed the deed for the Land.

As witness our hands at Detroit this 13 day of July, 1791.

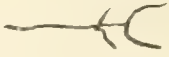
(Signed) 1. TUEKINAGOSEY, ... his  mark. Chief.

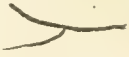
2. AGUSSHAWAY, his mark. Chief.

3. SHUNADUCK, his mark. Chief.

4. WAWISQUE, his mark. Chief.

5. MASHKEWAPO, his mark. Chief.

6. KEWETASKINA, his  mark. Chief.

7. NUANAGO, his  mark. Chief.

[603]

The Indian Chiefs not knowing to write, they have made their marks in Presence of

(Signed) JAMES GRAHAM.
(Signed) WM. DUGAN.

Filed No. 18. Registered a deed from Tekameghasii and Megiri, Ochipué Chiefs, 22 August, 1789, to Sarah Ainsse, witnessed by T. Williams, Justice of the Peace, and dated 19 September, 1780—for a tract of Land on the North side of the River a la tranche beginning at the Entrance of said River, running thence up opposite the fork, and one hundred and fifty Acres in depth, bounded in front by said River a la tranche. Registered by T. Williams in the Register of Detroit.

No. 2. Folio 60.

Filed No. 19. Registered a deed from Athick, Chapaqui, Tackamacos, Mashgiegago, (22 August, 1789), Neguassigan, Notanoca, and Scashineme, to Sarah Ainsse, for £80 new York Currency in goods, and a belt of wampun, witnessed by Thomas Smith, and James Douglas, and dated 11th October, 1783—for a tract of Land on the North Side of the River a la tranche beginning at the Entrance of said River, running thence up opposite the fork; one hundred and fifty Acres in depth, bounded in the front by the said River a la tranche—Enregistered in the Register of Detroit, page 60-61 by William Monforton. Recorded.

(Filed A). Registered a Receipt, signed by Shaboqui, Tuckimagasey, (with No. 19) Genonechison, and Sapanse, witnessed by William Dugan and dated River (22 August, 1789) Tranch, 20 November, 1788—for £650 New [604] York Currency, from Sally Ainse for a tract of Land, sold her, by deed in the year 1780, commencing at the mouth of the River tranche and running up said River to the forks—warranting to defend the said land to her by virtue of her old deed.

The aforesaid paper—Deeds—and Receipt, were returned to Mrs. Ainsse.

Detroit, 13 April, 1792.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse, holden on Fryday the 20th April, 1792.

Present: John Smith, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the Petitions of,

[399] D. Cameron.

(400) .R. Dowler.

(401) W. Lamothe.

(611) Filed also a Report from the Deputy Surveyor of this date.

(598) The Board adverted to their resolve of the 6th instant, to determine on the Claims of 20 lots on the River la tranche as specyfied in said resolve, and the attendant Petitioners being acquainted with the several specified Lots, as they came under investigation, the Board began with Lot No. 6 in the 1st Concession 1st Township, South Side, River la tranche -- and thereupon took up the following petitions, viz.

No. 32, 191, 400..... Robert Dowler.

45.....Thomas Parsons.

163-389.....James Allan for trustees of Caldwell and Elliot.

[605] 174, 367, 401.....Captain William Lamothe.

246..... Reny Campeau.

The petitions were accordingly read, and the rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office department were resorted to.

(No. 32). The Board find that the Petition of Robert Dowler was pre-
(folio 7) sented on the 4th September, 1789, and have confidence that Thomas Parsons' petition was filed much about the same time; the former being No. 32, the latter No. 45. The other petitions being of much later date.

When Petitions were first preferred for Locations on River la tranche, the Number of the Lot prayed for was not specified therein, because the land was not then surveyed.

It is evident from Dowler's Petition, No. 32 –that the Lot under investigation, was not the one he originally prayed for; but the Board satisfy themselves as to its being the one originally petitioned for by Parsons and presume that had his petition been taken up at an earlier period, which he might naturally have expected, he would have been invested with a certi-
(50) ficate for it for the first of the Succeeding petitions No. 163, was not presented til near a year after Parsons' petition was filed—Parsons then produced a Certificate of Service in the Rangers, signed by Captain Caldwell, and the board having particularly adverted to the 3rd Article of the rules and regulations of 17 February, 1789, and 4th and 5th Article of the 3rd addition to the rules and Regulations of 20 January, 90, etc., and having divested themselves of every consideration digressing from the Main Object and immediate design of their trust; determine it as their opinion
[606] that Thomas Parsons should (Cert. No. 72) be invested with the Certificate for the lot, as a reward for his past Services, thereby discharging the promise of the Government; Parsons then made oath that he never received any lands or provision, although of the approved list; that he has **a wife and two Children under 10 years of age.**

163: 389: After the Board's determination aforesaid Mr. Allen appeared in person to support his petition in favor of the Trustees for the Estate of Caldwell and Elliot, and stated that Parsons had given a bill of sale of the Land to them. The Board however, did not waver in the opinion, Parsons had done a Service to the State for which he was promised a reward. The board had put him in possession of that Reward, by giving him a Certificate for land to which they thought he was entitled, appearing to be one of the objects to be preferred under the general Instructions;—the board are unacquainted with the Right that Parsons had to alienate the transaction appears to have been necessitous and not voluntary on the Part of Parsons –and the Board presume that any transaction between the parties, which cannot finally be determined by them, renders their interference necessary, as to pecuniary settlements, and becomes an object for a Court of Law.

It does not appear that the trustees have an actual occupant or occupation on the Lot; their Claims are large and extensive; and perhaps (to hazard an opinion,) to acquiese in them all might defeat the intentions of the Government; the Board therefore direct that a Copy of the Trustees Petition be transmitted to the Governor for his directions thereon.

[607] The board then took into consideration Lot No. 6 South Side 1st Concession, 2nd Township, River la tranche, and the following petitions were read, viz.

No 32, 191, 400.....Robert Dowler.
174, 367, 401.....Captain William Lamothe.
199.....Jacob Marriele.

It is evident again from Dowler's petition No. 32 that this Lot was not the one he originally prayed for. The board therefore went to the one next

in succession, No. 174 from Captain Lamothe, and having satisfied themselves of that Gentleman's (Certificate No. 73) pretensions, they determine on this Lot for him, and having thus put him in possession of about 200 Acres, his petitions (174.367,401) being for 3,000 Acres, are to be transmitted to the Governor for his Excellency's orders thereon.

Lot No. 6, South Side, 3rd township, 1 Connecession, River la tranche was next taken up.

Petition No. 400, Robert Dowler, and his preceeding petitions No. 32 and 191, were read, and there being no other petition (Certificate No. 74) for the Lot, the Board admit of his Pretensions.

Lot No. 6, 1 Connecession, North Side, 1st Township, River la tranche came next, the Petitions No. 58 of William Cissné Son, and Joseph Cissné, (No. 62,) the father, were read. Joseph Cissné produced an indian deed from Sally Ainse for a tract of Land at River la tranche, comprehending the Lot prayed for; having no other competitors the Board admit the father's pretensions for a single Lot of about 200 Acres, being the one above stated, (Certificate No. 75) having had reference to his Excellency Lord Dorchesters Instructions of 2nd September, 1789. The Board direct a copy of the bill of Sale to accompany Joseph Cissné's Petition to the Governor.

[608] Then lot No. 19, 1 Concession, 2nd Township, South Side River la tranche took up Reny Campeau's Petition No. 246, there being (Certicate No. 76) no other petitioner, the board resolve in his favor. Then Lot No. 19, 1 Concession, 1 Township, North Side River la tranche. Read the following Petitions.

No. 20. Matthew Dolsen.
23. Peter Shonk.
123. Joseph Slam.

Peter Shonk having declined his pretensions to this Lot by certificate as follows:

Detroit, 9 April, 1792.

This is to certify that I don't hold now claim to Lot No. 19 on the North Side of River la tranche, in 1st Concession, given under my hand at River la tranche in presence of

his
(Signed) "Daniel Field." (Signed) "Peter X Shonk."
mark

(Certificate No. 77.) The Board yield to the Pretensions of Mathew Dolsen, who made oath that he has not yet received any lands or provisions, although of the approved List, and that he has a wife, one child above 10 years of age, and one under.

Then Lot No. 19, 2nd Concession, 1 Township, North Side, River la tranche.

Read Petitions No. 54. Arnolds Spinsters. 396. James Howton.

Frederick Arnold, father of Arnold Spinsters, attended, and as the board could not guaranteé him in a promise of the surrounding Lots, for himself and sons; he declines accepting of this Lot, in the 2nd Concession, which was accordingly given to (Certificate No. 81) James Howton.

Then Lot No. 19, 1 Concession, 2 Township, North Side River la tranche Jacob Marricle le Petition No. 199 was read, and no other person having [609] prefered a claim to this Lot, the board (Certificate No. 78) determine in his favor.

Then No. 19, 1 Concession, and No. 19, 2d Concession, 1 Township, South Side River la tranche.

Read the petition of John Goose, No. 311.

Frederick Arnold pressed that his Son's Louis's Petitions, No. 55 and 283, might be again resumed; whereupon they were accordingly taken up, and though this number is not specially mentioned therein, yet from the length of time his Petition No. 55, has been filed, and from the hardship stated by the father, to this board, on the 16th September last, (Certificate No. 79) they determine to divide these two lots, between John Goose, (Certificate No. 80) and Louis Arnold, giving to Goose that half upon which is (612) his improvements;

By the foregoing arrangements the whole of the attendant Petitioners for the specific lots aforesaid were all located and accommodated, except Mr. Allan, on the part of the Trustees of Caldwell and Elliot, who just before (610) the board broke up sent a Letter; which will be entered in course in the Register.

The Board then directed that Thomas Parsons and Mathew Dolsen, with their families aforesaid, should receive a month's provisions to the 24 April next, to be continued to them on producing the required certificates of improvements.

The directed oaths and declarations were administered to the several Petitioners about to receive Locations, and they having subscribed the same, were severally invested with their Certificates for Single Lots of about two hundred Acres each, as follows, viz.

[610] Certificate No. 72. Thomas Parsons, Lot No. 6 South Side, 1 Town-Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 73. William Lamothe, Lot No. 6 South Side, 2d Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 74. Robert Dowler, Lot No. 6 South Side, 3d Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 75. Joseph Cissne, Lot No. 6 North Side, 1 Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 76. Reny Campeau, Lot No. 19, South Side, 2d Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 77. Matthew Dolsen, Lot No. 19 North Side, 1 Township, 1 Concession.

Certificate No. 81. James Howton, Lot No. 19 North Side, 1 Township, 2 Concession.

Certificate No. 78. Jacob Marriele, Lot No. 19 North Side, 2 Township, 1 Concession.

(612) 79 John Goose, lower Half of No. 19, south Side 1 Township, 1 Concession; lower Half of No. 19, south Side 1 Township, 2 Concession.

80 Louis Arnold, upper Half of No. 19, south Side 1 Township, 1 Concession; upper Half No. 19, south Side 1 Township, 2 Concession.

The Board find John Goose in the approved list for provisions, and satisfy themselves as to its being the person invested with Certificate No. 79, John Goose, but as Goose cannot produce his discharge, the Board withhold his provisions.

The petition of James Allen, No. 389, is done away.

D. W. Smith, Secretary of the Board.

(609) No. 89. To the Honorable the Members of the Land board:

Detroit, 20 April, 1792.

GENTLEMEN!—As you informed me that your determinations were to give a certificate to Thomas Parsons for Lot No. 6, for which Lot I particularly petitioned on the 13 Instant.

In justice to my constituents, I am obliged to remind you of a former [611] petition, delivered at the landboard for several tracts of land claimed by the Creditors of Caldwell and Elliot, which petition is now before the Governor and Council, I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to defer granting any certificate for the said Lot until the determination of the Governor and Council is made known, in which Lot No. 6 is included.

(Signed), JAMES ALLEN,

Attorney for the trustees of the Estate of Caldwell & Elliot.

(604) No. 90. John Smith, Esquire, President of the Land, Board, &c.

Detroit, 20 April, 1792.

SIR! —Pursuant to the order of the Land board of Hesse of the 31st Ultimo, I did on the 5th instant commence at the North boundary of the Reserve at the River Canards, near the water's edge, and took a Survey of the Coast from thence to the upper part of the settlement, noting minutely the quantity of land possessed by each inhabitant, with the directions or bearings of their different back fences or side lines, which I find to differ several degrees. In this space found some land unoccupied without any improvement nor claimed by any person that I could discover; every one of the farms (four or five excepted) Exceed in breadth the Quantity specifyed in their Contracts; many of them from one to four french Chains and some few of them more. My operations on this occasion were greatly [612] facilitated by the friendly aid of Captains Monforton and Maisonville. from the uppermost house or inhabitant, I continued my survey measuring with a gunters Chain to Entrance of River la tranche, from thence along the Coast, some times by land, and sometimes by water to Entrance of Channail Ecarté, thence South westerly across the Lake to the West Chan ail, noting the water on the bar of the different Branches of River St. Clair as I passed; A plan of which Survey will furnish for use of the Land Board as soon as I finish the Plans and close my dispatches that are to go by the first vessel for fort Erie.

I have the honour, &c. &c.,

(Signed), PATRICK MCNIFF, Deputy Surveyor.

To Mr. P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, District Hesse:

Detroit, 21 April, 1792.

SIR!—The Board beg to be informed whether Gooses improvement is on the upper or lowermost half of Lot No. 19, South Side 1 Township, River la tranche—by your plan it appears on the lowest Side.

(Signed), D. W., SMITH, Secretary to the Board.

(No. 91) To Lieut. Smith, Secretary to Land Board:

21 April, 1792.

On the 7 April, 1791, when I surveyed and measured the front of Lot No. 19, in the 1 Township, South Side of river la tranche; (609, 610) I found Gooses Improvement on the lower part of that Lot.

(Signed), Pat. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

[613] At a Land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, fryday, the 27 April, 1792.

Present—John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the Petitions of—

402 Antoine Chaseron.
403 George Cape.
404 James Donaldson.
405 John Goose.
406 Inhabitants of petite Cote.
407 Benj. LeValet.
408 Charles Monger.
409 Joseph Roe.
410 Wm. Searl.

Richard Cornwall (who had received certificate No. 43, for Lot No. 45, in the first Concession of the 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie) appeared before the Board and prayed to transfer his said Lot to Elizabeth Viscenau; whereupon the board endorsed upon his certificate as follows, viz.:—

District of Hesse, ss.

At a land office board held at Detroit this 27th day of April, 1792—personally appeared Richard Cornwall, who gave his Consent that this certificate should be transferred to Elizabeth Viscenau, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Viscenau, to her and her heirs for ever, this said Certificate is hereby accordingly transferred. Given under our hands at Detroit aforesaid.

(Signed), John Smith, John Askin, George Leith, Montigny.

The Board began to examine into the Claims for Lot No. 6, 1 Concession, 3d Township North side River la tranche Wm. Searl being the only person who had petitioned for it, or attended to prefer any claim to that Lot, his petitions, No. 132, 207 and 410 (82) were taken up, and he was invested with a Certificate for the said Lot.

The Board then took up the claims for Lot No. 6, 1 Concession, 2d Township, North Side River la tranche, and find no petition for that Lot except Francis Cornwall's, No. 300, whereupon (83) a certificate is filled up for him accordingly.

The directed oaths and declaration were administered to the said Wm. Searl and Francis Cornwall, and they subscribed the same.

The board referred to the Petition of John Goose, No. 405, who last Board day had received a Certificate for half a Lot in the front Concession, the other half of which was allotted to Louis Arnold; Goose having stated that he has improved more than half the Lot and Arnold having attended and resigned his pretensions to the Half he was invested with; The Board (84) admit of Goose's Petition and Grant him a Certificate for Lot No. 19, 1 Concession, 1 Township, South Side River la tranche.

This renders certificates No. 79 and 80 of no value and the 2d Concession of that Lot reverts to the recommendation of the board.

(615) The Clerk is directed to frame a Report to his Excy. the Lt. Govr. stating the difficulties under which the board labour.

[615] D. W. Smith, Secretary.

(614) To his Excellency, J. G. Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., &c., Upper Canada:

Detroit, 30 April, 1792.

Sir!—We take the first opportunity that presents itself from this post to offer our congratulations to your Excellency on your appointment to the Government of the Upper Province; in the interest of which we are deeply concerned; we do not therefore hesitate to represent to your Excellency at that he makes a further Survey of the 2d Concession of the 59 Lots between our trust, and which call for our immediate Representation.

The reserves and Restrictions of the present standing order of Survey, and an unwillingness to digress from it without authority, have prevented this board from being able to pay attention to the numerous petitions before it for Land, and we do not scruple to declare that unless that is dispensed with, the appointment of a Land board in this District is almost negatory -for the people will not settle with rear Concessions, which for the most part are very swampy, while there remains any unlocated lots in the front and they have made a pitch even on these reserves and improved thereon, from whence the board know not how to remove them, could even such a measure be recommended—but we conceive the difficultys which have arisen to prevent their Location in form will be some plea in their Excuse -we therefore submit to your Excellency that all persons indiscriminately who have established them-[616]selves on Land previous to the Existence of this Board, should be secured in their improvements to the Extent of 200 Acres immediately and that the board should be enabled to locate the Lots on River la tranche, in general, excepting 40 Lots together, being the five adjoining Lots in the 1st and 2d Concessions of the 4 lowest Townships to be reserved for the friends of Government and the Clergy in the center of which is a proper scite for a Town on the fork, to which craft can come.

The french settlement in the Streight from the River Canards to Lake St. Clair, is irregularly settled, some of it so long ago as the french time, but many of these people want proper deeds, or have only indian ones, or bills of sale on such titles, through several hands, by a change of property.

We therefore submit that all these people should be guaranteed in their actual possessions and improvements by receiving some certificate, voucher, or recommendation to your Excellency, that they may have legal titles, and be secured in their Lands to the Extent of their actual improvements and bona fide purchases. We have only to repeat our most sanguine wishes that these circumstances may be one of the first objects of the attention of your Excellency and the Honorable Council. The Honorable Commodore Grant and W. Dummer Powell, Esquire, both of this board, will be able to state to your Excellency the Minutia of our difficulty and the expediency as well as the propriety of what we ask, having no bias but the good of his Majesty's General Government, the peace and security of the Settler, and [617]the safety and welfare of His Majesty's Possessions, particularly that part of them which looks up to Your Excellency for protection.

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) John Smith, John Askin, George Leith, Montigny.

At the Land board for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 4 May, 1792.

John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire.

Filed the following Petitions:—

No.		No.	
411—411	John Cameron.	419—419	Edward Nevill.
412—412	J. Carrol.	420—420	Coleman Roe.
413—413	Geo. Cape.	421—421	J. Ruff.
414—414	Jos. Elam.	422—422	Jam. Stewart.
415—415	Peter Faucher.	423—423	Jno. Wheaton.
416—416	Ch. Gascoyne.	424—424	Peter Williams.
417—417	Rob. Gill.	425—425	Peter Williams.
418—418	Thos. Little.	426—426	Henry Wright.

[618] Joseph Springfield having attended the Board and praying to be Located on Lot No. 19, 2 Concession, South side 1st Township, River la tranche, his petitions No. 118, 176 and 296, were referred to, and having no other petitioner for the above Lot, a certificate is made out for him; and being of the approved provision list and producing his discharge and having sworn not to have received any provisions, the Board order him to receive one month's rations to 24 May, 1792, to be continued on the required proofs.

Springfield having resigned His Ticket for Lot No. 91, on Lake Erie; The Board took up the Petitions of Andrew Woolche (92), No. 243, 342 and 366, and he having no competitor a certificate is filled up for him for Lot No. 91, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

The petition of Wm. Wright, No. 198 was taken up; He produced Jonas Woods' ticket for No. 3, Lake Erie, which he states was given to him by Wood; and being the first petitioner (86) for that Land a certificate according for Lot No. 3, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, is filled up for him. Wright produces a permission from Major Murray to go on that Lot.

The petition of John Little for Thomas Little, No. 201, and of Thomas Little, No. 418, were read. Little produced a Certificate from Major Murry of Lot 58, being uncultivated, and the Major's permission to take possession of it. The original ticket which was granted to Samuel Newkirk, having been surrendered to the board, and Little being the oldest petitioner, a certificate for Lot No. 58, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, is made out for him.

The petitions of James Wilcox, No. 81, 189, 212 and 309 were taken up, [619] and Wilcox produced a permission and order of Major Murray to take possession of Lot No. 65, Lake Erie. Mr. Nicholas Goin, The original Grantee of this Lot was called for, and attending he delivered up his original ticket to the board, in order to serve Wilcox, who on the 11th September, 1790, had resigned his pretensions to a Lot to obviate difficulty to the board, who then promised him he should be early remembered on the River la tranche; The Board think it but just as Mr. Goin has resigned to favor Wilcox, that he should be noticed on River la tranche (88) in Wilcox's turn—a Certificate is filled up for Wilcox.

Read the petitions of Henry Wright, 80 and 197 for Lot No. 77, Lake Erie. The Board find Jacob Sager to have been the original Grantee of this Lot, and note that notwithstanding their repeated advertizements he has never made any claim; that he has forfeited his Lot on the proviso with

which he received a ticket for it; having failed to improve within the year. Wright then produced a Certificate from Major Murray that the Lot was vacant and uncultivated on the 4th december, 1789, and his permission to take possession of it, also a certificate from John Cornwall that the lot had no improvement made on it, til in possession of said Wright; that Jacob Segar Abandoned it and went on adjoining lot in 1788. The board observe that Legar had made no improvement on the Lot when it was surveyed by their order.

The Board do not hesitate therefore to grant Henry Wright a Certificate cate for Lot No. 77, 1 Concession, in the 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie. [620] The petitions of Wm. Scot, No. 41 and 313 were Read, Scot produced a ticket for 78 Lake Erie. The board therefore invest him with a Certificate (90) for Lot No. 78, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie.

Wm. Scot then produced a certificate of his Services with Governor Hamilton, in the Governor's Handwriting, by which it appears he had been wounded in the jaw.

Being of the approved provision list, and having sworn never to have received any since his discharge, and that he has a wife, 3 Children above 10 and 2 under. The Board direct him and family a months provision to 24 May, to be continued on the required proofs of improvement.

Wm. Scot was then permitted to exchange Lots with Robert Dowler.

Charles Filpley produced the original ticket for Jacob Lans, Lot. No. 86, with a paper signed by Lans certifying to an Exchange with Filpley for Lot No. 48.

Filpley begs to be invested with a certificate for No. 86 and permission to transfer 48 to Rudolph Hoffman.

The Board observe that Filpley acepted Lot 48, without bringing forward Lans' Certificate of the Exchange; Lans, it is said, has run away; the board therefore to prevent collusion, as this does not seem a bona fide transaction, refuse to give a Certificate to Filpley. But so far acquiesce in arranging the mutual request of Filpley & Hoffman, that if the latter who has not yet received Land accepts of Lot No. 86, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie, the board consent to his Exchange with Filpley. The Certificate and transfer were made out accordingly. R. Hoffman's petition [621] is (91) No. 377 and Charles Filpley's Petition No. 263, becomes of no value.

Jacob Quaint having resigned his ticket for No. 92, Daniel Cameron's petitions No. 239, 350 and 399 were attended to.

Cameron produced a recommendation from Major Murray for (93) the Lot, and a handsome discharge of his Services to his Majesty. A Certificate was made out for him for Lot No. 92, 1 Concession, in the 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie and half of Lot No. 94, in said Concession and Township, which nominally appears to be 300 Acres, but in fact is only about 200.

(307, 308) The Board think it pertinent to remark in this place (to prevent any surprize which may originate from seeing persons in these 2 Connected Townships apparently ocupying 3 and 400 Acres; that the Lots are irregularly laid out, the largest of them containing no more than about 152 Acres, and many of them no more than 114 -which will induce the board in a few instances to grant a second lot, or half a Lot more to a petitioner, in order to make him up about 200 Acres actually--in the rear, or

second Concession of this township, from the number of Swamps, no one will ever accept a location unless they can have 2 or 3 Lots, making from 9 to 12 Acres in front; and in this tract even little good ground will be found—this second Concession has been once deserted already.

On the petition of John Cameron, No. 411, the board grant him ½ of Lot No. 94, 1 Concession, in the 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie, and a Certificate is filled up accordingly.

[622] The 5 following original tickets were then presented to the board, by 5 several petitioners, who produced bills of sale of the several Lots, viz.:

In the 1st Concession, 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie. Lot 5, Peter Williams' Petition No. 424, original Grantee, John Hocust.

Lot 16, James Stewart. Petition No. 422, original Grantee, Adam Darkness.

Lot 53, Edward Nevel, Petition No. 419, Original Grantee, Joseph Bonde.

Lot 62, Danl. McKillip, Petition No. 69, Original Grantee, John Jos. Waters.

Lot 76, Henry Wright, Petition No. 426, Original Grantee, J. Bapte. Cicot.

The Board have reason to believe the above are bona fide transactions, and presume that as the original Grantees received their lands as a reward for past Services, They imagined they might dispose of them. The Board would be unwilling to frustrate any ideas or intentions of rewarding these people, who received their locations prior to the Board's Existence, by refusing to confirm the above bills of Sale to the present petitioners and purchasers, who proved that they improved the Lots, and state the inefficiency of their own Lands to support their families, every Lot being short of 200 Acres.

Certificates and Transfers were made out accordingly, the certificate in the name of the original Grantee and endorsed with a transfer to the Actual occupant or purchaser, in the following form:—

District of Hesse.

"At a Land Board held at Detroit the 4th day of May, 1792, upon the petition of (the Purchaser) who produced the original ticket No. -, and a bill of Sale for that Lot, and proof being given to us that improvement was made thereon, we do certify our consent 'that the said certificate be trans-[623] fered to the said (purchaser.)"

The following transfers were also then confirmed for Lots in the first Concession, 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie, viz.:—

Certificate No. 15, Lot No. 47, John Pardo to Rudolph Hoffman.
" No. 22, Lot No. 48, Charles Filpley to Rudolph Hoffman.
" No. 84, Lot No. 84, Thomas Ashworth to Windal Wagali.
" No. 51, Lot No. 60, John McClaine to Thomas Ashworth.
" No. 90, Lot No. 78, William Scot to Robert Dowler.
" No. 91, Lot No. 86, Rudolph Hoffman to Chas. Filpley.

Also Certificate No. 74, for Lot No. 6, 1 Concession, 3d Township, South side River la tranche, from Robert Dowler to William Scot.

The form of the transfer endorsed on the said foregoing certificates, as follows:

"District of Hesse:

"At a Land Board held at Detroit this 4 day of May, 1792—upon the "Representation of (the transferrer) who prays to transfer his certificate to "the (transferée): —we have made enquiry, and not finding it will be any "impediment to the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown; we do cer-

"tify our consent that the said certificate be transferred from (the trans-"ferrer) to the (transferée)."

The directed oaths and Declarations were administered to the Persons invested with Certificates, and they subscribed the same.

Michael Shaver produced a Certificate from Major Murray dated 29 November, 1789, wherein Lot No. 10, 1 Concession, New Settlement, near [624] the mouth of Detroit River is said to be uncultivated, and permission is given to said Shaver to take possession of it.

It appears from this that J. B. Souvraint, the original Grantée, had neglected to improve, and had of course forfeited his right to the Lot, and the Reports of Thos. Smith and Mr. Pat. McNiff (when they surveyed that settlement) Shew that Souvraint had made no improvement.

Shaver states that he considered the authority of Major Murray as binding, and hopes the board will confirm it.

(100) A Certificate is ordered accordingly to be made out for him, there being no other ostensible claimant, or petitioner, but to give Souvraint every opportunity of bringing forward any thing he may have to offer in excuse for not improving, and for still holding the Lot, Shaver's certificate is not to be delivered to him for one month from the date hereof, unless Souvraint resigns his claims sooner.

M. Shaver's Petion is No. 265.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

At the Landboard for the District of Hesse, holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday, 10 May, 1792:

Present John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the petitions of—

427. Coleman Roe.

428. John Little, Junior.

429. George Neills.

(F. 504) John Little, Junior, who had been promised Lot No. 46, 1 [625] Concession, 2 Connected Townships Lake Erie, attended and received a Certificate, having taken and subscribed the (101) directed oaths and (428) declaration.

Mr. McNiff's survey of the Strait from the Reserve at River Canards, extending 149 Lots upwards, was laid before the board who order tha. he makes a further Survey of the 2d Concession of the 59 Lots between the 2 Reserves, into 3 Acre Lots in front by 40 deep at right Angles.

The board determine to hear the Claims for 12 Lots in the 3d Township Lake Erie, 4 weeks from this date.

(164-406) The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Petite Cote was read praying for their Continuations: The Board does not think the petition unreasonable, so far as relates to their 2 Concession, as most of the Lots there are about 3 Acres in front, which in the first and second Concession together will give little more than 200 Acres to each Lot, and they presume that the Inhabitants will be ready to assist the Deputy Surveyor in laying out the second Concession. The Captain of Militia and chief Inhabitants are to be consulted as to the most proper places for roads from the 2d Concession which must be determined on before Grants can be made for that Concession.

(175) The Petition of others settled on River Canards, was also read, The Survey was referred to, by which it appears that the people who are settled on River Canards, come within the first Concession of the Settlements of the Strait.

The board direct enquiry to be made whether the setlers on the Strait near River Canards, or those on that River, were established first, and whether the people who have set down (Folio 12) on River Canards have done it, since the Board's prohibition to settle on the Waste Lands of the [626] Crown—without their Authority.

The Disputants for the lands near the River Canards will be specially heard when the Lots there come under investigation, and discussion.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, 11 May, 1792.

To Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, &c.:

Sir!—You are to proceed to the North boundary of the Reserve at River Canards on the bank near the Water's Edge and there commence your survey—marking off a road space on the King's waste land from the Reserve upwards on the Strait proceeding from thence Eastward along the said boundary forty Acres, at the end of which you will mark a road between the 1st and 2d Concessions of the Petite Cote (having regard at the same time to the road space along the said boundary), you will proceed thence on your line 40 acres more, and there mark another road between the second and third Concessions, thence back on your line 40 Acres, to the road space between the first and second Concessions, thence along said road in a due north direction laying out the 2d Concession as you go along in the Lots of 3 Acres fronting on said road, whose side lines are to be at right Angles with the Road til you come to the boundary of the Reserve at River au Jarvais; marking at the End of and between every 15 Lots, a road space to lead from the front of the 2d to the third Concession all such roads being of the width directed by the General Rules and Regulations and order of the Board.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[627] Detroit, 11 May, 1792.

To Captain Monforton, of the Militia Petite Cote:

Sir!—The petition of the Inhabitants of the Petite Cote for their continuations has been taken up by the Land board for the District of Hesse, who think it reasonable so far as it relates to their 2d Concession, which the Deputy Surveyor is orderd to lay out—and it is presumed the *old* Inhabitants will lend him such assistance as will enable him to carry the survey into Execution, as at present he cannot get that assistance from hence.

But before any certificate can be granted for the Lots in either the 1st or 2d Concessions, it is highly necessary that spaces for roads, to lead from the River to the 2d Concession should be adopted; you will, therefore, in conjunction with your company, report where such roads may be most conveniently made, as well for the good of the people in general, as the settlement in particular—immediately below Turkey River seems to point itself out at a convenient and central scite for a principal Road, one between that and River au Jervaise, and another between Turkey River and the Reserve, may perhaps suffice.

It appears from the Surveyor's Report that almost the whole of the farms contain more in front than specifyed by their Contracts, or by your return, so that wherever the Lot may fall for the public Good, The Individual can have little or no cause of complaint.

[628] Should there be any settlers who have usurped lands since the formation of the board, but most particularly since their prohibition to settle on the King's waste Lands without authority, they perhaps cannot claim the same indulgencies as the older Inhabitants, who have settled under some kind of Authority, altho' without deeds, "en roture!"

It is presumed also, that altho a transfer of property has thrown 2 or 3 Lots in front into the possession of an individual, yet it is not reasonable, or consistent with the public good to suppose such individual can expect more than one Lot in the Continuation.

You will be careful that the Inhabitants who render assistance to the Deputy Surveyor do not imbibe the idea that this Service will entitle them to any peculiar preference for their second Concessions, merely on account of their assistance; but in order to repay them fully for their labour, the board have directed the front of the second Concession to be extended in a due north direction from the end of 40 Acres (taken on the North boundary of the Reserve) from the River, which on account of the Curvilineal front of the Strait, will extend the first Concession of near all the old Inhabitants to about 50 Acres—which will be an acquisition much more than adequate to any trouble they may be at. The board do not wish that any of the people who may have settled without authority since their formation should be employed with the Surveyor, lest they should bring that forward [629] as a pretence to be secured in their usurpations. Should it be quite convenient for you to come to the fort, I shall be happy to have a personal interview with you—which I make no doubt will be also a satisfactory opportunity to the Surveyor of meeting you.

I have the honor, &c., Per order of the board,

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

Advertisement.

(The public. Lake Erie, R. la tranche, Gros isle, R. Rouge.)

The Land board for the District of Hesse are ready to receive petitions for the 12 Lots which are laid out in the 3d Township on Lake Erie, and the petitioners will attend on the 8th day of June next.

Detroit, 11 May, 1792.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse,

Detroit, 18 May, 1792.

John Smith, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire.

Filed the following Petitions:—

430.....C. Andrews.
431.....R. Campeau.
432.....P. Charron.
433.....T. Clark.
434.....M. Deloge.
435.....J. Pardo.
436.....W. Searl.
437.....T. Smith.

[630] (430) The board took up the Petitions of Colin Andrews and (435) John Pardo, and directed Certificates to be filled up on the prayer of them; accordingly a Certificate, No. 102, was filled up for Colin Andrews for Lot No. 85; and a Certificate, No. 103, for Pardo, for Lot No. 75, both in the first Concession of the two Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

On the revisal of the Petitions the following are to be transmitted to Head Quarters for the reasons assigned to them:—

Nos. 35, 108, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 168, 376, 380, Because they are for Land within the Reserve at River Canards not in the Board's Gift.

Nos. 120, 124, 154, 210, 260, 267, Because they are for Land within the Indian Officer's Land, not in the allienation of the board.

No. 18, Because for Land in the Reserve near River au Jervais, not in the Board's Gift.

Nos. 34, 319, Because they may further elucidate the Claims of Sally [631] Ainse.

Nos. 6, 7, Because for Land on River St. Clair, beyond the purchase.

No. 5, Being for Townships. No. 17, For instructions.

No. 153, Being for large claims and of somewhat similar description to the petition of the Trustees, of Caldwell and Elliot: For instructions.

No. 208, Because Petitioner attended and declined his request, not being able to get both of the Lots payed for.

The 23 Loyalists and their families drawing provisions are to be continued to 24 June, next, on the required Certificates being produced. Unless Nevel brings forward full and sufficient proof of the existence of his family, as stated by him before that period, His provisions are to stop, *in toto*, from that time.

Benj. Knapp, a Ranger of the approved List, is to receive the Compliment of His Provisions, commencing 25 June next.

D. W. Smith, Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, 25 May, 1792.

We have this day compared the copys of our minutes with The Register which we find correct and sign them accordingly.

John Smith,
John Askin,
Geo. Leith,
Montigny Louvigny.

A Copy sent to Head Quarters.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

[632] REPORT L.

At a Land Board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday 25 of May, A.D. 1792.

Present: John Smith, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire; Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Filed the following petitions.

438 D. W. Smith.
439 Molly French, &
440 Inhabitants of River Canard, who attended in person.

The Board took up the petition of D. W. Smith, No. 438, and granted him a Certificate No. 104, for a single Lot of about 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, 3d Concession, 2d Township South side, River la tranche.

The Board took up then the Petitions of Captain Matthew Elliot No. 360 and 394—the former for 3,000 Acres, the latter for the promontory called point au page on Point Pelé; in consequence of which a Certificate No. 105; is filled up for him, for Lot No. 10, 1 Concession, 3d Township, Lake Erie, and having thus put him in possession of 200 Acres, his petitions for the remainder is to be submitted to the Governor.

The petition of Mr. Henry Hay, No. 172—for 500 Acres on River la tranche, for the family of the late Lieutenant-Governor Hay, is to be submitted to the Governor, recommending them to be put in possession of Lots No. 23 and 24, 1 Concession, 1 Township, South side, River la tranche, and so much in the rear of them, as may be permitted by His Excellency to complete the 5,000 Acres.

[633] Certificate No. 64, for Lot No. 72, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, is transferred from Edward McCarty, to John Snider.

Delivered William Seat his indian deed for a tract of Land on River la tranche.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At the Council Chamber of Detroit.

Fryday, 1 June, 1792.

John Smith, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire.

Read and filed the following Report from the Deputy Surveyor.

No. 93. John Smith, Esquire. President of the Land Board of Hesse, &c., &c.

Detroit, 31 May, 1792.

Sir Pursuant to an order of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, dated the 11 May, instant, I did on the 26 Instant, commence to run and mark the line between the Reserve at River Cannards and the Land at Petite Côte, which I effected for one Concession; I also endeavoured to continue that line the depth of the 2nd Concession, but was obstructed by the marshes, that are between the Branches of River Cannards, which marshes I could not pass either with, or without a Canoe there not being water sufficient for a Canoe, and the mudd too soft to pass on foot. I endeavoured by different offsets to get clear of the Marsh but in vain being still headed by it which obliged me to discontinue that line and commence to run the division line between the first and second Concession, from the reserve at River Cannards upwards to the Reserve at the Huron Church.

[634] In the course of my continuing this line—I found settled on the front of the second Concession, on Lots No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Six Inhabitants, some with Considerable improvements. From Lot No. 11 to No. 29. A continued Marsh and Swamp in most places covered with water a considerable depth, from No. 29 to the end of my line a plain and marsh with very little wood. I also find settled nearly in the rear of Colonel McKee and others, several families who claim land in front above the Huron Church, they are said to be settled on the 3rd Concession; between their improvements and the River no wood land being all a plain. On Lot No. 35, I find Druillards Water Mill to be five Arpents west of my line; the Mill is said to be 55 Arpents back from the River.

The whole distance that I have run from Lot No. 12 upwards, the 2d Concession can only be deemed useful for the little wood that may be on it, the land being of no value.

(Signed) Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Filed the following petitions.

441 John Barbo.
442 Beauchamp, pere.
443 Captain Wm. Caldwell.
444 Jacque Chartiez.
445 Defaux, Cure.
446 Vital Demouchelle.
447 Isaac Dolsen.
448 Daniel Dolsen.
449 J. B. Fere.
450 Joseph Ferris. [635]
451 James Forsyth.
452 Bapte. Goyeau.
453 William Harpur.
454 Inhabitants River Canards.
455 Inhabitants Petite Côte.
456 Thomas Kind.
457 J. B. Labadie.
458 A. McKee, Esquire.
459 Pat. O'Flaherty.
460 W. Scat.
461 Catharine Speakman.
462 John Cornwall.
463 Wheeler Cornwall.
464 Joshua Cornwall.
465 Antoine Dequindre.

D. W. Smith, Secretary.

At a Land board for the District of Hesse holden at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday the 8 June, 1792.

Present: John Smith, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire; Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

Granted the following Certificates.

No. 106, Dagnio Dequindre, Lot no. 11, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

No. 107, Antoine Sincerny, Lot no. 25, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

No. 108, Thomas Curtis, Lot no. 7, 1 Concession 3d Township, Lake Erie. (Note: see o. 08 March 1820, erasing the name of T. Curtis.)

No. 109, Jaque Chartiez, Lot no. 9, 1 Concession, 3d Township, Lake Erie.

No. 110, Patrick Hill, Lot no. 57, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

No. 111, Pat O'Flaherty, Lot no. 19, 1 Concession, 2 Township South, la tranche.

No. 112, Maurice Roach, Lot no. 6, 1 Concession 3 Township Lake Erie.

Made the following transfers.

[636] Certificate No. 4 for 12 Lot, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 8, for 20 Lot, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 14, for 33 Lot, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 62, for 2 Lot East, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 63, for 90 Lot, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 69, for 4 Lot, 1 Concession, 2 Connected Township, Lake Erie.

Certificate No. 110, for Lot 57, Lot 1 Concession, 2 Connected, Township, Lake Erie.

as follows.

Certificate No. 4, Leonard Scratch to John Wist.
Certificate No. 8, Asa Holmes to John Pardo.
Certificate No. 14, Henry Ramsey to Joseph Drouillard.
Certificate No. 62, John Wist to Leonard Scratch.
Certificate No. 63, Joseph Drouillard to Henry Ramsey.
Certificate No. 69, Robert Denniston to Peter Malot.
Certificate No. 110, Pat. Hill to Henry Ramsey.
Certificate No. 63, Henry Ramsey to Matthew Dolsen.

The Board framed two Reports, to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, respecting provisions. The other His Excellency Governor Simcoe accompanying Report K.

The petitions of Captain Caldwell and Harpur, for a transfer to be made by the latter to the former was rejected.

The board ordered a Survey of the 2d and 3d Concessions or rather the continuation from the Huron Church upwards.

(466) Filed the petition of Mr. Schiefflin.

Reny Campeau resigned his Certificate No. 76 to the Board, for Lot No. 19, 1 Concession 2 Township; South side R. la tranche.

D. W. Smith,
Secretary to the Board.

N.B. Whosoever receives this register will have to post acct. all the different books and papers from the Commencement of this Report, named L. folio 632. Excepting a very few circumstances which will be seen on [637] examination -There are three General Registers, and 19 attendant ones thereon; besides all the other papers which are sorted and classed.

D. W. Smith, Lieut 8 Foot.
Secretary to the Board.

At a meeting of the land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Fryday the 29th of June, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, George Leith, Montigny Louvigny, Members.

Lake Erie. The Board heard Mauris Roches Claims and also that of Edward Hazell to Lot No. 6, the 1st Concession, 3rd Township in Lake Erie, decided in favor of the latter.

Edward Hazell having a prior and a better founded Claim for Lot No. 6, first Concession and third Township than Mauris Roche it was given to the former, he then requested to have No. 5 the next Lot to No. 6, but that also was given away and none other vacant in said Township and Concession than No. 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, he was desired to make choise of some of them and make such choise known to the Board.

(Petite Cote.) Captain Monforton is desired to warn all the Inhabitants of the Petite Cote who have any wish to get the Continuation of their Farms to attend here on Monday the 9th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and give in their Claims.

[638] A Promise. Received a Petition from the Widow Sparksman soliciting for a Lot wherever the Board thought proper to give it to her, and was in answer informed that she should from her Pretensions set forth in the Petition, have any Lot that was not already granted or Petitioned for.

Received an application from Mr. Jonathan Schefflien to have his Petition for a Lot formerly petitioned for on the South East Side of the River Detroit bounded by Mr. Maisonville on the South West and Mr. Labady on the North East considered, and was informed that the Board did not consider themselves competent to decide on it from its being particularly circumstanced and that his former Petition was referred to His Excellency Lord Dorchester from whom there was no answer on the subject, and was further informed, that for his satisfaction he should have a minute of the manner in which it was sent to His Excellency and the time when.

Rd. England., Lieutenant Colonel.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council Chamber of Detroit, Friday, July 6th, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, George Leith, Montigny Louvigny, Members.

Received an application from Mr. Hugh Howard to have his Petition pre-
[639] fered in the year 1789 for a Lot of Ground considered. The Board having reference to former Proceedings, find the Lot petitioned for, not within the power of the Board to recommend for, being out of the Purchase made from the Natives the 26th of May, 1790.

The Board received an application from Mr. Jonathan Schefflien for three deeds No. 6, 7, 8, one of which was granted him by the Indians, and two purchased by him, which deeds were lodged by him with the Board the 6th November, 1789. The Board considering them his property, directed them to be delivered him, for which he has signed an Acknowledgment here annexed.

(This Certificate is between pages 638 and 639 and there is no page 640.)

Deposited in my Office by Lieutenant Jonathan Schiefflein Three Deeds for Lands situate on the North Side of River a la tranche, No. 1 from the Chippewas containing Sixty miles by Twelve. No. 2 from Hugh Holmes for twelve Acres by Forty acres. No. 3 from Louis Thibault for Twelve Acres by Forty to be admeasured upon a horizontal Plan for the perusal and consideration of the Land Board for the District of Hesse.

Given under my hand at Detroit.
This Sixth day of November, 1789.

T. Smith, Clerk of Land Board.

Received Detroit the Sixth day of July, 1792, from the Land Board of the District of Hesse, Three Deeds of Lands situate on the River à La Trenche, (as specified on the above Certificate.)

J. Schieffelin.

Detroit, November 6th, 1789.

Mr. Thomas Smyth, Clerk of the Court his Receipt for Deeds lodged with him the property of Mr. John Schefflan.

Rd. England, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

At a Special meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council Chamber of Detroit, on Monday the 8th July, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

Petite Cote. The Inhabitants of the Petite Cote occupying 59 Lots or farms in front, with some in the rear being desired to attend on that day, their Claims and pretensions to the front Lots, as also their petition for the [641] second Concession were heard, in order to enable the Board to judge whose Claims were best founded and most deserving of the continuations in their rear.

These matters requiring a good deal of consideration, and an actual survey of the second Concession being necessary, before the Certificates of Occupation can be granted, the Inhabitants were desired to return home, and wait the order of the Board to finally determine on their Claims.

Rd. England, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Askin.
George Leith
Montigny Louvigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday the 13th July, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel, England, President.

John Askin, George Leith, Montigny Louvigny, Members.

Mr. Edward Heazel appeared and requested his Certificate (Lake Erie) for No. 6, First Concession, 3d Township in Lake Erie, and after having administered the Oath of Fidelity, (Certificate 113) and allegiance to him, as directed by law,

The Board agreable to their Resolution of the 29th June, 1792, granted him his Certificate, directing it to be lodged in trust for him in the Hands of George Leith, Esquire, until he was assured that Mr. Heazel had satisfied Mauris Roche for his Labour on the said Lot, conformable to the Boards recommendation of the 29th June.

Received a fresh application from Mr. Hugh Howard for a Lot of [642] Ground on Lake Erie next to 97, or to the next Lot to that, (supposed to be 99). The Board deferred deciding on his application, till a further day which will be notified by advertisement.

The Board received an application from William Lochert for a transfer of Lot No. 65, new Settlements on Lake Erie, first Township from James Wilcox, which the Board consented to, having first administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, and granted him the Certificate which is registered.

The Board having found some difficulty in settling the tract of Land on Lake Erie, lying between Lot 97 and Marsh Creek, directed the following advertisement to be published.

Detroit, 13th July, 1792.

Advertisement.

All those who have any interest, or claim any Pretensions by grants or otherwise to the tract of Land on Lake Erie, lying between Lot 97 and Marsh Creek, are desired to attend the Land Board of the District of Hesse, on Friday, the 27th Instant, In order to inform the Board with the Nature of their Interest, and Pretensions, for the further direction of the Board.

By order of the President.

E. O'Brien, Secretary to the Board.
Rd. England, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

[643] At a meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House, at Detroit, on Friday the 20th day of July, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Montigny Louvigny, Members.

Petite Cote. The Board having received by Captain Monforton a written Agreement signed by the Majority of the Inhabintants of Petite Cote, dated the 15th July, 1792 and lodged with the Board, sitting forth, that the old french side Lines run between the S. and E., and that they wish they should be continued in the same direction, and on reference to the Deputy Surveyor's Map, having found that more of their fences now run South 73 East—than any other Course, and being desirous to put the Inhabitants to as little expense as possible, from an attention to their Ease, direct that South 73 East should be the Standard as to the side Lines of the 1st Concession or old Grants, and that due East should also be the Standard for the Continuation or second Concession and further direct, that the Inhabitants employ some proper Surveyor to draw their Side Lines in the direction above mentioned in order to facilitate the Board in granting if possible the second Concession prayed for by the Inhabitants and that twelve of the Inhabitants possessing the Lots next the Reserve, with also those people settled in their Rear do attend the Board on Friday next the 27th Instant, in order finally to determine on their Claims, and if possible grant the Lots in the second Concession to those who have well founded Pretensions.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigy.

[644] At a meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, George Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

Petite Cote. The Inhabitants on the Petite Côte next the Reserve having attended agreeable to the Direction (Certificate 164) of the Board, on the

20th Instant the Board proceeded to examine them separately beginning with Laurence Bondy the present Possessor of Lot No. 1, who having taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, the Board thought proper to grant him a Certificate for his Lot No. 1.

(163) The Board examined Antoine Molosh, the Possessor of Lot No. 2, directed a Certificate to be also made for him, when he takes the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance.

(162) The Board examined Gabriel Bondy, the Possessor of Lot No. 3 and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance directed by Law, desired a Certificate to be granted to him for it.

The Board examined Joseph Bondy, the Possessor of Lot No. 4, find that a Ticket was formerly granted to him for Lot No. 55, in the New Settlement on Lake Erie by Major Matthews, which Ticket he sold to Edward Neville, therefore defer deciding to his Pretensions to Lot No. 4, Petite Cote till they can make further Enquiries relative to it.

(169) The Board examined Joseph L'Esperance, the Present Possessor of Lot No. 5, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot with a Continuation in the second Cencession of Lot No. 1, there not being any wood on Lot No. 5 to enable him to make his fence or to serve his Family as Fire Wood.

[645] Petite Cote. The Board examined Charles Renau, the Present Pos- (Certificate 165) sessor of Lot No. 6, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, with a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 2, for the Reasons assigned for granting a Continuation to Joseph L'esperance.

(161) The Board examined Simon Bargeron, the present Possessor of Lot No. 7, part of a French Grant, previous to the Conquest, confirm his Grant and having administered the Oath, direct a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession, which will be Lot No. 3, for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

(167) The Board examined Jacob Bazor, the present Possessor of Lot No. 8, part of a French Grant previous to the Conquest, confirm his Grant and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, direct a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession, which will be Lot No. 4, for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

(160) The Board examined Mr. Monforton, (Captain of Militia) the present Possessor of Lot No. 9, part of a French Grant and confirm his Grant, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, direct a Certificate to be granted to him for a Continuation in the second Concession of three Arpents in front which will be Lot No. 5, for the reasons assigned, for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'esperance notwithstanding a part of it is occupied by H. Stephens, who it appears has built a Hut and Barn and planted some corn in his Rear, not only without authority, but contrary to the repeated directions of the Board.

[646] Petite Cote. The Board examined Jarvais Houdienne, the present Possessor of Lot No. 10, part of a French Grant and confirm his Grant in the extent of three Arpents in front, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by law desire a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession of an Acre

and a half, which will be in Lot No. 6 (Disputed by James Donaldson) for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

(190) The Board examined Louis Bourisseau, the present Possessor of Lot No. 11, part of a French Grant and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, desire that a Certificate be granted him for a Continuation of an Acre and an half in front in the second Concession, which will be in Lot No. 6, for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

Lake Erie. The Board proceeded to examine Captain Caldwell relative to a grant made to him, and other Indian Officers by the Ottawa Indians in 1784, when Captain Caldwell produced a Deed signed by several Chiefs for a large tract therein mentioned. The Board finding by reference to former Proceedings that an application has been made heretofore by the Board on this subject to His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, and no answer having been received, defer making any Grants till they receive further Instructions.

Rd. England, President.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

[647] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse held at the Commandant's Quarters at Detroit, on Friday, 3rd August, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

Petite Cote. The Board proceeded to examine Francis Bennetto, the present Possessor of Lot No. 12, Part of French Grant and confirm his Grant, but finding a difficulty in granting him a Continuation in the second Concession, in consequence of Pierre Baunier having been settled there, and cultivated some Ground, and he having pretensions to favors in consequence of his services during the last War, the Board decided that the Lot No. 7, in the second Concession should be divided equally between them, with a Continuation of forty Acres in the 3d Concession, three Acres in Breadth for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance. And it appearing that Pierre Molosh was also settled without any authority on Lot No. 7, in the second Concession decide to give him a Lot, any where he may chuse it in the third Concession and direct him to acquaint the Board as soon as he may have made his choice that his Certificate may be made out.

Certificate No. 220. The Board having on the 27th of last month examined Jervais Houdienne, the present Possessor of Lot No. 13, part of a French Grant confirm it, and having on that day administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him, as directed by Law, desire a Certificate to be made for him in the second Concession of an Acre and a half in Breadth in the Lot which will be No. 8 for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

[648] Petite Cote. Certificate 218. The Board proceeded to examine Joseph Menville, the present Possessor of Lot No. 14, Part of a French Grant, and confirm it, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, desire a Certificate to be made for him in the second Concession of one Acre and a half which will be in Lot No. 8, for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

(166) The Board examined Anthony Molosh, the present Possessor of Lot No. 15, Part of a French Grant previous to the Conquest, and confirm

it, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law, desire a Certificate to be made for him in the second Concession of what will be Lot No. 9, three Acres in front for the reasons assigned for granting the Continuation to Joseph L'Esperance.

Joseph Bondy Senior, the present Possessor of Lot No. 16, part of a French Grant, being sick and incapable of attending, the Board deferred granting him a Lot No. 10, till he was able to attend the Board, and take the usual Oath. (Approved and Sworn, August 24th 1792.)

Anthony Molosh, Junior, the present Possessor of Lot No. 2, attended the Board and took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed. Board, and took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

The Board proceeded to examine Jean Baptiste Antolia, the present Possessor of Lot No. 17, part of a French Grant, confirm it, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law desire a Certificate (See p. 797) to be given him for a Continuation of an Acre in Breadth in Lot No. 10, and a Continuation of two Acres in Breadth in the second Concession of Lot No. 11.

(121) The Board proceeded to examine Augustin Lhuissier who purchased Lot No. 18, from Thomas Pagot, (Petite Côte) Part of a French [649] Grant, confirm him in it and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession of an Acre and a half in Lot No. 12 for the reasons before assigned.

The Board examined Alexander Stouvelle Bigra, settled in second Concession in Lot No. 11, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, desire a Certificate to be made for him, granting an Acre in Breadth in the second Concession of Lot No. 11, and an Acre and a half in Breadth in Lot No. 12, also in the second Concession.

The Board examined Charles Renau, Senior, the present Possessor of Lot No. 19, confirm it to him, and he having already received a Continuation in Lot No. 2, second Concession, in consideration of his having a numerous family direct that the Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 13, be given to his Eldest son Charles Renau, Junior, and a Certificate to be given him when at a proper Age to take the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny Louvigny.

[650] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, held at the Council House at Detroit on Friday the 10th day of August, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day. The Board read a Letter (signed E. R. Littlehales) from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province in answer to a Letter written by the Board on the 30th of April, 1792, which is here entered (No. 94).

Kingston, July 16th 1792.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, (B. M. Major, Littlehale's Letter No. 94) and the Honorable the Executive

Council of this Province to acquaint you they have taken into consideration that part of the Letter of the 30th of April 1792, from your Land Board, wherein it is proposed that all persons indiscriminately who have established themselves on Land previous to the existence of this Board should be secured in their improvements to the extent of two Hundred Acres immediately and that the Board should be enabled to locate the Lots on the River la Tranche, in general excepting 10 Lots together being the five adjoining Lots in the 1st and 2nd Concessions of the 4th lowest Townships to be renewed.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Council at present acquiesce it should be carried into Execution under the Restrictions therein mentioned, I am likewise directed to inclose the copy of a Proclamation [651] issued by His Excellency on the 7th of February last, and another of the 9th of July, which His Excellency, and the Honorable Council desire may be strictly attended to by all Land Boards as a guide to their future Proceedings.

I am Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. R. Littlehales.

To the President of the Land Board of the District of Hesse.

Read also the Two Proclamations mentioned in the Letter, which are deposited among the papers of the Board and marked No. 1 and No. 2.

Petite Cote. Francis Bennetto and Pierre Baumier appear'd before the (Certificate 171) Board and informed them, that they have between themselves agreed that Francis Bennetto should have the entire Lot No. 7, in the second Concession at Petite Côte instead of dividing it as directed by the Board in their Proceedings on the 3d Instant, the Board acquiesce in their Arrangement and direct a Certificate to be made for Francis Bennetto for the entire of Lot No. 7, in the second Concession, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law and Pierre Baumier having declined to accept a Lot in the 3d Concession, the Board agree to give him one wherever they find an eligible one vacant.

Pierre Prudhomme, Jean Baptiste Gignac, Pierre Gerrard, Jean Louis Riveau, Joseph Pagot, Pierre Maloshe, Benjamin Chapo, Michael Rocheleau, the Widow Prou, the Widow Rousseau, Antoine Bufar, Martin Duroché, Antoine Bufar, Zacharia Cloutée, Jean Baptiste Bigra, Pierre Caradan and [652] Joseph Reaum, the present Possessors from Lot No. 19 to 37 not (Petite Cote) having attended the Board have deferred confirming their grants for the Lots they at present occupy and also for granting them the Continuations in the 2nd Concession, as has been granted to the rest of the Inhabitants on the Petite Côte.

(Certificate 219) John Askin Esquire, the present Possessor of Lot No. 37, part of a French grant was examined by the Board, who confirmed his grant, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, direct a Certificate to be made out for him for Lot No. 32 in the second Concession.

John Lippse, the present Possessor of Lot No. 38, not having attended the Board, deferred confirming his grant for the Lot he possesses and granting him a Continuation in the second Concession.

(170) William Park Esquire, the present Possessor of Lot No. 39, part of a French Grant, being examined by the Board, is confirmed in his Grant, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be made for him for Lot No. 34, in the second Concession.

(Lake Erie) Mr. Jonathan Schefflein appeared before the Board and requested his Certificate for Lot No. 43, in the 1st Concession on the two Connected Townships on Lake Erie, and having given up a Ticket, granted him for it by Major Mathews, dated the 1st of October, 1787, and having also taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as directed by Law. The Board direct a Certificate to be granted him.

RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN.
GEORGE LEITH.
MONTIGNY.

[653] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

(River La Tranche) The Board read several Petitions from the Inhabitants of the River La Tranche, the Board having previously decided to endeavour to arrange the Settlement of Petite Côte, defer considering the Prayers of those Petitions till a future day, when due notice by advertisement will be given to all the Inhabitants in that District.

(Petite Côte) John Sneider and George Meldrum Esquire, the present Possessors of Lots No. 40 and 41, not having attended, the Board deferred confirming their Grants for the Lots they possess and granting them a Continuation in the second Concession.

(Certificate 188) Richard Pollard Esquire, the present Possessor of Lot No. 42, part of a French Grant being examined, the Board confirm his Grant, reserving by his Consent, about fifteen Acres in depth for the use of a mill established for the Settlement, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 37.

(229) Joseph Pagot, the present Possessor of Lot No. 43, part of a French Grant being examined (Petite Côte) about fifteen Acres in depth for [654] the use of a Mill established for the Settlement, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed desire a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the (Certificate 230) second Concession of Lot No. 38.

William Park Esquire, the present Possessor of Lot No. 44, part of a French Grant being examined, the Board confirm his Grant, reserving by his Consent, about fifteen acres in depth for the use of a mill established for the Settlement, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 39.

William Momforton, the present Possessor of Lot No. 45, not having attended, the Board deferred confirming him in his present Lot, and granting him a Continuation in the second Concession.

(231) Francois Gerardin, the present Possessor of Lot No. 46, part of a French Grant, being examined, The Board confirm him in his Grant, reserving with his Consent about fifteen Acres in depth for the use of a Mill established for the Settlement, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him, as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession which will be Lot No. 41.

(232) Simon Drouillard, the present Possessor of Lot No. 47, part of a French Grant, being examined, the Board confirm him in his Grant, [655] reserving (Petite Côte) with his Consent about fifteen Acres in depth, for the Use of a mill, established for the Settlement, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession, which will be Lot No. 42.

(Certificate 233) Jean Baptiste Fere, the present Possessor of a Mill, established for the Benefit of the Settlement, having appeared and taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed, the Board with the consent of the Proprietors in front, grant him about twenty seven acres in Front and about fifteen in depth, situated in the rear of the front Concession, adjoining his present Mill, and bounded in the rear by the Line that marks the Front Concession.

(172) Gregor McGregor, Esquire the present Possessor of Lot No. 48, part of a French Grant, being examined the Board confirm him in his Grant, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed by Law, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession which will be Lot No. 43.

Rd. England, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Askin.
George Leith.
Montigny.

[656] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Heese, at the Council House at Detroit, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

(River La Tranche) The Board having promised the Inhabitants of River La Tranche that they would embrace the first opportunity in their Power to attend, with a View to arrange their Settlement, and grant Certificates to those intitled to them, directed an advertisement as follows to be published.

Advertisement. Detroit, August, 21st, 1792.

All those who have Claims or Pretensions to Lands on the River La Tranche, are desired to attend the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, at half past ten o'clock on the 22nd, 23rd and 25th days of this Month, in order to have their different Claims and Pretensions attended to and arranged.

By order of the Board,

Edward James O'Brien.
Secretary.

The Board having reference to a Letter written by the Board to His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, under date the 30th day of April, 1792, and His Excellency's Answer under date the 16th day of July the [657] same year, wrote and signed by E. R. Littlehales already inserted in the Proceedings.

(River La Tranche) The Petitions of Richard Merry, Lot No. 7, John Welsh, Lot No. 12, (Certificate R.M. 115) Isaac Dolson, Lot No. 13, James Forsith, Lot No. 15, Hezekiah Willcox, Lot No. 18, all of the First Town-

ship, South Side River La Tranche, (J. D. 117) William Dugan, Lot No. 7, (J. F. 118) Mathew Gibson, Lot No. 14, James Understone, Lot No. 17, (H. W. 119) John Barbo, Lot No. 8, of the second Township South Side River La Tranche and (W. D. 120) Edward Watson Lot No. 20, Second Township, North Side River La Tranche, (M. G. 121) being examined, and (J. W. 122) finding that they are all entitled to Certificates (E.W. 123) for ity and Allegiance to them as by Law directed. The Board desire Certificates for their respective Lots to be granted to them.

RD. ENGLAND, Lieutenant Colonel, President.
JOHN ASKIN
GEORGE LEITH.
MONTIGNY.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, held at the Council House, at Detroit, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; George Leith, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Members.

River la Tranche.

Read the Proceedings of the Preceding Day.

(Certificate S. W. 138) The Board examined Thomas Williams and Pierre St. Carthy, both settled on Lot No. 9. First Townships, South Side of the River la Tranche and find that they both have pretensions [658] from having equally improved the Lot, and having purchased it from a Person who had been before settled there, and also from (Certificate P. St. C. 139) their services to Government. The Board therefore decide that they should divide it equally, and also grant them a Continuation in the second Concession of a Lot, in the rear of said Lot No. 9. And having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to them as by Law directed desire Certificates to be granted them agreeable to the Decision of the Board.

The Board examined the Widow Gamelin, (Certificate W. G. a. m. 129) the Widow Gouin and Mr. George Jacobs, all settled on Lot No. 4, First Township South Side of River La Tranche and finding from the Improvements made on said Lot, that they had all pretensions, and that the late Husbands of the Widows had served His Majesty, and that the Widow Gouin's Son was a Commissioned Officer and killed in the Service of His (G. F. 137) Majesty. The Board decide to (W. G. 234) grant the Widow Gamelin Lot No.1, First Township South Side River La Tranche, and direct that the said Lot No. 4 shou'd be equally divided between the Widow Gouin and George Jacobs who having taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed, the Board desire Certificates to be granted them for their Proportion of Lot No. 4, and the Board further agree to grant the Widow Gouin hereafter half a Lot in any other part of the Settlement of River La Tranche.

The Board examined the Petitioners Michael Shannon, Robert Empson and Alexis La Bute for Lot No. 5, (River La Tranche) First Township [659] South Side River La Tranche and find that Allexis La Bute has stronger pretensions than the two other Petitioners, (Certificate 125) desire a Certificate to be granted to him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(126) The Board examined John Pike Junior, the Only Petitioner for Lot No. 8, First Township south side River La Tranche, desire a certificate to

be made out for him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(130) Robert Empson being a Petitioner for a Lot he was dispossessed of by a prior Claim, and having served His Majesty as a Soldier six years in the Rangers. The Board grant him Lot No. 12, in the second Township south side River La Tranche, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be made out for him for said Lot.

(131) James Jackson, Petitioner for Lot No. 11, south side second Township on the River La Tranche, the Board direct Certificate to be given him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(132) William Chambers being examined, the Board direct Certificate to be made out for him for Lot No. 15, in the second Township on the south side River La Tranche, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(133) John Carpenter being examined, the Board direct (River La [660] Tranche) a Certificate to be granted to him for Lot No. 16, on the south side second Township River La Tranche, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Certificate 134) Michael Shannon a Petitioner, being examined. The Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for Lot No. 13, South Side second Township River La Tranche, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(127) James Wilcox, Petitioner for Lot No. 22, North Side second Township, River La Tranche, being examined, the Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(128) William Baker, Petitioner for Lot No. 23, North Side Second Township, being examined, the Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as the Law directed.

(135) Thomas Clarke, Petitioner for Lot No. 8, North Side First Township, being examined, The Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, having administer'd the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, this Petitioner was dispossessed of very valuable Lots, No. 20 and 21, North Side, within the reserve for the Town.

Rd. England, Lieu-Col. Presid.
Geo. Leith,
[661] Louvigny Montigny,
John Askin.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse held at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Lake Erie.

The Board having examined Geo. Myers, a Petitioner for Lot No. 11, on the two Connected Townships Lake Erie (Certificate 136) direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Petite Cote) George Meldrum, Esquire, the present Possessor of Lot No. 41, on the Petite Côte, having appeared before the Board (173) confirm

his Lot, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 36.

(191) Joseph Bondy, Senior, the present Possessor of Lot No. 51, on the Petite Côte having appeared, the Board confirm him in his Lot, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be made out for him, for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lots No. 45 and 47, which are in his rear.

(152) Frederick Arnold, the present Possessor of Lot No. 57 on the Petite Côte being examined, the Board confirm him in his Lot and direct a Certificate to be made out for him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 52, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Alleg-
[662] iance to him as by Law directed.

(Petite Côte) Jean Baptiste Gignac, the present Possessor of Lot No. 21 (168) on the Petite Côte being examined, the Board confirm him in his Lot, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 15.

Rd. England, Lieu.-Col. Prs.
Louvigny Montigny.
Geo. Leith,
John Askin,

At a meeting of the Land of the District of Hesse at the Council House at Detroit on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1792:

Lieut.-Coll. England, President: Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceeding day.

(River La Tranche) The Board examined Daniel Fields and John Merry Le Cerf, at present established on Lot No. 10, First (Certificate 140) Township south side River La Tranche, and having found that Daniel Fields has stronger Pretensions from his services, decide that a Certificate should be given to him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(159) Robert Surphlit, petitioner for a Lot next west of Lot No. 1, [663] North side First Township, being examined (River la Tranche) The Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as directed.

(Certificate 141) Thomas Duggan, Petitioner for Lot No. 7, First Township North Side River La Tranche being examined, The Board grant him a Certificate for said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(142) John Langton, Petitioner for Lot No. 1, Third Township, North Side River la Tranche, having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(143) Joncaire Chaubert, Petitioner for Lot No. 8, Third Township, North side, having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(144) Charles Boulanger, Petitioner for Lot No. 10, 3d township, North Side River La Tranche, having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(145) Godfrey Corbes, Petitioner for Lot No. 9, Second Township, South Side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(147) Peter Trackley, Petitioner for Lot No. 10, Second Township, South Side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said [664] Lot, having (River la Tranche) administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Reserved for the Crown) John Marie Le Cerf, Petitioner, having petitioned for what may be Lot No. 1, next to the River Ruscom having appeared, The Board grant him that Lot not yet surveyed, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(146) Pierre Fouchet, Petitioner for Lot No. 21, South Side Second Township, River La Tranche being examined, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(148) Jasper Brown, Petitioner for Lot No. 16, First Township, second Concession, South Side River La Tranche, having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(149) John Flynn, Petitioner for Lot No. 18, Second Township south side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(150) David McCargin, Petitioner for Lot No. 22, Second Township, South Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board Grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath fo Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(153) Hugh Holmes, Petitioner for Lot No. 18, second Concession, First Township, South Side River La Tranche, having appeared, the Board [665] grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(River La Tranche.) (Certificate 158) James McDonnell, Petitioner for Lot No. 23, second Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(151) Mr. Henry Ford, Petitioner for Lot No. 24, second Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(181, 182, 183, 184) Frederick Arnoldi, Lewis Arnoldi, John Arnoldi and Christopher Arnoldi, sons of Frederick Arnoldi, all of age, Petitioners for Lots No. 12, 13, 14 and 16 in the second Township, North side River la Tranche, having appeared, the Board grant them the said Lots, having administered to them all the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by law directed.

(155) Nathan Miller, Petitioner for Lot No. 4, third Township, south side River la Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(154) Luke Kilton, Petitioner for Lot No. 3, Third Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(156) John Whitehead, Petitioner for Lot No. 3, third Township, [666] North side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(River la Tranche.) (Certificate 157) John Peck, Petitioner for Lot No. 1, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(177, 178) Julius and Frederick Rabolé, Father and Son, Petitioners for Lots No. 1 and 2, Third Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant them said Lots, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(176) James Ruff, Petitioner for Lot No. 15, North Side first Township having appeared the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(180) John Wheaton, Petitioner for Lot No. 17, Second Township, North side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered to him the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

(179) Gabrie Charon, Petitioner for Lot No. 11, North side third Township, River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

(187) Peter Shonk, Petitioner for Lot No. 18, First Township, North side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, [667] having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(River la Tranche.) (Cert. 175) Richard Earpe, Petitioner for Lot No. 16, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(185) Remy Campeau, Petitioner for Lot No. 3, first Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(186) Charles Gascoigne, Petitioner for Lot No. 5, third Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

Rd. England, Lieu.-Col. Pred.
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.

(174) Thomas Kelly, Petitioner for Lot No. 4, 3d Township, North Side, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board for the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 31st day of August, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

[668] (Petite Côte) Joseph Bondy, Senior, and John Baptiste La Framboise, Settlers on the Petite Cote being examined (Petite Cote) the Board

have decided that Josh. Bondy should have a Continuation in the second Concession of an Acre and an half in Lot No. 10, and that Jean Baptiste La Framboise, already settled on said Concession, should have an acre and an half in the same Lot, preserving that half where his house, Inclosure (see o.c. 17 March, 1808, res g., This Lot No. 46) and Improvements are already made, the Board also grant him Lot No. 46, in the second Concession, lately granted to Joseph Bondy, which he, Bondy, in consequence of this arrangement voluntarily relinquishes.

(River la Tranche) Windall Wagaly, Petitioner for Lot No. 9, Second Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, (192) the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(193) Mr. Fontenoy Dequindre, Petitioner for Lot No. 4, North Side first Township, River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(235) The Board having received a Petition from Madame Gouin, for half of Lot No. 5, North Side First Township, River La Tranche, grant her said half Lot.

(194, 195, 196) Mr. John Caldwell, Joshua Caldwell and Wheeler [669] Caldwell, Father and two sons of age having appeared, the Board decide in order to settle them to their satisfaction and as close together as possible to grant them what will be when surveyed Lots No. 13, 14, 15, third Township, North Side River La Tranche.

(236) Robert Bedford, Petitioner for Lot No. 10, Second Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(197) Wm. Boyle, Petitioner for Lot No. 12, Third Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him Said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(198) Mr. Anthony Dequindre, Petitioner for Lot No. 2, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(199) Frederick Hardboard, Petitioner for Lot No. 11, Second Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(200) Wm. Mickle, Petitioner for Lot No. 21, Second Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity andAllegiance to him as by Law directed.

(201) Geo. Neilles, Petitioner for Lot No. 10, Third Township, south [670] side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, Lieu.-Col. Presid.
John Askin,
Geo. Leith,
Louvigny Montigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Montigny Louvigny, Esquire.

(Certificate 202) John Dodymead, Petitioner for Lot No. 14, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(203) Thomas Smith, Petitioner for Lot No. 12, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(204) James Donaldson, Petitioner for Lot No. 11, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered to him the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

(210) Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret and Anne Scot, daughters of William Scot having petitioned for Lot No. 7, Third Township, South Side [671] River La Tranche, the Board grant them said Lot.

(River la Tranche.) (Cert. 205) Coleman Roe, Petitioner for Lot No. 11, Third Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(206) John Williams, Petitioner for Lot No. 15, second Concession, First Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, The Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(237) Mr. Charles Gouin, Petitioner for half Lot No. 5, First Township, North Side River La Tranche, the other half been occupied and granted to Madame Gouin, the Petitioner's Mother, The Board grant him said half Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Petite Cote 214) Philip Fox, the present Possessor of Lot No. 53 on the Petite Côte, part of a French Grant, having appeared, the Board confirm his Grant, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuaton of the second Concession, which will be Lot No. 49.

Rd. England, Lieut.-Col. Presid.
Geo. Leith,
Louvigny Montigny.

[672] (River la Tranche).

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse at the Council House, at Detroit, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

(Cert.) Read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

(208) Timothy Desmond, Petitioner for Lot No. 19, second Township, South Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

N.B.—This lot was granted to Pat O'Flaherty 8th June 1792

(Returned, see folio 673) The former Possessor, Remy Campeau, having been at his Request changed to No. 3, First Township, North Side River La Tranche.

(207) Joseph Elem, Petitioner for Lot No. 17, First Township, North Side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Lake Erie. 209) Henry Schiben, Petitioner for Lot No. 15, Second Township in the New Settlement on Lake Erie having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Geo. Leith,
Louvigny Montigny.

[673] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House, at Detroit, on Friday, the 21st day of September, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

(Petite Cote) John Messmaur Dunhand, the Present Possessor of Lot No. 40, which he purchased, being examined, The Board confirm (125) his Grant and desire a Certificate to be given for a Continuation in the Second Concession of what will be Lot No. 35, reserving by his Consent about fifteen Acres for a Mill established for the Use of the Settlement, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(River La Tranche, 212) Timothy Desmond, to whom the Board on the 14th Instant granted Lot No. 19, second Township, South Side, on the River La Tranche, appeared before the Board and represented that the Lot granted him was of no Value, the Board having considered his services, grant him instead of that Lot, Lot No. 9, third Township, South Side River La Tranche, and he has consequently relinquished his Pretensions to Lot No. 19, Second Township, south side of the River La Tranche.

(Petite Cote, 124) John Sneider, the present Possessor of Lot No. 38, which he purchased from John Leips having appeared before the Board, [674] The Board confirm him in his Purchase, and having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed, desire a Certificate to be given him for a Continuation in the Second Concession of Lot No. 33.

(Certificate 213) John Askin, Junior, having petitioned for Lot No. 6, second Township, second Concession, North Side River La Tranche, the Board grant him said Lot.

(River La Tranche, 211) Samuel Hall, to whom the Board granted on the 27th May, 1791, Lot No. 19, second Township on Lake Erie, having appeared and represented that his Lot was a bad one, the Board in consideration of his Services, agree to grant him (Lot No. 3) Lot No. 3, third Township, Second Concession, North Side, on River La Tranche, he having relinquished his Lot No. 19, second Township on Lake Erie.

Rd. England, Col.
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.
Geo. Leith.

[675] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1792:

Lieut.-Col. England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

(River la Tranche, Certificate 216) Mr. John Drake, Petitioner for Lot No. 6, second Township, second Concession, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(217) Wm. Boyle, to whom the Board lately granted Lot No. 12, Third Township, North Side River La Tranche having represented that said Lot was of no Value and could not be cultivated, The Board grant him what will be Lot No. 13, third Township, south side River La Tranche, for which he has received a memorandum, which is to serve as a Certificate till the Township is completed in its Survey, having formerly administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Petite Cote) Mr. Thomas Smith, the Present Possessor of Lots No. 49 and 50 on the Petite Cote having appeared, the Board confirm (222) him in his Possession of said Lots, and grant him a Certificate for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lots No. 44 and 45, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(River la Tranche, 215) James OBrien, Petitioner for Lot No. 17, second Township, second Concession, south side River La Tranche having [667] appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(Petite Cote, Certificate 223) Isaac Dolson, the present Possessor of Lot No. 56 having appeared, the Board confirm him in said Lot, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for a Continuation in the second Concession of Lot No. 51, he having already taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

The Board having had repeated applications from Joseph Bondy, Jean Baptiste Antolia an Jean Baptiste Framboise and other Inhabitants on the Petite Côte, to settle a dispute between them relative to a Lot of ground in the second Concession, requested Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, one of the members would go to the Petite Côte with Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, and inquire into the cause of the Complaint and remove it if possible.

Rd. England, Presid.
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse at the Council House, at Detroit, on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

Lot No. 17 (River la Tranche), First Township, south side River La Tranche having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(228) Mr. McCray, petitioned also for Lot No. 16, 1st Township, south side River La Tranche, for the Benefit of his family, and it appearing to the Board that he has three Sons (William, Thomas and Alexander Mc-
[677] River la Tranche, 226) Mr. Thomas McCray, Petitioner for Cray), and that he has already been at very considerable Expence in cultivating the Lot, the Board agree to grant him said Lot in charge for his family.

(238) The Board having considered the Petition of Mrs. Sarah Ainse, a long time the Possessor of Lot No. 10, North side First Township, River La Tranche, and it having appeared to the Board that she has been at very considerable expence in cultivating and improving said Lot, The Board grant it to her.

(141) The Board, on the application of Thomas Duggan, agree to his transferring to Hugh Holmes and William Shaw, his title and claim to Lot No. 7, First Township, North side River La Tranche, which was granted him on the 25th of August, 1792.

RD. ENGLAND, Presid.
JOHN ASKIN,
LOUVIGNY MONTIGNY.

[678] (River la Tranche) At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 12th of October, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day. No Claimants for Land having appeared, the Board adjourned to Friday, the 19th October, '92.

RD. ENGLAND, Lieu.-Col. Presid.
JOHN ASKIN,

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, at the Council House, at Detroit, on Friday, the 19th day of October, 1792:

Lieut.-Col. England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

(Lake Erie) It being represented to the Board that Alexander Clarke, late Possessor of Lot No. 2, in the second Township Lake Erie, having died suddenly, and that the said Lot was not cultivated, tho' he had it in possession five years, and it further appearing to the Board that the said Clarke had no Wife or family to whom his right to said Lot should belong, the [679] Board, agreeable to the Instructions (Lake Erie) of the Governor and Council, have decided that the said Lot should revert to Government and to be disposed of, by the Board as a Vacant Lot. But as the Board is informed that there are some Claims by Will, Debts or otherwise to said Lot, they direct that Public Notice should be given by advertisement, desiring all those who have any Pretensions to said Lot should appear before the Board on Friday, the 2nd day of November, 1792.

RD. ENGLAND, Presid.
JOHN ASKIN,
LOUVIGNY MONTIGNY.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse at the Commandt's Quarters, on Friday, the 2nd day of November, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day. The Board read a letter signed E. B. Littlehales, dated Navy Hall, 23d October, 1792, enclosing a Circular Letter, and also one by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which are here entered.

Council Chamber, Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, Upper Canada,

[680] October 25th, 1792.

No. 95. (Circular.)

GENTLEMEN, In order to the more easy carrying the King's Benevolence in the granting of Lands into effect as well as to lessen the Weight of Business undertaken by the several Land Office Boards of the four Districts for the public benefit; His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in Council has been pleased to increase the number of Land Boards, and has appointed you to constitute a Land Board for the Counties of Essex and Kent, and that any three members thereof be a Quorum for the transaction of Business.

The present existing Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Land Board Department seem competent to the Discharge of the Trust comitted to you, the Plan of Survey, however, so far as it relates to the Situations of the Reserves is altered and you will have special regard that the two-sevenths of the Land be reserved as directed by the Act of Parliament, in the Manner pointed out by the chequered Plan accompanying this.

And in those Townships where the Location is so far advanced as to prevent the two-sevenths being reserved, agreeable to the plan, you will [681] be carefull not to grant any Part, or Parcel of the remainder of such Townships; as the Deputy Surveyors will have directions during the course of the Winter to fill up the Schedules with the Names of the Persons to whom the Lands have been granted by the different Authorities which have been given for that purpose, you are requested to give every assistance in your power that this very necessary object may be effectually accomplished; and to settle by the interference of your respectable Arbitration as far as possible any dispute that may have arisen between Competitors for the same Allotment.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant,

(Signed), E. B. LITTLEHALES.

To the Gentlemen Composing the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, as follows:—

The Officer Commanding at Detroit.

Honorable Wm. Robertson, Esquire, Wm. Drumr. Powell, Esquire, St. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Honorable Alex. Grant, Esquire, Alexr. McKee, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Montigny de Louvigny, Esquire.

The Officer of Royal Engineers at Detroit.

[682] E. B. L.

(No. 96) Council Chamber, Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, October 23d, 1792.

GENTLEMEN, I am directed to inform you that your letter and Report of the 8th of June last has been laid before His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in Council.

It is His Excellency's Order in Council that Sally Ainse be invested with a Certificate for her present Claims on the River La Tranche, being eight Lots in the centre of the 1st Township, 1st Concession, North side of

that River, so as to comprehend her Improvements on two or said Lots, by extending the front in order to take in the said Improvements, by boundaries parallel to the side Lines of the Lots, at present reported to be the side Lines on the River La Tranche.

The Petition of Caldwell and Elliott, and of Pollard and Consors, cannot be attended to, as their Claims are for Land usurped under Indian purchase, Grant or Cessions, and not binding in any respect whatever. On the contrary, the Subject who presumes to claim right on such Tenure is not only guilty of a misdemeanour but acts in apparent Defiance to all Authority and repeated Orders to the Prevention of such traffic.

His Excellency, the Governor, begs to know if any late Applications [683] have been made to the Board for Townships, and he begs that all Petitions which are now before the Board for Upwards of 200 Acres may be transmitted in Order to their being laid before His Excellency in Council, after you have assigned to each, and every such petitioner, 200 Acres, in part, on the prayer of their petition.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed), E. B. Littlehales.

Lieut.-Colonel England, &c., &c., &c., Honorable Wm. Robertson, Esquire, Honorable Alexr. Grant, Esquire, Wm. Drumr. Powell, Esquire, St. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Geo. Leith, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

[684] The Officer of Royal Engineers at Detroit.

(No. 97) Land Boards for the Province of Upper Canada constituted by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in Council at Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, October 20th, 1792c.

Counties of Glengarry and Stormont.

Members: James Gray, Esquire, Jeremiah French, Esquire, John McDonnell, Esquire, Richard Wilkinson, Esquire, Archibald McDonnell, Esquire.

County of Dundas.

Members: Honorable Hugh Munro, Esquire, Malcolm McMartin, Esquire, Rd. Duncan, Esquire, Thos. Smith, Esquire.

Counties of Grenville and Leeds.

Members: Peter Drummond, Esquire, Thomas Fraser, Esquire, Ephraim Jones, Esquire, Justus Sherwood, Esquire, Wm. Fraser, Esquire.

The Land Board of the District of Mecklenburg to be limited to the County
[685] of Frontenac only.

Members: Honorable R. Cartwright, Esquire, Neil McClean, Esquire, James McDonnell, Esquire, Hect. McLean, Esquire, R. Cartwright, Esquire, Wm. Atkinson, Esquire, Revd. J. Stuart, Officer Commanding for the time being.

Counties of Lenox, Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward.

Members: Peter Van Alstine, Esquire, Hazelton Spencer, Esquire, Alexr. Fisher, Esquire, Archd. McDonell, Esquire, Joshua Booth, Esquire.

The Land Board of the late District of Nassau to be limited to the County of Lincoln Only.

County of Lincoln.

Members: Officer Commanding at Niagara, Honorable R. Hamilton, Esquire, Lt.-Col. Butler, Natl. Petit, Esquire, John Warren, Esquire, John McNabb, Esquire, Peter Tenbrook, Esquire, Benjn. Pawling Esquire, John Burch, Esquire, Robert Kerr, Esquire, Officer of Royal Engineers at Niagara.

The Land Board of the Late District of Hesse to be limited to the Counties of Essex and Kent only.

[686] Members: The Officer Commanding at Detroit, Honorable Wm. Robertson, Esquire, Wm. Dummer Powell, Esquire, St. Martin Adhemar, Esquire, George Leith, Esquire, Honorable Alexr. Grant, Esquire, Alexr. McKee, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire, The Officer of Royal Engineers at Detroit.

P.S. All Applications for Lands in the several remaining Counties of the Province, to be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed), E. B. Littlehales.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters at Detroit, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1792:

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, Honorable Alexr. Grant, Esquire, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The following letters were laid before the Board:

Navy Hall, October 27th, 1792.

(No. 98) Sir,—I have the Honor to enclose the Plan alluded to in my Circular Letter to the several Land Boards of this Province, and which I omitted transmitting with that Letter (addressed to you).

With this Enclosure containing the above mentioned Plan, you will [687] receive a Circular Letter relative to Lieut. D. W. Smith, both of which, I am to request, you will have the Goodness to lay before the Members of the Land Board of Essex and Kent.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed), E. B. Littlehales.

[688] Lieut.-Colonel England, &c., &c., &c.

Circular (No. 99) Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, October 27th 1792.

Gentlemen,—His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has thought proper that David William Smith, Esquire, Acting Surveyor General of this Province, should in that Capacity have a Seat at the Several Land Boards, of which, I am directed by His Excellency to give you this information.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed), E. B. Littlehales.

To Lieut.-Col. England, &c., Honorable Alexr. Grant, &c., &c., &c., and the members of the Land Board of Essex and Kent:

Niagara, 5th November, 1792.

(No. 100) GENTLEMEN! You will have received from the Council office a Chequered plan, pointing out in what manner 2-7 of the land are to be reserved. A Report of such land so reserved is to be made by the [689] Deputy Surveyors, or persons officiating as such through the several Land Boards; His Excellency the Governor in Council having approved of a form for that purpose, I have the honor to enclose it; Permit me to observe that the chequered plan pointing out the reserves is of the same superficial and Circumscribed form as the former approved plan of a Township of 9 miles by twelve! and the farm Lots and General disposition of the Roads are of the same size and in the same situations. You will observe, however, that the Townplot and Town parks are dispensed with, unless particularly ordered, and that the Corners of the Townships are chequered in

I have the Honor to enclose an Extract from the Instructions given to the Deputy Surveyor, and the form of a pay list, &c., to be expected in Duplicate, when the Expence of any Service is incurred by Authority of the Board, it will be necessary that the President approves the Pay list.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With very great respect and esteem,

Your Humble Servant,

(Signed), D. W. SMITH, Surveyor General.

Honorable the Land Board Western District.

[690] Form. Township of — or Town of —. Report of the Lands reserved for the Governmt. and the Clergy.

No. of the Concession.	No. of the Lot	Remarks.	No of Acres.
1st	2	Mountainous Land, appears to contain Copper, partial attraction	200
	4	Low Land, a fine	200
	9	Stony rough Ground, fossils	200
	11	A fine Stream, with good conveniency for a mill	200
	16	A good Port & Harbour, well sheltered—water on the Bar	200
	21	Eligible Situation for a Fort	200
	23	Valuable Timber for ship building, easy access to the Water	200
2nd	3	Cramberry Swamp	200
	5	Natural Meadow	200
	10	Marsh	200
	15	Beech Ridge	200
	17	Indian Corn fields	200
	20	Beavers Dams	200
	22	Pine Trees	

Report of the Lands reserved for the Government and the Clergy.—*Continued.*

No. of the Concession	No. of the Lot.	Remarks.	No. of Acres.
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9		Not yet surveyed	
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
Total.	14		2,800

D. W. Smith, Surveyor General.

Date A. B.

Deputy Surveyor.

[691] No. 101. Navy Hall, November 14th, 1792.

Sir, The Acting Clerk of the Council having closed, I do myself the Honor of acknowledging your letter to him, of the 4th November, relative to the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Upper Canada, upon the Claims of Sally Ainse, referred to them, by a special Letter, (some time I believe in May last); their decision has been favorable to the Claims of Mrs. Ainse, and of course she alone is legally entitled to the Lands in dispute.

It is therefore, Sir with real regret that I am obliged to desire that the order of Council in her behalf be strictly attended to. At the same time that His Majesty's Government are anxious to decide upon doubtful Cases, submitted to them by the several Land Boards, and to shew protection where it is due, and favor when it conduces to His Majesty's Interests; it is very far from their inclination to lessen the due consequence of the several Land Boards, and they have every wish to increase their Power where they are authorized so to do. If therefore the land Board of Essex and Kent can find out means to do Justice to Mrs. Ainse by the method suggested in your letter, or rather to satisfy the present Possessors, (and till of late the unauthorized Intruders on the land in question) I am persauded it would meet their approbation.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Lieutenant-Colonel England, &c., &c.

(Signed) J. G. Simcoe.

[692] (No. 102.) Circular.

Niagara, 16th October, 1792.

Gentlemen! I am directed by His Excellency Governor Simcoe, to beg you wou'd transmit to me, for His Excellency's Information, a return of the several mill streams, within the Sphere of your trust, remarking their situations and local advantages or the contrary whether occupied and by whom, on what authority, condition and time, since what period, and if for any limited time, together with all other Circumstances relative thereto.

I have the Honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. W. Smith
Surveyor General.

Lieutenant Colonel England, &c., &c.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary to the Board.

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[693] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the District of Hesse at the Commandant's Quarters on Tuesday, the 11th December, 1792.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board directed Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor to proceed on a survey of the waste Lands, lying in the rear of the Petite Côte, being part of the Purchase made by Government from the Indians, and Joining the Reserve made for them in said Purchase on the River Canard, to report the Quality and situation of those Lands, the seats on them, and the Timber they produce, and if practicable to lay out a Township according to the General Directions, and Chequered Plan, approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council and by their Order sent to the Board.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Louvigny Montigny.

[694] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire, Member; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Member.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

(Certificate 227). James McPherson, Petitioner for Lot No. 8, third Township, Lake Erie, having appeared, the Board grant him said Lot having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Louvigny Montigny.

[695] (Report M.) At a Meeting of the Land Board, of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Council House at Detroit, on Friday, the 28th December, 1792.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, made the following report of the survey he was ordered on, the 11th Instant.

(N. 103.) Detroit, December 28, 1792.

Sir,—Pursuant to the verbal Order of the Land Board, convened on Tuesday the 11th Instant, I did proceed to the head line of the second Concession of Petite Cote, adjoining the Indian Reserve at River Canard, and marked from thence a line running due East, untill Eleven Chains into the 4th Concession, where I came to a Beaver Pond, where originates one of the Branches of the River Canards, so could not continue that line to the distance ordered. I then returned to the Head Line of the 4th Concession, endeavouring to run a due north line, and mark the Lots thereon, but continued but a few Chains on that line until I came to part of the aforesaid Beaver Pond, low wet land, not the least frozen, which obliged me to discontinue that line. I then went to the Head line of the 3d Concession, with an intention to measure and mark the Lots on that line, to the reserve at [696] the Huron Church, on which I measured two Lots, but before I could finish the third Lot was in a perfect swamp, covered with water and long Grass, the swamp not the least frozen; the timber in those swamps, water ash and small Elms, the bottom white Clay, mixed with sand, if even they could be drained, the soil is not worth the expence, nor is the timber growing thereon useful even for Fuel, finding that I could not at this season, from the swamps being open, fully complete the object of my Instructions, I returned to my Excampment on the north side of the River Canards, and took a survey of that River in its various directions, from the first Fork Eastward, untill I passed the place where that River divides, and forms Marsh Creek, that empties into Lake Erie, which survey will be best explained by the Plan accompanying this Report.

My remarks in general upon that part of the Country, from my own observation as well as from the Information of two Canadians, (Inhabitants) that I took of my party on the survey are; that from ten to fifteen Acres into the second Concession of good Land may be had, but not more; the rest Eastward untill past the sources of the River Canards a perfect swamp, the land unfit for the purpose of Culture, and the Timber useless, and continues so northerly from River Canard for near two leagues.

[697] I would also wish to observe that every farm of good land, in that part of the Country, is comprehended, within the Indian Reserve, and the tract claimed by the Indian Officers, not only so, but the Mill seats, four or more, in number high up on River Canard are far within those Claims, which reserve and Claim has in my opinion prevented that tract of waste land being long since peopled.

My surveys already in possession of the Land Board, will clearly point out the extent of this Indian Reserve and claim of Indian Officers.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) Patrick McNiff,
Deputy Surveyor.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President of the Land Board of the Western District.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Louvigny Montigny.

[698] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, on Friday, the 11th day of January, 1793.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

No Claimants having appeared, the Board adjourned to Thursday the 17th day of January.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1793.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

Honorable Alexander Grant, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor, laid before the Board, his Report of the Survey he was directed on by the Board on the 16th of December last, which is as follows,—

(No. 104.) Detroit, 16th January, 1793.

Sir,—Pursuant to the verbal Orders of the Land Board for the Western District, I did on the 2nd Instant commence at the Water's Edge nearly in front of the Huron Church in the Parish of L'Assomption and run the line between the Church land and the Indian Reserve at that place back in the [699] direction S. 33d. E. the distance of 41 Arpents or French Acres to the head line of the second Concession, where I left a Road and found nearly in the rear of the first Concession a number of Inhabitants as marked on my plan. I then continued the division line of the Reserve 10 Arpents deeper and there marked a Road between the rear of the 2nd Concession and the River or front line of a New Township agreeably to the Ideas conveyed to me by the Land Board; on that head line I measured several Lots, giving them the same breadth as directed by the Rules and Regulations for the Land Granting Department until I was intercepted by the Grand Marsh, nearly in the rear of Captain Maisonville, the Marsh not frozen. I then returned on that line to the line of the Reserve at the Commencement of the New Township and measured the first Concession of it in each, in this third Range of Lots from the River, I found settled the Inhabitants marked on that part of my plan, but after measuring several Lots on that head line, was again obliged to discontinue the survey, owing to the quantity of water lying in the woods; I then proceeded to examine the land nearly in an East direction to the sources of Belle River and River Ruscom, nearly twenty [700] miles, the land at different places in that distance is exceeding good, but much cut in pieces with small marshes and Swamps at the Sources of those Rivers, the timber on the good land, Maple, Bass and Button Wood, the soil black and deep, but am of opinion that in many parts of that Country Water will very difficult to be procured in dry seasons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

(Signed) Patrick McNiff,
Deputy Surveyor.

Lieutenant Colonel England, &c., &c.

The Board having examined the Charges made for Stationary and other Expenses authorized by the Board do direct that an Abstract of them, including a Salary for the Clerk or Secretary to the Board at the Rate of a Guinea per Week from the 25th of June to the 10th of last October be transmitted to the Acting Surveyor-General, in Order to be laid before His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor for Payment.

The Board directed the following advertisements to be published.

Detroit, January 18th, 1793.

Advertisement.

The Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, give Notice that [701] they will on Friday the 8th of February, proceed to grant Certificates to those they may consider entitled to them, for Lots in the second Concession of the Settlement of L'Assomption (Opposite the Town of Detroit) and all those who may have any Pretensions, are desired to attend the Board on that day, and make their applications agreeable to the Form directed by His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD JAMES O'BRIEN,
Secretary to the Board.

Detroit, January, 18th, 1793.

Whereas the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent have been informed that John Lops, Beary Hoffman, Nicholas Weicherhelt and Henry Ragus, with several others who have received Certificates in the years 1790 and 1791, for Lots of land in the Two Connected Townships Lake Erie, have not improved or cultivated the said Lots, agreeable to the terms on which they received them from the Board.

Notice is hereby given them that if they do not produce Certificates to the Board on or before Friday the 15th day of March next, that they have complied with the 4th Article of the Rules and Regulations for the Conduct [702] of the Land Granting Department, dated at the Council Chamber, Quebec, 17th February, 1789, that the Board will then consider themselves at liberty to grant said Lots to such Claimants as will reside on them, and conform to those Rules and Regulations.

And all those who have received Certificates for Lots in any of the New Settlements, and have not conformed to the terms on which they received them, are desirable to take notice that a similar mode of Proceeding will in future be observed by the Board towards them.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD JAMES O'BRIEN,
Secretary to the Board.

(Copy.) Abstract of Contingent Disbursements in the Land Granting Department for the Counties of Essex and Kent, from the 24th June to 10th October, 1792, both days inclusive.

To E. J. O'Brien, for pay as Clerk, between the 25th June and 10th October, 1792, 108 days at One Guinea. P. Week, or 3/ Sterling per day	18		
To J. Askin for Stationary &c., as per Account and receipt	3	19	4½
	£21	19	4½

[703] Amounting to Twenty-One pounds, Nieneteen Shillings and four pence half penny, dollar at five shilings, which sum is recommended to be paid by us.

(Signed) Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from E. J. O'Brien, to the Surveyor General.

Detroit, February 3d, 1793.

Sir, I have the Honor to inclose to you by desire of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, a Transcript of their Proceedings from 25th May to 25th December, 1792, I also send thirty-three petitions for above two Hundred Acres of Land, called for by Major Brigade Littlehales, in his letter of the 23d day of last October.

The Board further direct me to send you Copies of the Report made by Mr. McNiff, the Deputy Surveyor of this District, of two late Surveys that he was ordered on, a Copy of a Proclamation in consequence of the Proprietors not cultivating the Lots granted them, and Abstracts &c., &c., of the Contingent Disbursements from 25th June to 10th October, all which the Board requests you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe.

[704] I am Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

E. J. O'Brien, Ensign 24th Regiment,
Secretary to the Board.

Copy of a Letter from the Board to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe.

Detroit, February 3d, 1793.

Sir, The Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, have the Honor to inform your Excellency, that they have since the 25th of last May been indefatigable in attending to the various Instructions, and Orders they at different times received for regulating the Land Granting Department, that they ever have been assiduous in settling Disputes, removing difficulties and arranging to the best of their abilities every circumstance that they considered could tend to the general Ease and Comfort of the New Settlers within the Sphere of their tract, they are happy in embracing this opportunity of acquainting your Excellency, that by their very great assiduity and dilligence, they in the course of last Summer, as will appear by a Copy of their Proceedings forwarded by this Express to the acting Surveyor General, to be laid before your Excellency, granted and arranged, the whole of the second Concession of the Petite Côte, which from a Variety of local difficulties was attended with much trouble, that they have [705] granted Certificates of localities for all the lots that are surveyed on the River Thames extending to two Townships and a half in length, on the south and north sides of the River, with several Lots in the second Concessions on each side and since then in Order the more effectually to promote the Interest of the Country and carry Your Excellency's wishes further into Execution. The Board directed Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor in this District to survey a Tract of waste Land lying in the rear of the Petite Côte Settlement extending South East to the rear of the New Settlement on

Lake Erie and bounded on the south by the Indian Reserve at River Canard and on the North by the Indian Reserve at the Huron Church, and as your Excellency will perceive by the Depy. Surveyor's report to the Board, which accompanies this letter, under Cover to the Acting Surveyor General, the Board have been disappointed in finding such land there as they could with any propriety recommend to be located, the Board having failed in this object, directed a Survey to be made of the Waste land lying in the rear of the L'Assomption Settlement, and after granting a second concession to [706] the present Occupants, equal in breadth and depth to their farms in order to supply them with wood, desired the Depy. Surveyor to lay out a Township agreeable to the form contained in the chequered Plan, approved of by Your Excellency, and forwarded by your Orders for the Instruction of the Board and as the report of this Survey made by the Depy. Surveyor, and also forwarded to the Acting Surveyor General, to be laid before you, is not as satisfactory as the Board flattered themselves they had reason to expect, either in the report of the quality of the land or in the execution of the survey, the Board propose the Depy. Surveyor should immediately return to complete the survey, and procure more information of the quality and situation of the land, for further direction of the Board, and agreeable to the nature of the report, that they receive, they will use the most effectual and expeditious means to have this tract located.

In the instructions prepared for the Depy. Surveyor, he is desired after accomplishing this survey, to proceed to the Entrance of the River Thames, and report his opinion of the land lying N. E. between the L'Assomption Settlement and the Settlement lately established on that River, the Number [707] of mill Seats, the quality of the Timber, and every other Circumstance necessary for Your Excellency's Information, as well as for the further direction of the Board, and he is also instructed to report on the propriety, or advantage that probably may attend establishing Townships in front along the Rivers Ruscom and Belle river that cut this tract of Country, or whether such a measure is preferable to locating the Country there agreeable to the Chequered Plan, which certainly will not be deviated from, except where such advantageous Circumstances occur as make it desirable from those Rivers being Navigable.

The Board will have great pleasure in hearing that this short transcript of their proceedings meet with Your Excellency's approbation, and as they have nothing nearer their wishes, than to promote by any means in their power, the true Interest of the Government and Country. They will be happy to receive any further Instructions, that Your Excellency considers may contribute to it, which they beg leave to assure you will be zealously and cheerfully attended to by them.

The Board have the Honor of sending an Abstract of the Expenses that [708] have occured from the 25th of last June to 10th of last October, for Stationary &c., to be laid before Your Excellency, and beg to observe that as the principal part of this Expence has been occasioned by their not having any printed Location Certificates, they were obliged to substitute written Certificates which they paid for, an Expence and Inconvenience which the Board flatter themselves Your Excellency will be Pleased to remedy by ordering a sufficient Supply of printed Location Certificates for their Use. In the abstract the Board have taken the liberty to include a Salary at the Rate of One Guinea per Week for the Clerk or Secretary to the Board, which they beg to recommend for payment.

The Assiduity and Attention which Ensn. O'Brien (who has acted as Secy.) has on all occasions given to the Business of the Board, with a sac-

rifice of every leisure Moment in registerng the proceedings, keeping the Number of Books belonging to the Board, constantly receiving and filing petitions, writing Advertisements, Proclamations, granting provision tickets to those intitled to them, filling up Certificates of location and copying the Proceedings, with being liable to be called upon at all times, by those who have business with the Board, would call for Compensation above what the [709] Board have mentioned for him, as no Emolument arises to him in his Capacity from the District, and as the Board conceives from Mr. Secretary Motz's Circular letter under date the 19th January 1790, that the Clerk is intitled by the recommendation of the Board to some recompense for his trouble, and understanding that Lieutenant Smith who acted as Secretary to the Land Board here for two years has been directed a Salary, the Board beg to recommend Ensign O'Brien for the same, which they are sensible is not adequate to his trouble, or to the pay of any Clerk that would be procured here, who would undertake the Charge, and be exposed to the trouble that he constantly is.

No applications have been yet made to this Board for Townships. All Petitions for more than two Hundred Acres are sent by this Express to the Acting Surveyor General with a list of the Number of Location Certificates granted since 25th of last May, the Number of Petitions filed that remain in Office and every other paper of reference that the Board considered can best explain their Proceeding.

The Board beg leave to observe, that Notwithstanding their Zeal, in directing Surveys of the waste lands in their neighbourhood, they are ap- [710] prehensive they will not be located, if some promise of Provisions is not held out to those who cultivate them, a circumstance they are unwilling to press on, Your Excellency, as the Board is already acquainted with your Sentiments on that Subject.

We have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's
very obedient and
most Humble Servants
(Signed) Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Louvigny Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, on Tuesday the 5th day of February, 1793.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

The Board desired the Deputy Surveyor might be ordered to complete his Survey in the rear of the L'Assomption Settlement.

Copy of a Letter from E. J. O'Brien to Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor [711] Western District.

Detroit, February 5th, 1793.

Sir, The Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent finding that the report made by you of the late Survey you were desired to make in the

rear of the L'Assomption Settlement is not as satisfactory (to them) as they flattered themselves to have received from you, direct that you do immediately proceed to the said Settlement, and commencing at the Huron Church, draw a line between the land granted to the Church by the Hurons, and the reserve made by them, running according to the Grant made in 1750 by the Marquis De Lajonquire to Monsieur Longuiele, N. N. W., or to what may be considered as such by Monsieur Dufault, the present Curate residing at the Huron Church, and Monsieur Pratt, who also lives there, at the distance of Eighty french Acres so as to leave room for a second Concession in the rear of the L'Assomption Settlement, and after there leaving such room for a public Road as is directed by the Chequered Plan, then run a line at right Angles in rear of the Ground allotted for the second Concession of the L'Assomption Settlement, so as to extend the lenght directed by the Chequered Plan for the front of a Township (a Copy of which the Board have given you) in the rear of which, you will proceed to complete a Township [712] agreeable to said Plan, and continue it as far as unforeseen or unavoidable Circumstances will allow you, but certainly four Lots deep, in every respect perfectly correct, taking care to be very patricular in marking the side lines of each lot, as well to prevent confusion among the Inhabitants, as to make them perfectly correspond with the side lines in the rear lots, so particularly requisite and desired by the Instructions of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council of the Province, for which the Board suggest that three marks of each Lot, should be so placed as to be within View, and those marks continued the length, breadth and depth of each lot.

The Board is aware that you may be in some places interrupted by marshes or wet Grounds, from continuing your lines, but hope that by your zeal for carrying the Orders of Government into Execution and your professional Ability all possible difficutlies will be removed by you.

After this Survey is completed in the manner desired by the Board you will proceed to the Entrance of the River Thames and report the Situation of the waste land between the L'Assomption Settlement and that River marking the quality of the land, the Timber growing on it, and the number [713] of Mill Seats on it, and you will also report the Advantages if any that you should consider there may be in laying out the land in lots on each side of the River Ruscom and Belle River, in preference to the Chequered Plan which you are in possession of.

Should you not clearly understand the Instructions here mentioned, you will in writing mention any part of them that you may not clearly comprehend, that the Board may be if necessary more explicit; As the Board are from a Variety of Circumstances very anxious to have the Township and other Surveys now directed accomplished, as expeditiously and as clearly as possible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. O'Brien, Sec'y to the Board.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters on Friday the 8th day of February, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, Members.

[714] The following papers were laid before the Board—

No. 105. Niagara, 10th January, 1793.

Gentlemen,- - I am directed by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, to inclose for your Information and Guidance, a Copy of the Minutes of the Honorable Council of Upper Canada, relative to a Township to be laid out, at the Mouth of the Streight, to be called the Township of Malden.

You will find that His Excellency, by and with the advice and Consent of the Council, has been pleased to grant this Township, in Trust, to certain Patentees, of which Colonel McKee if the Principal. I am directed therefore to inform you, that previous to your granting any Certificate for a Location therein, it will be necessary that the Petition for such land should, in future, be recommended by Colonel McKee, as principal Patentee, or by any other two of them, this exclusive right of recommendation is intended only to give preference for a limited time, which will be the subject of future deliberation, with Council.

The Petitions of Chevalier Chaubert and William Lee, which you forwarded to the Council, because they were for land in the Indian Officers' Claims, are now returned for your deliberation and decision.

I enclose a description and Sketch of the Township of Malden, in Order [715] to guide the Deputy Surveyor, who may be ordered to lay it out.

Should there be any difficulty in Settling the lines as ordered by the late Governor Hay, with those marked by Major Mathews, His Excellency is Confident you will exercise due deliberation thereon, and as there is sufficient space to accomodate all parties in the Township, he trusts, that the actual Improver, and legal Possessor, on the One hand, may be confirmed in his improvements, by accomodating any other Claimant, who may have a fair and just right under the Instructions of the late Governor Hay (and who has not improved) by giving him a suitable location in any other part of the Township, which he may pitch upon as being unlocated.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, Humble Servant,

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

[716] To the Gentlemen composing the Land Board for Kent and Essex.

No. 106. Extract from the Minutes of Council, of Upper Canada, Tuesday the 8th day of January, 1793.

Read the Petition of Captin Alexander Harrow, for land adjoining Captain Bird's farm, at the mouth of Detroit River. Read several petitions for Locations, in the Indian Officer's land, and the reserve, near the mouth of the Streight of Detroit.

Several Extracts from the register of the Land Board of the Western District, and other papers relative to a tract of land ceded by the Indians to their Officers in 1784, were produced to the Honorable Council by Captain Caldwell, who also gave other Information himself, relative to the said tract—the papers were accordingly read.

The Honorable Council were pleased to resolve, that a Township be laid out of the Tract in question, at the Mouth of the Detroit River, to be called the Township of *Malden;* to commence on the Indian Land, thence along, and following the Course of the River and Lake, until it strikes the West Boundary of Lot No. 97, in the 2 Connected Townships, thence up the said West Boundary of the Lots 97, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions, as heretofore surveyed, (and said to be 76 acres from the Lake to the rear of the 2nd Concession) From thence East, until it intersects a line produced South, [717] from the rear of the Indian land, etc.*

Colonel McKee, Captain Elliot and Captain Caldwell, to be the Patentees of the Township.

The Persons who have been settled under the authority of the late Governor Hay, and who have actually made improvements are to be confirmed in such improvements, to the extent of 200 Acres, each.

The Marsh, it appears, has been granted to the Sons of Captain Caldwell by the Honorable Council of the Province of Quebec.

The Indian Officers have it at their option, to complete the Quota of land in the said Township.

The Land laying between Captain Bird's lot, and the Indian land, being reserved for Government, Captain Harrow's Petition for that tract is rejected.

In all respects the Township of *Malden*, to be subject to such general regulations as are, or may be hereafter framed for the Government of Townships.

Especial Care to be taken that the reserve be made of the two Sevenths.

A Copy.

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

[718] No. 107. Description of a Township to be laid out at the mouth of the River Detroit, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to be called the Township of *Malden*.

To commence on the Streight, at the South Boundary of the Indian land, thence along, and following the Course and Bank of the River and Lake, with the Stream, untill it strikes the West Boundary of lot No. 97, in the Two Connected Townships, County of Essex thence North up the said Boundary of the lots No. 97, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions, as heretofore surveyed, (and said to be 76 Acres from the Lake to the rear of the 2nd Concession) from thence East, until it intersects a line produced South, from the rear of the Indian land, near River Canards, thence North, along the said line, till it strikes the Eastermost Extremity of the South Boundary of the Indian land, and thence West along the said Boundary to the place of beginning on the Streight.

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

[719] Surveyor General's Office, Upper Canada, 8th January, 1793.

Agreeable to the Advertisement of the 18th of January, The Board proceeded to receive the Claims of the Inhabitants of the L'Assomption Settlement for a second Concession in their rear in Order the better to supply them with wood for the Convenience of fencing, as well as for their family

*See the sketch and description of Malden, accompanying this. D.W.S.

purposes, and agreed to grant a second Concession to each of the Inhabitants posessing the front lots.

Names.	Lots.	No. of acres in front.	Name.	Lot.	No. of acres in front.
Francis Pratt	No. 64	2	Jacque Parent	No.107	2
Jacques Marontet ..	" 65	3	Laurant Parent	" 108	2
Domk. Marontet ..	" 66	2 acres, 43 ft.	Baptiste Beaubien..	" 109	3
Jacques Parent	" 67	3	Jacques Charon...	" 110	3
Laurant Parent	" 68	3	André Peltier.....	" 111	3
Claude Reaume....	" 69	2	Josh. Basiné	" 112	1
Bapte. LeDuc.....	" 70	3	Pierre Letourné....	" 113	4½
Bapte. Ouillet.....	" 71	3	Louis Peltier	" 114	3
Bapte. Mayea	" 72	3	Louis St. Louis	" 115	4
Josh. Muillar.....	" 73	2	Bapte. Chapoton...	" 116	3½
Terese Janis	" 74	3	[72]1AntoineLa Badie ..	" 117	3
.....	" 75	2	Charles LaMarshe..	" 118	2
Andrew Bennetto..	" 76	2	D. Le Piconiere....	" 119	2
Madame Baby	" 77	2*	— Demouchelle....	" 120	2
J. B. Tournée.....	" 78	2	Pierre St. Louis....	" 121	2
Madame Baby.....	" 79	3	Julien Le Bute	" 122	3
Madame Baby.....	" 80	3	Bapte. L'Anglois...	" 123	3
Vital Demouchelle.	" 81	½	Jacques Belparche..	" 124	3
Vital Demouchelle.	" 82	½	— Desaunier	" 125	3
Louis Goyon	" 83	2	Benjn. Marsac	" 126	3
[720]Josh. L'Esperance.	" 84	2	Jacques Louisant ..	" 127	3
Julian Parent.....	" 85	2	John Askin, Esqr..	" 128	3
.....	" 86	2	Madame Marsac ...	" 129	6
Pierre Le Bute.....	" 87	4	Bapte. Molosh	" 130	3
P. P. De la Salline..	" 88	2	— Basiné.....	" 131	3
Francois Marontet..	" 89	3	Antoine Labadie ...	" 132	3
Charles De Lisle ...	" 90	2	André Landroche ..	" 133	3
Antoine Langlois ..	" 91	4	Bapte. Soulier	" 134	3
Joncaire Chaubert..	" 92	3½	Bapte. Paré.....	" 135	3
Josh. Beaubien	" 93	3	Josh. Morant.....	" 136	3
Alexis Maisonville.	" 94	5½	Alexis Peltier.....	" 137	3
.....	" 95	4	Louis Campeau	" 138	3
.....	" 96	4	Antoine Robert....	" 139	3
Bonavant. Reaume.	" 97	4	Simon Molosh	" 140	3
Antoine Labadie..	" 98	3	.....	" 141	3
Baptiste Pilette	" 99	2	— Leficore	" 142	3
Josh. Berthiaume..	" 100	3	P. T. Reaume.....	" 143	..
R. T. Reaume	" 101	3	P. T. Reaume.....	" 144	1½
Francois Malosh ...	" 102	3	Madam Molosh	" 145	1½
Baptiste La Badie..	" 103	4	Bapte. Paré.....	" 146	3
Julien Parent.....	" 104	3	Michael Wool	" 147	3
Jacques Molosh....	" 105	2	[722]Penish Campeau ..	" 148	3
Francois Molosh ...	" 106	2	Capt. Maisonville ..	" 149	6

* The 2nd concession to this lot is granted to Bapte Bruger.

[723] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent held at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, March, 8th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire, Members.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Received the following Report from Mr. McNiff; Deputy Surveyor, of a Survey he was ordered on, on the 5th day of last February.

108. Detroit, 2nd March, 1793.

SIR, Pursuant to the Order of the Land Board for the Western District, of the 5th February, 1793, directing a survey of the back Concessions in the rear of L'Assomption, I did on the 13th February last commence between the Church land and the Indian Reserve and run back S28d, 30E. the distance of six Concessions, at which distance the Land proved so wet and

Swampy could not continue that line to its end. I therefore proceeded to the head line of the 3rd Concession and run it the distance of nine miles marking and numbering the Lots as I went, chiefly low wet land few lots fit for Culture. That line ended I commenced at the head line of the 4th Concession, and run it to the end of the 14th lot which terminated in a Swamp full of Water where originates Petite River, River au Pêche, River Puce and Belle River I then commenced at the head line of the 5th Concession and continued it to the end of the 8th lot ending in a Swamp, then [724] commenced at head line of the 6th Concession and continued that line cross Six Lots ending in the foregoing Swamp; here ends my Actual Survey. I then proceeded to examine the land, on River au Pêche, River au Puce, Belle River and River Ruscom, they all appear to originate in One Swamp, on each of these Rivers Several good Farms may be had nearly in the following proportion, Viz.:

On River au Pêche-10. Navigable at certain Seasons about 4 Miles.
On River au Puce—15. Navigable at certain Seasons about 2 Miles.
On Belle River—20. Navigable at certain Seasons about six Miles.
On River Ruscom—14. Navigable at certain Seasons about 4 Miles.

Those Farms supposed to have the same Breadth with farms ordered by the present established order of survey, but to front on each side of the River which will give two fronts on each River, and not to front on Lake St. Clair, a thing from the face of the Country nor practicable, I have entered each of these Rivers with a Boat; and have gone up two of them, Viz.: River Ruscom and Belle River, a considerable distance, which I have already communicated to His Excellency the Governor, the entrance into each of them (River Ruscom excepted) are closed up at certain times with sand, but [725] in a short time are again open. But instead of dividing the land on these Rivers, conformable to the present Established order of Survey for farm lots, I would recommend the allotments to be made so that each farm should be six Acres wide and no more and extend back the distance of 34 Acres which will give each of the occupants 204 Acres, and will make them sufficiently content, they cannot extend back from the front on each River at most more than 20 and 24 Acres before they descend into a Swamp. My reasons for recommending in the present instance this deviation from the General Plan is, that Settlers having six Acres in front of good land and extending back from 20 to 24 Acres, will have no objection to take 10 or 14 Acres in the rear of swampy Land which may answer all the purposes of having wood for Fuel and Fencing, by this deviation from the General Rule, half as many more Settlers can be placed on the Space of land as can be done if the General Rule is attended to.

I would further beg leave to observe that in all Countries, where the land is so broken and intersected with Swamps and Marshes as this Country is, General Plans for Surveys should ever be governed by the Circumstances and Situations attending the face of the Country, otherwise the Settlers cannot be placed to their advantage or Content, and such Circumstances can only be known to those, most intimately acquainted with the face of the [726] Country.

When my attention to perform every part of my duty and my zeal for the Interest of the Crown is duly considered, I have hopes these remarks will not be deemed ill placed or improper.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

(Signed) Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, etc., etc.

Read a letter from the Surveyor General as follows:

109. Detroit, February 21st, 1793.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that as a Deputy Surveyor from Niagara has been employed in surveying the River Thames, from the Delaware Village upwards, it will be unnecessary for the Person sent from hence to continue his Survey beyond that place; His Excellency at the same time, that the protraction of the Work be on the same scale as the plans of that River already furnished by Mr. McNiff with which His Excellency is highly pleased—the General directions contained in the former Order will be attended to, and the Work is to be commenced as soon as the Navigation will permit, and no time be lost in making due Report of the Survey, in Order that a General plan of the River be early forwarded, to be laid before the King's Ministers.

I have the Honor to be Gentlemen,

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

[727] Lieutenant-Colonel England, etc., etc.

The Board decided on a Lot in the Reserve for the Indian Officers, in dispute between the Chevalier Chaubert and William Lee, a free Negro, and directed that the former should have the lot in disput, allowing William Lee the produce of the Grain now sewn, and recommended that an Account unsettled between them should be referred to two Arbitrators to be named by them.

The Board agreed to have a Lot of land on the Petite Cote, No. 10, with a Continuation in the second Concession of an Acre and a half in lot No. 6, transferred from Jarvais Houdienne to James Donaldson, the request being made by both parties.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

[728] At a Meeting of the Land Board for the Counties of Essex & Kent at the Commandant's quarters at Detroit, 29th March, 93.

Lieut.-Col. England, President; Members: The Honble. Alx. Grant, John Askin, Esqr., Montigny, Esqr.

Read the proceedings of the preceding day.

This land having been granted by H. E. the Lieut.-Govr. to the present Settlers, the Board in consideration of his Services granted him Lot No. 7, E. S. River aux Puces. See Folio 806.

Received a Petition from Maurice Roche for Lot No. 1 in the 4th Concession L'Assomption Settlement, and Lot No. 1 in the fifth Concession in the same Settlement, in right of his family which he states from Authority to be five in Number, exclusive of himself.

The Board grant him said Lots, the first, subject to the decision of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, in Answer to a Petition from the Settlers, residing in the front Lots.

The Board, at the mutual Request of Jacob Arner, and Joseph Country-Man, Settlers on the New Settlement, Lake Erie, agree to the former purchasing the latter's lot, being only One Hundred and fourteen acres.

(239) The Board received a petition from Michael Helms for lot No. 22, second Concession, second Township North side River la Tranche, which they grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and allegiance as by law directed.

[729] The Board made the following transfers:

Charles Filpley settled on Lot No. 86, New Settlement, to Henry Ragus for Lot No. 3, Eastermost, Lake Erie; Windall Wagaly settled on Lot No. 9, 2nd Township, North Side River Tranche, to George Sichilstel for Lot No. 6, E-New Settlement, Lake Erie.

Order of Survey. Detroit, March 29th, 1793.

Sir,—You are directed by the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent to proceed with as much expedition as possible to survey the lots reported by you to be on River Ruscom, Belle Riviere, Riviere aux pêches, Riviere aux Puces, and la Petite Riviere, and lay them out in the Manner Mentioned by you in your report of the 2nd Instant, to be most suitable for Settlement, as the land presents itself, you will make the usual reserves for Government and the Church, as directed by the Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

Should you, when on this survey, consider that confining the front Lots to five Acres would be equally convenient to the Settlers, It is considered by the Board that such a survey would be most Eligible, as it would make room for a greater Number of Settlers. You will, of course, extend the depth of each lot in proportion so as to make two Hundred Acres in each Lot.

[730] I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements in the Land Granting Department for the Counties of Essex and Kent from 11th October, 1792, to 10th April, 1793, Inclusive.

To E. J. O'Brien, for pay as Clerk between the 10th October, '92, and 10th April, '93. days at one Guinea per Week, or 3 Sterling per day	30	6	8
To D. W. Robertson, for Stationary as per Account and Receipt		16	10½
	£31	3	6½

Amounting to Thirty One pounds, three Shillings and Six pence half penny, dollar at five Shillings, which Sum is recommended to be paid by us.

(Signed) Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Louvigny Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[731] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, held at the Commandant's quarters, Detroit, April 12th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President: Members: John Askin, Esquire; Montigny, Esquire.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Read and filed the following Report from the Deputy Surveyor.

(110.) Detroit, April 11th, 1793.

Sir,—Pursuant to the Orders of the Land Board of the 29th Ultimo I did proceed to survey and lay out into lots the land on the River Ruscom, Belle River, River aux Puces and River aux Pêches; on the first are fourteen lots of tolerable good land, on the third fourteen lots, twelve of which are exceeding good, on the fourth fourteen lots, thirteen of which are exceeding good, many more lots of excellent Land may be had in the forks or Branches of the two last Rivers, but they cannot be conveniently settled by an uniform survey corresponding with what is already done from the Number of Branches they form, and these Branches in many places near to each other, this, with their very serpentine Cources, renders it impossible to front lots on any of them, without crossing them in several places, on the West Bank of the two last Rivers very good Roads may with ease be made to their Forks, where I find Springs of excellent Waters but no Mill seat, for where the [732] Bank is high on one side, the opposite side is very low.

My survey of the south shore of Lake St. Clair, as also that of the foregoing Rivers, to explain and shew their connection I will lay down on paper for the Use of the land Board.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) P. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.

Received an Application from Simon Girty for Lot No. 2 or 3 in the second Township Lake Erie, which the Board find by their Records are granted.

The Board directed the following Notice to be published in the Settlement :

Detroit, April 12th, 1793.

To the Public, Notice is hereby given that Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent will, on Friday, the 16th day of May, proceed to grant some lots of land lately surveyed and divided on River Ruscom, Belle Riviere, Riviere aux Puces, and Riviere aux Pêches, lying on the south shore of Lake St. Clair, to those whose services, loyalty and Conduct entitle them to the Bounty of Government.

By order of the Board,

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.
Rd. England, President.
John Askin
Montigny.

[733] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, April 19th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John, Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

The Board heard the Claimants for Lot No. 4, Eastermost, New Settlement, Lake Erie, vacant by the death of Nicholas Wetherholt, deceased, decided in favor of Charles Munger Black Smith, recommended by the Inhab-

itants of the Settlement as a useful Man from his trade to be Settled among them.

The Board made the following transfer: Lot No. 80, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Henry Facer to Maurice Willcox.

(Signed) Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[734] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, held at the Commandant's Quarters at Detroit, June 8th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President: Members: John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The Board proceeded to read the following Letters of Instruction, and Orders, received since their last meeting, and Mr. McNiff's Report of Survey dated 20th May, 1793.

No. 111. (Circular.)

Upper Canada Council Chamber,
Navy Hall, April 13th, 1793.

(Present): His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, etc., etc., etc., In Council.

Granting Departments within this Province, whether they were at liberty to exercise their discretion in refusing to grant Certificates to Persons of known disloyalty, and disaffection to the British Government who may, nevertheless, offer to take the Oaths and make the Subscriptions required.

Resolved, that it is not only required of the members of the Land Board to make diligent Scrutiny into the Characters, and Conduct of all unrecommended persons who shall apply for Certificates, but it is their unquestionable duty, as good Subjects, to dismiss the applications of all such as are known of disloyal Principles in as much as, though His Majesty's bounty [735] is not restricted solely to his own Subjects, and it is not meant to be extended to such who persist in principles, and opinions which are hostile to the British Constitution.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) E. B. Littlehales.

No. 112. (Circular.)

Navy Hall, May 20th, 1793.

Gentlemen, I enclose to you the Gazette of this date by which you will perceive there is a resolution of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, relative to granting Permission to Inhabitants of this Province to erect Mill Seats upon their Estates not interfering with the Navigation or obstructing the Passage of Fish in those Waters, where they usually resort.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Most Humble Servant,
(Signed) John Small, C.E.C.

Counties of Kent and Essex.

No. 113. Surveyor General's Office,
Province of Upper Canada, 26th May, '93

Sir, I am to acknowledge the Honor of your letter of 1st May, 1793.

I am sensible of the Difficulties there are in procuring hands for the Surveying Department, and, although I cannot positively assure payment, [736] yet I hope the Steps you have taken will meet their concurrence, as you may be assured it shall, my support and recommendation; fully persuaded that you will not let it creep into a precedent for future expenses.

The 2 7ths of the Land to be reserved can, in no instance, be dispensed with, and, though local Circumstances may oblige a deviation from the Chequered Plan, its *General principle* must be attended to in all *Situations*.

With much respect and regard, I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Lt.-Col. England, Etc., Etc.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Province of Upper Canada, 27th May, 1793.

No. 114.

Gentlemen, The Receiver-General having made application to this Office for a Return of the several Islands within the Province, in Order to their being let, I am, therefore, to request you would have the goodness of taking the trouble to procure for me, with as little delay as possible, a Report of all those within Extension of your trust, and its Vicinity, descriptive of their size, Situation and Advantages, together with any other Circumstances relating thereto, which you may be able to collect.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

Detroit, May 20th, 1793.

[737] No. 115.

Sir, In Compliance with the Order of the Surveyor-General of the 12th November, 1792, directing a Survey of River la Tranche, now the Thames, as far up as the Delaware Village, on my way to perform that business I laid out next adjoining the lower Settlements on each side of that River several lots of the Planes and Meadows, as already marked on a rough Sketch transmitted you by Trudell, after that I proceeded to lay out 12 lots the remainder of the 3rd Township on each side of the River, the Two upper Lots I find to take in on the North Side some of the Improvements of the Moravian Indians, from thence commenced my survey of the River, until I arrived in front of the Delaware Village at the place where Mr. Jones, commenced his Survey of said River upwards; the Moravian Village is nearly at commencement of the 4th Township, that Township on each side of the River affords excellent land, but little of it broken, the lower half of the 5th Township will be nearly equally good, but from thence till nearly about five Miles below the Delaware Village the land much broken, Hilly and Mountainous, having very deep Ravines on each side almost every six or eight Acres; The Bottoms or flat lands are overflowed and covered with drifted Wood, the upland only produces White Oak, a thin light soil, Bottom sand and white Clay mixed; from Miles (5) below the Delaware Village upwards extensive Bottoms of good land, but rather too much inclining to

a mixture of Clay and Sand, which occasions it to bake in many places [738] where the sun comes to it; a distance above the Delaware Village am informed the land is much better, the whole distance from the Moravian Village upwards affords a great number of excellent Springs, and small streams, but scarcely any of them fit to erect a Mill on, all the Circumstances attending this Survey will more fully be explained in laying down my Surveys.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, Humble Servant,

PATRICK MCNIFF, Deputy Surveyor.

The Board directed the following Advertisement to be published:—

Detroit, June 8th, 1793.

Notice is hereby given that the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent will, on Friday next, the 14th Instant, at the Commandant's Quarters, proceed to grant land on Belle River, River Ruscom, River aux Pêches and River aux Puces, all on the South Side of Lake St. Clair, and, also, some Vacant Lots lately surveyed in the 3rd Township of River La Tranche, now the Thames. By order of the Board.

E. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

[739] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, held at the Commandant's Quarters.

Detroit, June 14th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The Board decided that Numbers 1 and 7 on both sides of the River aux Pêches should be reserved for the use of the Crown and Clergy agreeable to the Instructions of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

(Cert. 242) The Board received and read the Petition of Mr. Charles Reaume for Lots No. 1 and 2 on the East Side of the River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted for Lot No. 2. His Petition for Lot No. 3 is submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, the Board not being authorized to grant more than 200 Acres to an Individual.

(241) Read the Petition of Mr. Joshua Reaume for Lot 4, on the East Side of River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(243) Read the Petition of Mr. James Allan for Lot No. 5 East Side River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(244) Read the Petition of Mr. Patrick McNiff for Lots No. 5 and 6 West Side River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for Lot No. 6, having administered Oath of Allegiance to him as by law [740] directed.

(245) Read the Petition of Josh. Pouget for Lot No. 2 West Side of River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(254) The Board received and read the Petition of Sinsin Bisonet for Lot No. 3 West Side River aux Pêches, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(246) Read the Petition of Charles Drouillard for Lot No. 5 West Side River aux Pêches, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it.

The Board decided that Lots No. 3 and 6 on both sides of River aux Puces should be reserved for the use of Government and Clergy.

(247) Read the Petition of Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, for Lot No. 1 on the West Side of River aux Puces, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(248) Read the Petition of Mr. Joseph Voyer for Lot No. 4 West Side of River aux Puces, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(249) Read the petition of Regis Binnot for Lot No. 7 West Side River aux Puces, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(250) Read the Petition of Ranjard LeCavalier for Lot No. 5 on the East Side of River aux Puces, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by [741] law directed.

The Board decided to reserve Lots No. 1 and 7 on both sides of River Ruscom for the Use of Government and Clergy.

(Cert. 251) Read the petition of André Le Page for Lot No. 4 West Side River Ruscom, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(252) Read the petition of André Berthiaume for Lot No. 6 West Side River Ruscom, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(253) Received the petition of Charles Charon for Lot No. 5 on the East Side River Ruscom, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(240) Read the petition of Gabriel Peltier for Lot No. 6 on the East Side River Ruscom, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Allegiance to him as by law directed.

The Board decided that Lots No. 1 and 7 on both sides of Belle River should be reserved for the Use of Government and the Clergy.

(255) Read the Petition of Etienne Languedoc for Lot No. 4 East Side of Belle River, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

[742] (256) Read the Petition of Francis Valcour for Lot No. 3 East Side Belle River, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(257) The Board read the petition of Josh. Drouillard for Lot No. 4 West Side River aux Pêches, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Mr. Charles Reaume appeared, and requested that Lot No. 2 East Side River aux Pêches, granted him by the Board on the 14 Inst., with Lot No. 3 on the same side reserved for him till His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honourable Council's pleasure is known, should be changed for [743] Lots No. 2 and 3, West side, which the Board agree to, granting at the same time Lots No. 2 and 3, East Side to Joshua Puget and Sinsin Bissinit, to whom Lots No. 2 and 3 West side were granted on the 14th Instant.

Mr. Josh. Reaume appeared and requested that Lot No. 4, East side River aux Pêches, granted him by the Board on the 14th Instant, should be changed for Lot No. 4, West Side, on the same River, which the Board agreed to, giving at the same time Lot No. 4, East Side, to Josh. Drouillard, to whom Lot No. 4, West Side, was granted on the 14th Instant.

(258) Pierre Griffin appeared, and requested Lot No. 6, East side Belle River, which the Board granted him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(259) The Board read the Petition of John Reynolds for Lot No. 16, North Side, 3d Township, River Thames, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(260) Read the petition of Richard Jackman for Lot No. 18, North Side, 3 Township, River Thames, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Montigny.

[744] At a Meeting of the Land Board for the Counties of Essex and Kent, held at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, June 28th, 1793

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

Read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

(261) The Board received and read the petition of Stephen Kissler for Lot No. 18, South Side, 3d Township River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(262) Read the petition of John George Bach for Lot No. 19, south side, 3d Township River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted to him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(263) The Board received the petition of William Boyle in behalf of his family (Four in Number) for the 2nd Concession of Lot No. 12, South Side, 3d Township River Thames, which the Board grant them.

(264) Read the petition of George Reynolds for Lot No. 17, North Side, 3d Township, River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(265) James Understone having returned to the Board a Certificate granted him the 22nd August, 1792, for Lot No. 17, 2nd Township, South Side River Thames, and having petitioned for Lot No. 19, 3d Township, North Side, the Board grant him said Lot, having already administered [745] the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(266) Jacob Quant having given up his Claim for Lot No. 20, 2d Township, South Side River Thames, and having petitioned for Lot No. 12, South Side, 3d Township, River Thames, the Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by law directed.

(267) The Board received the Petition of James Charon for Lot No. 2, East Side River aux Puces, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(268) The Board received the petition of Abiah Park, for Lot No. 6, on the Entrance of the River Thames, on the south side, and direct a Certificate granted him for it.

(269) Read the petition of Isaac Williams for Lot No. 20, North Side, 3d Township River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(270) Read the petition of Isaac French, for Lot No. 16, south side 3d Township River Thames, direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(271) Read the petition of Christopher Baraba, for Lot No. 2, West Side River Ruscom, and direct a Certificate to granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

[746] (272) Read the petition of Josh. Abbott, for Lot 18, 2nd Township, North Side River Thames, direct a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(273) The Board read the petition of Patrick Fitz-Patrick for Lot 16, 2nd Concession, north side 2nd Township, River Thames, direct a Certificate to be granted him for it.

Certificate No. 83, for Lot No. 5, 2nd Township, North Side River Thames, was transferred from Francis Cornwall to Coleman Roe, for Certificate No. 205, Lot No. 11, 3d Township, South Side.

Certificate No. 186, for Lot No. 5, North Side, 3d Township River Thames, transferred to Joseph Abbott.

RD. ENGLAND, President,
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

[747] E. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's quarters on Friday, the 5th day of July, 1793 –

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the proceedings of the preceding day.

(274) The Board read the petition of Mr. Wm. Harffy for Lot No. 8, West Side of River aux Perches, not surveyed at present, which the Board grant him.

(275) Read the petition of Jacob Henkeil for Lot No. 20, 3d Township, south side River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(276) Read the Petition of Mrs. Martha Howard for Lot No. 23, 3d Township, south side River Thames, and direct a Certificate to be granted to her son, William Howard, for it.

(277) Read the petition of John Dodemead for Lot No. 14, 2nd Concession, 1st Township, North side River Thames for the use of the Family, Five in number, which the Board direct to be granted him.

(278) Read the petition of Danl. Field for Lot No. 10, 2nd Concession, 1st Township, south side, for the use of his family, five in number, which the Board direct to be granted him.

(279) Read the petition of Maurice Willcox for Lot No. 21, south side, 3d Township River Thames, which the Board grant, having adminis-
[748] tered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(280) Read the petition of Joseph Beauchamp for Lot No. 6, North Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames, which the Board grant him, havng administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

Received the petition of Joseph Harpur for Lot No. 18, 2nd Township, North Side River Thames, which is rejected, that Lot being granted to Josh. Abbott on Friday, the 28th day of June, 1793.

RD. ENGLAND, President,
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Comandant's Quarters on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1793—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the proceedings of the preceding day.

(281) The Board read the Petition of Pierre Du Charme for Lot No. 4, North Side on the Entrance of the River Thames, Commonly called the Plains, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

[749] (282) Read the Petition of Pierre Detroyers for Lot No. 2. South Side on the Entrance of the River Thames, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(283) Read the petition of Joseph Valcour for Lot No. 3, South Side River Thames (Comonly called the Plains), which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegance to him as by Law directed.

(284) Read the petition of Paul Cauron for Lot No. 2, North Side on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(285) Read the petition of Louis Trudel for Lot No. 5, South Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(286) Read the petition of Louis Trudel in behalf of his wife and Family, Eight in Number, for Lot No. 4, South Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), and the Board having considered said petition have directed a Certificate to be granted them for said Lot.

[750] (287) Read the petition of Sarah Avery for Lot No. 20, 2nd Township, South Side River Thames, which the Board grant her.

(288) Read the petition of the Widow Sterling for Lot No. 1, South Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), which the Board grant her.

(289) Read the petition of Martin Butler for Lot No. 22, 3d Township, south side River Thames, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for said Lot, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Abiah Park, to whom the Board granted on the 28th June, 1793, Lot No. 5, South Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), appeared and took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Montigny.

[751] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters on friday, the 19th July, 1793—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read the Proceedings of the preceding day.

Hugh Holmes to whom the Board granted on the 25th day of August, 1792, Lot No. 18, 1st Township, 2nd Concession, south side River Thames, appeared, and returned his Certificate for said Lot, finding it unfit for Culture.

No Claimants having appeared the Board adjourned to Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1793.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Montigny.

[752] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's quarters on Saturday, the 27th July, 1793 –

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read a letter from Lieut. D. W. Smith, dated 6th July, 1793, enclosing an Order of Council dated June 22nd, 1793, for 1,200 Acres of land in the 2nd Township, south side River Thames, and if not room in the 2nd Township, then the same quantity in the 3d Township.

The Board having carefully examined the Register of Certificates of Location granted in the 2nd Township, find that all the Lots in front have been granted nearly a year since; And having also examined the Register of Locations granted in the 3d Township, find that there are not any vacant, but Lots No. 14, 15 and 17, South Side, and Lots No. 21, 22, 23, North side. The Board from an Inclination to accomodate Lieut. Smith hope to be able to prevail on the Person to whom Lot No. 16 is granted, to change it for Lot No. 17, provided he would wish those Lots to be granted to him.

The Board direct an Extract from their Proceedings of this day to be sent by the first opportunity to Lieut. Smith, and request that he will as [753] early as possible make a Choice of such Lots now vacant as he may consider most eligible, in Order that they may proceed to grant the rest to those who have already petitioned for them.

The Lots in the rear of those now reported Vacant are not yet granted.

RD. ENGLAND, President,
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

At a meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Comandant's Quarters, Detroit, August 2nd, 1793—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

(290) The Board received a Petition from Mrs. Labaddie (dit Badichon) for Lot No. 4, East Side River Ruscom, and direct a Certificate to be granted her for said Lot.

(291) (see the folio 107 page) Read the petition of Henry Beauchamp for Lot No. 7, North Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames (Commonly called the Plains), which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

RD. ENGLAND, President,
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

[754] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Comandant's Quarters, Detroit, 9th August, 1793—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

(292) Mrs. Martha Howard, to whom the Board on the 5th day of July, Instant, granted Lot No. 23, 3d Township, south side River Thames for her Son, William Howard, which Lot being reserved for the Moravians by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorable Council, the Board grant her lot No. 5, South Side Same Township.

(293) Read the petition of Thomas Williams for Lot No. 8, South Side, 2nd Concession, 1st Township, River Thames, for the use of his family, four in number, which the Board grant him.

RD. ENGLAND, President,
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

[755] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, August 14th, 1793—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

(294) Received the Petition of J. B. Faubert for Lot No. 2, second Concession, first Township North Side Rver Thames, which the board grant him a Certificate for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(295) Henry Beauchamp, to whom the Board granted Lot No. 7, North Side, on the Entrance of the River Thames, having resigned his Claim to said Lot, and petitioned for Lot No. 5, the Board grant it to him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(296) Received the petition of Richard Merry for Lot No. 7, 1st Township, south side, second Concession River Thames, for his wife and

family, four in number, which the Board ordered a Certificate to be granted to them for.

(297) Read the petition of Henry Botsford for Lot No. 24, 2nd Township, North Side River Thames, and the Board ordered a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Montigny.

[756] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Comandant's Quarters, Detroit, August 23d, 1793

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board received an Application from Thomas Duggan for permission to have Lot No. 4, 3d Township, North Side River Thames, formerly granted to John Laughton, transferred to him, which John Laughton consenting to, the Board directed said Transfer to take place.

The Board received a Petition from Sally Ainse, accompanied with an Order of Council of Upper Caanda, as follows:—

At the Council Chamber, Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 17th 1792—

Present: His Excellency, J. G. Simcoe, Esquire, Lieut.-Governor, &c., &c., &c., The Honorable Alexr. Grant, The Honorable Peter Russel, The Honorable Wm. Osgoode, Chief Justice.

His Excellency called the Attention of the Council to the case of Sally Ainse, an Indian Woman, which Stated that she had been deprived of her lands on the River La Tranche after having considerably improved the same.

Sally Ainse attended.

Reference was had to the Proceedings and Documents of the Land Granting Department of the late District of Hesse, and especially to Report [757] K, which together with other letters from the same Board on the same Subject clearly evinced that the above Sally Ainse was entitled to have the prayer of the petition granted.

Resolved That Sally Ainse be invested with a Certificate for her present Claims on the River La Tranche, being Eight lots in the Center of the first Township, of the first Concession on the North Side of that River, so as to comprehend her Improvements on two of the said Lots, by extending the front in Order to take in the said Improvements, by Boundaries parallel to the side lines of the Lots at present reported to be the Course of the side lines of the lands on the River La Tranche.

(Signed) John Small, C. E. C.

Extracted from the Minutes of Council.

The Board having taken the said Order of Council into Consideration, find it, necessary to observe in explanation of their Proceedings, and in Justice to their Conduct, that the lots mentioned in the Order, and directed to

be restored to Sally Ainse and which they have granted some considerable time past to Efficient Settlers, were disposed of agreeable to the Orders under which they derive their Authority, and perfectly comformable to the repeated Instructions they have at different times received as well from His Excellency the Commander in Chief as from His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, which Instructions "forbid them to consider any Grants made by the Indians to Individuals to be Valid, and in particular such Grants as [758] may be comprehended within the purchase made by the British Government from the Indians the 26th of May, 1790."

And the Board having had Reference to Colonel Alexander McKee, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who conducted the Purchase made by Government from the Indians, were informed by letter from him, under date the 30th* March, 1792, that the Land claimed by Sally Ainse was included in said purchase, and consequently within their directions, therefore did not hesitate to consider her in the same Situation and of an exact similar description of many others, who had usurped Titles under Indian Deeds, which by their Instructions they were repeatedly directed not to admit, and therefore did proceed to grant the land claimed by her under an Indian deed, and within the aforesaid purchase, to discharged Sergeants and Soldiers from the British Army, who had served a Series of Years with Reputation, and who from their character promised and have proved to be among the most respectable Settlers on the River Thames.

The Board however, anxious to comply with the Order of Council for restoring the land claimed by Sally Ainse, as far as their Authority can extend, have directed the names of those to whom the lots she Claims, have been granted to be given her by the Secretary of the Board, and recommend that they should with her attend the Board on Friday the 6th day of Sep-[759]tember next, with hopes that by their mediation and Interference some Arrangement may be made between them and the Claimant as may answer all their purposes.

Rd. England, Lieut.-Col., President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters on Friday the 30th day of August, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

It being notified to the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, that the following lots of Land on the River La Tranche, now the Thames, granted and promised to the Undermentioned twelve months since have been cultivated, improved or built on, agreeable to the terms on which they were granted and Promised.

The Board therefore considering the said lots forfeited and now Vacant, will proceed on Friday the 20th day of September next, to grant to those whose Services, and loyalty intitle them to the support and protection of the British Government.

*Vide Folio 597.

Township.	Side.	Lot.	To Whom Granted.	When Granted. [760
First	North	2	Anthony Dequindre	31st August ...1792
First	North	3	Remy Campeau	25th August. .. "
"	"	6	Joseph Cissné	20th April. .... "
Second	South	12	Robert Empson	23rd August.... "
"	"	16	John Carpenter	" " .... "
"	"	19	Patrick O'Flaherty	8th June ... .. "
"	"	21	Peter Fouchet	25th August.... "
"	"	22	David McCargin	" " .... "
"	"	23	James McDonnell	" " .... "
"	North	11	Frederick Harboth	31st " .... "
"	"	17	John Wheaton	25th " ... "
"	"	22	James Willcox	" " .... "
Third	South	4	Nathan Miller	" " .... "
"	"	10	George Mills	31st " .... "
"	North	2	Peter Laughton	Promised 25th August
"	"	4	Thomas Kelly	25th August 1792
"	"	6	Wm. Searl	27th April..... "
"	"	8	Joncare Chaubert	25th August..... "
"	"	10	Charles Boulanger	" " .... "

By order of the Board,
E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

No Claimants having appeared, The Board adjourned to Friday the 6th day of September next.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

[761] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters on Friday the sixth day of September, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

Mrs. Ainse, with the Five Settlers on the lots on the North Side of the River Thames, attended agreeable to the desire of the Board dated August 23rd, when every endeavour to arrange the Matters in dispute between them was made without Effect——

Proposals were made by the Board to Mrs. Ainse to give her an equal quantity of Land as she now claims, either on the River Thames or in any other Place she should fix on within the direction of the Board. Proposals were also made by the Present Possessors of the Lots in dispute, to give her Fifty Pounds N.Y. Cur^{y}. for each of the Lots that were granted them, and every reasonable effort was made as well by the Board as by the Possessors of the Lots to accommodate Mrs. Ainse, but nothing would content her but the immediate Possession of her land.

The Possessors then decided on petitioning His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject, and the Board delayed all further Proceedings till His Excellency's pleasure was known——

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[762] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters of friday the 13th day of September, 1793.

Lieut. Coll. England, President; John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire, Members.

The Board received and directed to be filed several Petitions from Claimants for land, Deferred the further Consideration of them till a future day.

Heard and arranged a dispute between some of the Inhabitants of Petite Côte relative to their second Concession.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

[763] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, held at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, September 20th, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The following letters from the Surveyor General were laid before the Board.

No. 116. Surveyor General's Office, 1st September, 1793.

Gentlemen,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being anxious that the Boundary of the last purchase made from the Indians should be run, I am to request you would be pleased to direct the Surveyor of your District to execute the Service; and as this Office is not furnished with sufficient Information as to the exact Limits of the Purchase, or the course it takes from Chenal Ecarté to the River La Tranche I request you would have the Goodness to collect the necessary Information from your Registers and direct the Business to be carried into Execution.

This done, His Excellency has desired, that the Moravian Grant and two more Townships, may be run out on the South Side of the Thames, which will nearly reach the Delaware Village.

I request therefore that half a Township, or four and a half miles may be added to the last six Lots of the Third Township, to complete the Moravian Grant, and then that Two Townships of nine miles front, after the [764] manner of the Chequered Plan, may be run out, with the side Lines parallel to the Townships already surveyed.

The Moravian Grant to be called the Fourth Township and the other two above it, the fifth and sixth.

As the Thames winds so much, I am anxious, and it is His Excellency's wish, that a Maiistral Line be ascertained in all the Townships, as a governing Clue for the other Concessions, and in order that they may run Straight and parallel, so that the rear of the Townships may be even and Compact, and that the uneven patches on account of curvilinear Water boundaries, should be distinguished under the name of Broken Fronts.

As this Office has very few Documents of Survey from your District, the Council has ordered that Plans of the several Townships, on separate Pieces and a Plan of the District, be prepared, so that the Grantees of the Western District may have their respective Locations enregistered in the Register of this Office.

I shall therefore hope for them all, by the first opportunity in the Spring at farthest, and shall be happy to use my Endeavours in recovering whatever Expence may be incurred by procuring Stationary for this purpose.

In addition to the usual marks for numbering of Lots, His Excellency has directed that the Letter R. be affixed adjoining the Reserved Lots, and [765] the Letter G. to those which are to be granted.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,
With great respect and Esteem,
Your Humble Servant,
(Signed) D. Wm. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Lieutenant Colonel England, &c., &c.

No. 117. Surveyor General's Office, 4th September, 1793.

Sir,—In the Return of Survey which I may expect from your District of the several Townships on River Tranche, I beg you would have the Goodness to direct, that a Majistral Line, be protracted, in each of them, in the manner laid down, by the accompanying Sketch, to obviate the Inconvenience of the concession Lines running in parallel Curves with the Bend of the River which would be the case otherwise.

I am Most respectfully, Sir,
Your Humble Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

[766] Lieutenant Colonel England, &c., &c.

Agreeable to the Notice given the 30th August that the Lots mentioned in the List that day advertised not being cultivated, improved or built on would be forfeited, the Proprietors having attended, the Board decided as follows:

Township.	Side.	Lot.	
First	North	2	Continued a=Dequindre it appearing to be improved.
"	"	3	
"	"	6	Continued to J. Cissné.
Second	South	12	deferred to the 1st January, 1794, the Improvemt. not appearing satisfactory.
"	"	16	deferred to the 1st January, 1794, the Improvemt. not appearing satisfactory.
"	"	19	Vacant, not being improved.
"	"	21	" " "
"	"	22	deferred to the 1st January, 1794.
"	"	23	" " "
"	North	11	Confirmed to F. Harboth, it being represented by Certificate to be improved.
"	"	17	Confirmed to F. Harboth, it being represented by Certificate to be improved.
"	"	22	Confirmed.
Third	South	4	Vacant by death.
"	"	10	Vacant, not being improved.
"	North	2	" " "
"	"	4	Confirmed, but desired to bring Cert. of Improvmt. 1st January, 1794.
"	"	6	deferred to the 1st January, 1794.
"	"	8	" " " "
"	"	10	Vacant.
"	"	11	"

(298) The Board received the petition of Nathan Fields for Lot No. 17, South Side, 2nd Township, River Thames which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law [767] directed.

The Board made the following Transfers, Lot No. 3, 3d Township, North Side River Thames from John Whitehead to William Baker.

Lot No. 11, 2nd Township, North side River Thames from Frederick Harboth to Mathew Dolson. Lot No. 90, New Settlement Lake Erie from Mathew Dolson to Frederick Harboth.

Lot No. 16, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from James Stewart to Henry Schieben.

Lot No. 15, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Henry Schieben to James Stewart.

Lot No. 11, 2nd Township, North Side River Thames from Mathew Dolson to William Boyle.

RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, October 11th, 1793.

We have this day compared the Copies of our Minutes with the Register which we find correct and sign them accordingly.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

[768] E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements in the Land Granting department for the Counties of Essex and Kent from 11th April to 10th October, 1793, both days Inclusive.

To Edward James O'Brien for pay as Clerk during the above period, 183 days at One Quinea per Week or 3/ Sterling per day	31	3	0
To William and David Robertson for Stationary as per Account and Receipt	1	1	10½
	£32	4	10½

Amounting to Thirty two pounds, four Shillings, and ten pence half penny, which Sum is recommended to be paid by us.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN,
MONTIGNY.

[769] E. J. O'Brien, Secretary to the Board.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at Mr. Askin's on Friday the 29th day of November, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; Montigny, Esquire.

A letter signed D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General, directed to Lieutenant-Colonel England, President of the Land Board, covering a letter from E. B. Littlehales to D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General, dated York November, 3rd, 1793, and an Extract of the Proceedings of Council of Upper Canada were laid before the Board, who directed the whole to be entered in the Register of their Procedings, and also directed a Copy of E. B. Littlehales's letter to D. W. Smith, should be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of the Board to One of the present Possessors of the Lots claimed by Sally Ainse, with directions that he should as soon as possible communicate the same to the other Proprietors of the Lots claimed by her, which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council direct should be given up to her.

The Board received a petition from Andrew Alcock for leave to erect a Grist Mill on a spot of Land on Mill Creek in the New-Settlement, Lake Erie, deferred deciding on it till Friday the 13th day of December next, — [770] in Order that they may receive further Information relative to it.

No. 118. Surveyor General's Office, Upper Canada, 15th November, 1793.

Sir,—I have the Honor of inclosing to you, a Copy of Major Littlehales's letter to me, of the 3rd Instant, covering Minutes of Council respecting the Lands of Sally Ainse.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Lientenant-Colonel England, &c., &c.

(Copy) York, November 3rd, 1793.

Sir,—In obedience to His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's Commands, I inclose to you the Minutes of Council relative to Sally Ainse, and am to request you will inform His Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, that it is His Excellency's directions, that Sally Ainse should receive her Title deeds for the Land specified in the Minutes, as soon as possible; you will also be so good to write to Sally Ainse acquainting her of this Circumstance, and likewise that if any Persons continue to persevere in their occupation of those Lots granted to her by the Council, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law, by the King's Attorney General, at the same time if Sally Ainse thinks proper to compromise matters with any People who are settled upon her property, she will be perfectly at liberty to [771] do so, but it must be fully explained to her, that this depends *totally* upon herself.

You will be pleased to intimate to Colonel England His Excellency's Instructions, and beg of him, to acquaint the Persons who petitioned against Sally Ainse's Grant, that the Council having upon mature consideration, and on reference from the Land Board at Detroit, confirmed her Rights, it is not in His Excellency's the Lieutenant Governor's power to comply with their wishes.

I have the Honor to remain, Sir,
Your most Humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. B. Littlehales.

To D. W. Smith, Esquire, Acting Survevor General.

(Copy.) Upper Canada.

At the Council Chamber, Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 17th, 1793.

Present: His Excellency J. G. Simcoe, Esquire; Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

His Excellency called the attention of the Council, to the case of Sally Ainse, an Indian woman, which stated, that she had been deprived of her Lands on the River la Tranche, after having considerably improved the same.

[772] Sally Ainse attended.

Reference was had to the Proceedings and Documents of the Land Granting department of the late district of Hesse, and especially to Report K, which together with other letters from the same Board on the same Subject, clearly evinced that the above Sally Ainse was entitled to have the Prayer of her Petition granted.

Resolved—That Sally Ainse be invested with a Certificate for her present Claims, on the River La Tranche, being Eight Lots in the Center of the first Township, of the First Concession, on the North side of that River, so as to comprehend her Improvements, on two of the said Lots, by extending the front, in Order to take in the said Improvements, by Boundary's parallel to the Side lines of the Lots, at present reported to be the course of the Side lines of the Lands, on the River la Tranche.

Extract from the Minutes, in the absence of John Small, Esquire, (Clerk of the Council) and by desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) E. B. Littlehales.

The foregoing are Copies.

(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Rd. England, Lieut.-Col., President.
John Askin,
[773] Montigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at Mr. Askin's on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; Montigny, Esquire.

The President laid before the Board the following letters from D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General, accompanied with the Orders of Council for lands in the Western District, Province of Upper Canada, as returned to the Surveyor General's Office, also signed by D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

No. 119. Niagara, 17th November, 1783.

Sir,—I have the Honor to enclose a List of the Grantees Names &c., as per Margin, made by the Honourable, the Executive Council, agreeable to the latest Returns received at this Office with a very few observations thereon.

(Margin) Western District, Alexis Maisonville, Esquire, Thos. Dewey, Benjamin Green, &c., D. W. Smith, Madame Perthié, Mr. Henry Hay, James Allan.—D. W. S.

His Majesty's Attorney General has conceived, that the description given by Sally Ainse of her lands is far too general for the purposes of a grant, without risking injury to her neighbours in the same Township. Having no plan of it in this Office you will obilge me, by procuring from your Deputy Surveyor, an official description of her lands founded on that [774] mentioned in the Minutes of Council, or else an answer to the following Quetions, viz:—

What is the breadth of the Lots on the River La Tranche?
What is their Length?
What is the course of the side lines?
Between what Lots are the Roads?
What Breadth are they?
On what Lot is Sally Ainses's lowest Improvement?
What distance is it from the side Line of the Lot above it? on the River?
On what Lot is Sally Ainse's uppermost Improvement?
What distance is it from the side Line of the Lot *below it* on the River?

What are the Numbers of the 8 Intermediate Lots, about the Center of the 1st Township, North Side, 1st Concession, River la Tranche?

A *Rough* Sketch of the Tract would be satisfactory.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

The Board directed Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor to prepare an official description, &c., of the Lands claimed by Sally Ainse as mentioned in the above letter, or an answer to the questions contained in said Letter, with a Rough Sketch of the Tract therein mentioned all which the Deputy Surveyor [775] furnished the Board with, and they directed Copies of them to be transmitted.

D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, 20th December, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board having received Information relative to the Application made by Andrew Ulcoch, on friday the 29th day of November, for leave to erect a Grist Mill on Mill Creek, in the New Settlement Lake Erie, and also a petition signed by most of the respectable Inhabitants, representing the distress they are in, and praying that a Mill Seat may be granted to Andrew Ulcoch who is a Miller—

The Board having taken the same into Consideration, grant him Lot No. 1, which appears to be unoccupied, with a small Tract of vacant Land supposed to be about twenty-five Yards in breadth on the East Side of the Creek, for the purpose of building a Mill on, for the benefit of the Settlement.

[776] The Board received a petition from Jean Baptiste Mireau for a Lot (300) of Land on Lake St. Clair, on this side of the Petite River, for which the Board have granted him a Certificate to keep possession of it, until that Land is surveyed, in consideration of his having already built a House on it, and cultivated part of the said Lot.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, February 7th, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

John Askin, Esquire; Montigny, Esquire, Members.

(301). The Board read the petition of Thomas Nuckle for Lot No. 2, 3rd Township, North side River Thames and direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

The Board made the following transfer, Certificate No. 74, for Lot No. 6, south side, 3d Township River Thames, from Anne Scott, (Widow) to John Carpenter.

(302) Read the petition of James Rice for Lot No. 15, second Township, North side River Thames and direct Certificate to be given him for it, having [777] administered the Oath of fidelity and allegiance to him as by law directed.

(303). Read the petition of Edward Turner for Lot No. 22, 2nd Township, south side River Thames which the Board grant him, James Willcox having resigned his pretensions to said Lot.

(304) Read the petition of Joseph Roe for Lot No. 8, south side 3rd Township River Thames which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at Mr. Askin's, Detroit, February 14th, 1794—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, Montigny, Esquire.

The Board received and read, Mr. McNiff, the Deputy Surveyor's Report of the Survey he was ordered on 11 December, 1793, as follows: —

Detroit, January 31st, 1794.

(120) Sir,—After my departure from hence on the 11th Instant, I with much difficulty reached the Inhabitants of the first Township on River La Tranche, from thence forwarded my provisions, &c., sometimes on hand Sleighs, at other times obliged to carry them; after laying out the quantity of Land ordered for the Moravians, I proceeded to measure and mark in front the other Two Townships, Namely, No. 5 and 6, the latter ending 4½ or 5 Miles lower down than the Delaware Village; the Land marked or measured for the Moravians in front is in general Good, the other Two Townships much broken by deep and Numerous Ravines, which with the depth of the Snow obliged me to measure the Lots by Traverses on the River, where the Ice would with safety admit of it. The want of open Roads on River La Tranche and not having it in my power to Employ Pack Horses, obliged me to be at least fifteen days longer on the Survey. The Surveys I have lately made would have been delineated and sent by the [779] Express, which is shortly to set off for Niagara, but have no paper to answer the purpose; the State and Number of unimproved Lots on River La Tranche I send enclosed and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

(Signed) Patrick McNiff,
Deputy Surveyor.

Lieut.-Colonel England, &c., &c.

(305) The Board read the petition of James Understone for Lot No. 16, first Township, second Concession, North Side River Thames, for which they have directed a Certificate to be granted him, Lot No. 19, 3d Township, North Side, already granted him, being in the Township granted by the Governor and Council to the Moravian Society.

(306) Received the petition of John Coleman for Lot No. 18, First Township, second Concession, North Side River Thames, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(307) Received the petition of Isaac Williams for Lot No. 12, 3d Township, north side River Thames, which the Board grant him, Lot No. 20, 3d Township, North side River Thames, already granted him, being in the Township granted by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council to the Moravian Society.

(308) Received the petition of John Martin for Lot No. 7, 3d Township, North side River Thames, which the Board grant him, having [780] administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, March 21st, 1794—

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board read several letters, that were received from the Acting Surveyor, as follows:—

Surveyor General's Office, 5 December, 1793.

(121) Order of Council for Land, Western District.

Mr. William Francis, Quarter-Master in the King's late American Dragoons and Associates, 10,000 Acres.

To be reserved at Long Point for him and Twelve families.

D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Land Board, Detroit.

Surveyor General's Office, 24 December, 1793.

(122) Western District. Orders of Council for Land.

The Moravians—A Tract of land on River La Tranche; on a Width of $6\frac{3}{4}$ Miles about their Village; extending 12 Miles back, on the South Side, and Northward to the Purchase Line.

Captain LaMothe—Such quantity of land on the River La Tranche to complete what he is entitled to by his Commission.

Honorable Comr. Grant—Three thousand Acres on River La Tranche, Four Hundred Acres each on the North Side of River La Tranche, adjoining to Simon Girty's.

Simon Girty—One thousand Acres on the North Side of River La Tranche.

Marie Joseph Gouin—Eight Hundred Acres South side River La Tranche.

[782] Charles Gouin—An Addition of land on the south side of River La Tranche, to make up with what he has Already received, One Thousand Acres.

Lieut. Allison, 5th Regt.—One Thousand Acres on Kettle Creek.

The Inhabitants of L'Assomption—Their back Concessions, "provided it does not interfere with any Settlement already made."

Jonathan Schiefflin—To have with what he has received, made up to him alltogether twelve Hundred Acres.

Ensign Henry Hay—Part of his Lands in the back Concessions opposite the fort of Detroit.

Captain Mathew Elliot—Three thousand Acres in the Township of Malden.

(Signed), D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General,
For the Honorable the Land Board, Detroit.

Niagara, 4 February, 1794.

(123) Sir,—I conceive you will want a Considerable Tract laid out to accommodate the Orders of Council made in the Western District, as per the List sent you, should not the rear Concessions of the Lower Town-

ships on the River La Tranche be suitable to the wishes of the people to be [783] located, I see no alternative to a sixth Township being run out for them on the south side of that River, which I suppose would accommodate them all. By the enclosed Sketch you will perceive, that the fifth Township is more than Two-thirds granted, the 4th Township is the Moravians, which comprehends six Lots originally intended to be included in the 3d Township, but from what Mr. Senseman said to you, I suppose there will be no difficulty in their being retained to such Settlers, as may be on them by Authority of the Board; if the sixth Township should be considered too distant to answer His Majesty's most gracious Intentions by the Grants made to the Indian Officers and others as lately transmitted, some other Tract must be looked for. The Land below the Mouth of the Chenal Ecarté is said to be good, and I am informed there is an eligible Ridge for Settlement which runs somewhere in the rear of the Huron Church towards Point Pelé, should this be the case, the opening of a road or Concession line there would have double Advantage, because it would afford much convenience to the Settlers on Lake Erie, but of this, Sir, you and the Gentlemen of [784] the Land Board will be the best Judges.

I have the Honor to be with great Regard,
Dear Sir,
Your Most obedient and Very Humble Servant,
(Signed), D. W. Smith,...
Acting Surveyor General.

Colonel England, &c., &c.

Surveyor General's Office, 4 February, 1794.

(124) Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 14 of December, with its several Enclosures, and am much obliged by your polite attention to the Matters of this Office on all Occasions.

The following are the Names of the Inhabitants to the L'Assomption Petition, as heretofore mentioned to you and granted the 10th July, 1793, with a provision of not interfering with any Settlement already made, Viz.:—

Fr. Pratt Jeanne Parents,—Veuve Gaudet, Jacques Parent, Dominique Gaudet, Francois Gaudet, Laurant Parent, Claude Reaume, J. Bte. Mailloux, Josh. Mailloux, Therese Maloche, Veuve Janis, J. Bte. Ouillette Pere, Francois Ouillette, Andre Beniteau, J. C. Tourneux, Vital Demouchell, Louis Goyaux, Josh. L'Esperance, Josh. L'Anglois, Julien Parent.

The other letters and Returns which arrived at the same time with your dispatch are very satisfactory.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient and very Humble Servant,
D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor General.

Col. England, &c., &c.

(309) The Board read the petition of Joseph Abbott, late Serjeant in the 26th Regiment, praying for the second Concession of Lot No. 5, 3d Township, North side, on the River Thames, for the use of his family, Five in Number, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it.

(310) Read a petition from Nicholas Seek, praying for the second Concession of Lot No. 18, first Township, south side River Thames, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having adminis- [786] tered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(311) Received the petition of Baptiste Molosh for Lot No. 130, on some Waste Land near La Petite River in the Parish of L'Assomption, nearly opposite Peach Island, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(312) Read the petition of Alexis Serat for Lot No. 1, on River aux Puces on the West Side, already granted to Louvigny Montigny, Esquire, which he relinquishes in favor of said Alexis Serat, and the Board direct a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

The Board made the following Transfers: Certificate No. 90 for Lot No. 78, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Robert Dowler to Philip Fox.

Certificate No. 214, for Lot 53, 1st Concession and Lot No. 49, 2nd Concession, Petite Côte, from Philip Fox to Robert Dowler.

Certificate No. 148, for Lot No. 16, 2nd Concession, 1st Township, South Side River Thames, from Jasper Brown to Thomas McCrae.

Certificate No. 207, for Lot No. 17, 1st Township, North Side River Thames, from Joseph Elem to John Drake.

Rd. England, President,
John Askin,
Louvigny Montigny.

[787] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, March 28th, 1794 -

Lieut.-Colonel England, President; Members, John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

(313) The Board read the petition of David Keneson for Lot No. 15 2nd Township second Concession North side River Thames, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(314) Read the petition of Charles Chauvin for Lot No. 141, near the Petite River in the Parish of L'Assomption, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(315) Read the petition of Robert Marsac for Lot No. 125, near the Petite River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(316) Read the petition of Jean Baptiste Soullier for lot No. 114 in the Parish of L'Assomption, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(317) Read the petition of Theophile Metté for Lot No. 2 East Side [788] River Ruscom, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(318) Read the petition of Thomas Edwards for Lot No. 3 North Side on the Entrance of the River Thames, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

The Board made the following Transfers:—

Certificate No. 142, for Lot No. 1, 3rd Township, North Side River Thames, from Thomas Duggan to David Sler.

Certificate No. 136, for Lot 11, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, from George Myers to Windall Wagalie.

Certificate No. 27, for Lot 84, 2 Connected Townships, Lake Erie, from Windall Wagalie to George Myers.

Certificate 90, for Lot No. 78, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Philip Fox to Augustus Frederic Wurzbach.

Certificate No. 36, for Lot No. 7, New Settlement, Lake Erie, Eastermost, from Augustus Frederick Wurzbach to Philip Fox.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[789] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, April 11th, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny.

(319) The Board received the petition of Baptiste Campeau (Captain of Militia) for Lot No. 148, near Pointe aux Pêches, and the Board directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(320) Read the petition of Eneas Paré for Lot No. 151, near Pointe aux Pêches, which the Board directed to be granted to him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(321) Read the petition of Jean Baptiste Peter for Lot No. 149, near Pointe aux Pêches, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(322) Read the petition Antoine L'Esperance for Lot No. 150, near Point aux Pêches, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(323) Received the petition of John Cornwall, Junior, for the second Concession of Lot No. 13, 3rd Township, north side River Thames, which the Board grant him.

[790] (324) Received the petition of Louis Desoñier for Lot No. 129, near Pointe aux Pêches, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(325) Received the petition of Conrad Seek for Lot No. 17, 2nd Concession, 1st Township, south side River Thames, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements in the Land Granting Department for the Counties of Essex and Kent from 11th October to 10th April, 1874, both days Inclusive.

To E. J. O'Brien, for pay as Clerk during the above period, 182 days, at One Guinea per Week, or 3/ Sterling per day	30	6	8
To Rd. Pollard, Esquire, for postage of Sundry Letters per Winter Express		8	3
To Messrs. Wm. and David Robertson, for Stationary	1	10	7½
To Paid Wm. Bailey for writing five dozen Certificates per Receipt	—	18	9
To Amount of Pay List for men employed in the Surveying department, under Mr. McNiff, Deputy Surveyor.			
To Paid for ferryage for the above Surveying Party as per Receipt	—	5	—
	£47	11	3½

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[791] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, April 18th, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel England; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

(326) The Board received the petition of Louis Campeau for Lot No. 138, near the Petite River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, containing 3 Acres less by thirty-Two feet in front with 40 Acres in depth, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

The Board made the following Transfers:—

Certificate No. 18, for Lot No. 67, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Andrew Hamilton to Jas. Ruff.

Certificate 176, for Lot. No. 15, north side, 1st Township, River Thames, from James Ruff to Andrew Hamilton.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[792] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, 2nd May, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

(327) The Board received the petition of Baptiste Paré for Lot No. 135, near the Little River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, which he has cultivated for 18 Years past, and for which the Board direct a Certificate to be granted him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(328) Read the petition of Antoine Labadie for Lot No. 132, near the Little River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(329) Received the petition of Alexis Campeau for Lot No. 153, near the Petite River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(330) Received the petition of Jacques Loson for Lot No. 127, near the Petite River, in the Parish of L'Assomption, which the Board grant him, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(331) Read the petition of Jacques Loson for the 2nd Concession of Lot No. 127, in the Parish of L'Assomption, which the Board grant him in consideration of his having a Numerous family.

(332) The Board received the petition of Redman Condon for Lot No. [793] 5, East Side Belle River, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

The Board received the petition of Charles L'Esperance for Lot No. 152, in the Parish of L'Assomption, deferred deciding on it, till Friday, the 9th May.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, May 9th, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

(333) The Board considered the claim and pretensions of Charles Esperance to Lot 152, in the Parish of L'Assomption, near Petite River, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(S.C. 334, J.P. 335) The Board received the joint petition of Simon Campeau, Junior, and Julien Parent for Lots No. 143 and 144, in the Parish of L'Assomption, near the Petite River, and directed Certificate to be granted them for it, they dividing the same equally between them, having [794] administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to them as by Law directed.

(336) The Board received the petition of Joseph Beauchamp for the 3rd Concession of Lot No. 68 in the Parish of L'Assomption, improved by him four years past, and directed a Certificate to be granted to him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

(337) The Board received the petition of Pierre Molosh for Lot No. 145 in the Parish of L'Assomption, near the Petite River, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

(338) The Board received the petition of Charles Bernier for the 3rd Concession of Lot 89 in the Parish of L'Assomption, improved by him seven years past, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by law directed.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements, in the Land Granting Department for the Counties of Essex and Kent, from 11th April to 10th October, 1794, both days inclusive.

To Edward James O'Brien, for Pay as Clerk during the above period, 183 Days, at one Guinea per Week, or 3/ Sterling per day	30	10	—
To Messrs. W. and D. Robertson, for Stationary as per Account and Receipt	2	18	9
To paid Wm. Bailey for writing 5 Dozen Certificates as per Receipt	—	18	9
	£34	7	6

Amounting to thirty-four Pounds, Seven Shillings and Sixpence Currency Dollars at five Shillings, which sum is recommended to be paid by us.

(Signed.)

[795] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, 16 May, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President: Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

(339) The Board received a petition from Alexis Peltier for Lot No. 137, in the Parish of L'Assomption, and directed a Certificate to be granted him for it, having administered the Oath of Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

Several of the Inhabitants of the L'Assomption Settlement attended and received Copies of the Orders of Council, dated Surveyor-General's Office, Niagara Falls, 24th December, 1793, granting the back Concessions as follows:—

Surveyor-General's Office, 24th December, 1793.

Western District, Orders of Council for Land, The Inhabitants of L'Assomption.

Their Back Concessions, provided it does not interfere with any Settlement already made.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary to the Board.

[796] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, May 23rd, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: Alexander Grant, Esquire; John Askin, Esquire.

(Lot No. 340-341, 342-343, 344-345) The Board read the Order of Council under date 6th July, 1793, granting twelve Hundred Acres of land on the south side of River la Tranche to David William Smith, Esquire, and directed Certificates to be sent him for Lots No. 14, 15, 17, first Concession, and Lots No. 14, 15, 2nd Concession, south side, 3rd Township, River Thames, with One blank Certificate.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, July 11th, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The following letter from the Acting Surveyor General was laid before the Board.

(Circular) 125. Surveyor General's Office, Niagara, 17 May, 1794.

[797] Gentlemen,—In order that the Granting of the Lots in the several *Towns in this Province* may be enregistered in the Surveyor General's Office, entered on the Maps, etc., as well as to enable this Office to answer such Enquiries as may from time to time be put to it, from the Honorable Executive Council, you will much oblige me by directing your Secretary to afford such Information on this Head as the Case requires.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith,
Acting Surveyor-General.

(346) Jean Baptiste Antalia, having appeared and requested a Certificate for his Lot on the Petite Côte, The Board grant him one, agreeable to their decision of the 3rd August, 1792.

(648 D.W.S.)

(347) The Board received the petition of Louis Peltier for the second Concession of Lot No. 134, in the Parish of L'Assomption, and grant him a Certificate for it, having administered the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him as by Law directed.

The Board made the following Transfers:—

Certificate No. 174, for Lot No. 4, Third Township, north side River Thames, from Thomas Kelly to William Baker.

[798] Certificate 314, for Lot No. 141 L'Assomption Settlement, near the Petite River, from Chas. Chauvin to Mr. Jonathan Schiefflin.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin,
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire, Louvigny Montigny, Esquire.

The following papers were laid before the Board:—

(126) Newark, 29th May, 1794.

Gentlemen,—I have herewith enclosed an Extract of the Minutes of Council, respecting my being appointed Clerk to the different Land Boards.

I have also written to your Clerk and enclosed him a Fee Bill, amounting together to Eleven Shillings and six pence sterling, which he is to take for every petition, etc., etc., presented to your Board, unless it be persons that actually served last War in this Province in a Military Capacity.

[799] I have the Honor to be, with respect,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) John Small,
C. E. C.

Council Chamber, Newark, in the County of Lincoln, May 27th, 1794. Present: His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, etc., etc., In Council.

Read a Memorial from the Clerk of the Council setting forth that by the establishment of the Land Granting department, in the several districts of this Province, the Fees and Emoluments of his Office are considerably diminished.

Whereupon His Excellency and the Honorable Council Resolve: –

It is His Majesty's express Will and pleasure, that reasonable support be given to the Patent Officers in the enjoyment of their legal and Established Fees, Rights, Privileges and Emoluments, according to the true intent and meaning of their respective Patents.

It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the Council, by himself and Deputies, do execute the Office of Clerk to the several Land Boards, and do make [800] such arrangements for that purpose as may tend to secure the regular discharge of the duties of such appointment.

(Signed) John Small,
C. E. C.

Extracts from the Minutes.

Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the different Land Boards.

To fyling a petition or any other paper	—	—	6
To reading a petition or entering it on the Minutes ...	—	2	6
Entering the Order of the Board thereon	—	2	6
Drawing out the Report, reading it to the Board, and entering it in the Book with the Order of the Board thereon		5	—
The Certificate	—	1	—
	£ —	11	4

Newark, 30th May, 1794.

Sir,—By an Order of Council I am appointed Clerk to the different Land Boards, and have written to your Board and enclosed them the Order of Council respecting the same. I have, therefore, to request you will receive the fees as above, for any petition, etc., presented, unless by persons [801] who have served last War in a Military Capacity.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) John Small, C.E.C.

(128) Surveyor-General's Office, Niagara, 3rd June, 1794.

Sir,—I have the honor to receive yours of the 19th May, 1794, I represent to the Governor and Council the difficulty of procuring surveying parties, a plan for Chatham is in Agitation.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
With great respect Your humble Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith, A.S.G.

Colonel England, etc., etc.

No Claimants having appeared, the Board adjourned to Friday, the 18 July, 1794.

[802] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Detroit, 18 July, 1794.

Lieutenant-Colonel England, President; Members: John Askin, Esquire; L. Montigny, Esquire.

The following Letters from the Acting Surveyor General were laid before the Board:—

(129) Surveyor-General's Office, 13 July, 1794.

Gentlemen,—The petition of Thomas Duggan, which was recommended to the Council by your Board, has been referred to me, and it was ordered,

on the 24th May, that I should make an assignment to Mr. Thos. Duggan, conformable to my report, a Copy of which I have the Honor to inclose, that the Deputy Surveyor, under the Directions of the Board, may be enabled to carry the same into Execution.

A petition from Dr. Harffy has been before the Council for Lots No. 8 and 9 on the West Side of River aux Pêches, which they granted on the 27th May ultimo, provided the Lots were not given away by your Board.

I have the Honor to be most respectfully,
Your Humble Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith, A.S.G.

The Honorable Land Board, Detroit.

[803] (Copy.) To His Excellency J. G. Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, etc., etc., etc., in Council.

May it please Your Excellency:—

In obedience to your Excellency's reference to me to examine and Report on the petition of Mr. Duggan, I have the honor to State, that I see no difficulty to the recommendation of the Board being adopted, as to the quantity of land prayed for, provided it does not interfere with what has already been granted by the Honorable Council to Sarah Ainse, nor the Boundary of the Indian lands running from Chenal Ecarté, at or near the Tract petitioned for, should there be any interference of this nature, the Petitioner may be located in the Vicinity of the Tract prayed for, all of which is submitted to your Excellency's wisdom.

(Signed) D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General.

Newark, 30th May, 1794. Entered.

Surveyor General's Office, Newark, 30th July, 1794.

(130) Sir,—May I request you will be pleased to procure from the persons [804] employed under your Board as Surveyors, a report of the Land Marks they have been used to make in their different Surveys, particularly their method of opening their Concession lines and those of Townships, &c., the mode of blazing, marking the Angles of Townships, and lots, manner in which any particular marks may have been witnessed with any other Circumstances relating to the opening, marking, blazing or Staking of lines in an actual Survey; all of which will be acceptable to this Office:

I am Sir,
with great respect,
Your most obedient
and very Humble Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith.
Acting Surveyor General.

To the President of the Honorable Land Board, Detroit.

Surveyor General's Office, 23 August, 1794.

Sir,—For the Information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, I am to request you will be so good to direct your Surveyor to send me by the earliest opportunity Returns of Loyalists, who are actually upon their Locations and employed in the Cultivation of their lands.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
(Signed) D. W. Smith, A.S.G.

Colonel England, &c., &c.

[805] The Board made the following Transfer.

Certificate No. 158, for Lot No. 23, south side second Township River Thames from James McDonnell to John Williams.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

At a Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent at the Commandant's Quarters, on Friday the 10th day of October, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

Members: John Askin, Esquire, L. Montigny, Esquire.

The Board granted the following Certificates.

(348) To Mr. Pool England, for Lot No. 7, north side, second Township, River Thames, and also Lot No. 8, second Township north side River Thames,

(349) in consequence of his having a numerous family.

(350) To Sergent George Ward, for Lot No. 9, third Township, North side River Thames.

(351) To Messrs. Meldrum and Park for Lot No. 9, First Township, north side River Thames.

(352) To Joseph Vermet for Lot No. 4, West Side Belle River.

[806] (353) To Louis Dragon for Lot No. 3, west side Belle River.

(354) To Edward James O'Brien for Lot No. 7, 2nd Concession, 2nd Township, North side River Thames.

(355) To John Deane for Lot No. 1, East side River aux Puces he having resigned his Certificate No. 31, for Lot No. 53, New Settlement, Lake Erie, granted him on the 24th September, 1790.

(356) To Martin Butler for Lot No. 4, East side River aux Puces. Lot No. 22, 3d Township south side River Thames, granted him on the 12th July, 1793, being with the grant made to the Moravians.

(357) To Maurice Roche, Lot No. 7, East side River aux Puces he having resigned all pretensions to Lots No. 1, 4th Concession and No. 1, 5th Concession, L'Assomption Settlement, granted him by the Board the 29th March, 1793. (See Folio 728.)

(358) To John McCargin for Lot No. 2, West side River aux Puces.

(319) To Daniel Dolson, Lot No. 14, first Township south side River Thames.

Rd. England, President.
John Askin.
Montigny.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[807] At a Meeting of the Land Board of the Counties of Essex and Kent, at the Commandant's Quarters, Detroit, December 5th, 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel England, President.

Members: John Askin, Esquire; Montigny.

The following letter from the Clerk of the Executive Council, with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation dated Council Chamber, Upper Canada, November, 6th, 1794, were laid before the Board.

(132) Gentlemen,—I have herewith inclosed to you a resolution of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council by which you will see that your duties as a Board cease and determine from the 6th November.

I am directed by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, to observe to you that the recommendatory power which is vested in your hands, as Individuals, will it is presumed be extensively beneficial to His Majesty's Subjects and conduce to the promotion of that regular mode of population among the lower Classes of persons, which by introducing virtuous and industrious members of community to the King's County, and excluding those of a contrary description, may it is reasonable to suppose, lay the foundation for the happiness and safety of the Community which might be endangered by a more general and promiscuous admission, it being certain that Indus-
[808] try and a regular habit of obedience to Just Government conduce more, that a numerous and an irregular population to the Wealth, the strength and the prosperity of any Community.

There can be no doubt Gentlemen but that the many solemn and beneficial duties, which the Laws call upon you to perform as Magistrates, and the Knowledge you possess of the people, in your Vicinity enable you to execute, will receive additional vigour from the very important deligation, which is now entrusted to your Wisdom and discretion.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, Humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

P.S. I am also to request you will transmit by the first opportunity a Return of all Grants up to the 6th Instant to this office. The Maps, &c., you will please to send D. W. Smith, Esquire, Acting Surveyor General.

J. S.

Council Office, Navy Hall, 8th November, 1794.

The Board agreeable to the Instructions contained in the above letter, directed a Copy of their Proceedings to this date inclusive to be forwarded
[809] to the Council Office by the first opportunity, and the Maps &c., to be sent to the Acting Surveyor General with the Abstracts &c., &c., to the 6th Instant.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursement, in the Land Granting Department for the Counties of Essex and Kent from 11th of October to the 6th November, 1794, both days inclusive.

	£.	S.	D.
To E. J. O'Brien, for pay as Clerk during the above period 27 days at One Guinea per Week, or 3/, Sterling per day.....	4	10	
To Wm. Bailey for writing 3 dozen Certificate as per Receipt			
	5	1	3

Amounting to five ponds. One Shilling and three pence Currency dollar at 5/.

RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN.
MONTIGNY.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

[810] Detroit, 12th December, 1794.

The Land Board for the Counties of Essex and Kent, induced to convenience the Settlers as much as possible, made the following Transfers at their particular request after Orders had been received to dissolve the Board.

Certificate No. 78 for Lot No. 19, 2nd Township, 1st Concession north side River Thames from Jacob Mareille to John Drake.

Certificate No. 3, for Lot No. 9, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Christian Bonsack to Leonard Scratch.

Certificate No. 114, for Lot No. 43, New Settlement, Lake Erie, from Jonathan Schiefflin to Thomas Ferris.

Certificate No. 134 for lot No. 13, South side, 2nd Township River Thames from Joseph Abbott to John Drake.

Certificate No. 213 for Lot No. 6, 2nd Township, 2nd Concession, North side River Thames from John Askin Junior to John Askin Senior.

Certificate No. 280 for Lot No. 6, North side on the Entrance of the River Thames from Joseph Beauchamp to John Askin Senior.

Certificate No. 306 for Lot No. 18, First Township, 2nd Concession North side River Thames from John Coleman to John Askin Senior.

We have this day compared the Copies of our Minutes with the Regis-
[811] ter and sign them accordingly.

RD. ENGLAND, President.
JOHN ASKIN.
MONTIGNY.

E. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

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by SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Assistant Clerk.
S. G. O.

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Hoffman, Henry	"	144
Hoffman, Henry	"	180
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Hoffman, Rudolph	" " 620, 623	
Halcest, John	" " 622	
Hay, M. Henry	" " 632, 782	
Hill, Patrick	" " 635, 636	
Holmes, Asa	" " 636	
Harper, Mr.	" " 636, 748	
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Heward, Hugh	" " 638, 641	
Houdienne, Jarvais	" " 646, 647, 727	
Holmes, Hugh	" " 664, 677	
Hardboard, Fredk.	" " 669	
Hale, Saml.	" " 674	
Harrow Capt. Alexr.	" " 716	
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Henkiel, Jacob.	" " 747	

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J		80
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Jackman, Richard.	"	659
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Chauvin, Charles	" 787, 798	
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Champeau, Louis	" 791	
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L'Esperance, Joseph	"	644, 645, 646
Lipse, John	"	652
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District of Hesse

The Two Connected Townships

(Afterwards Colchester and Gosfield)

Heads of Enquiry Previous to Granting Lots Therein

Examined by D. W. SMITH, Secretary

LOT No. 1 GRANTED TO ANDREW ALCOCK, 20TH DEC., 1793.

No. 1. Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petition.
Thomas Curtis			234
	Mathews	N. C. O. Artillery.	
	Close	do	
Wm. Cook	Collins	do	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Sham settler.	
	McNiff	No improvemnt.	
Peter Williams		Supposed to be gone to the States. Promised conditionally to Peter Williams, provided Cook would not occupy and improve. D. W. S. I desired Cornwall, his agent, to make him acquainted with this. D. W. S.	425

No. 2.	Ex'd by D. W. S.—Granted.	
Alexander Clarke	Mathews	Sergt. McAlpin's.
	Close	do
	Collins	do
	Ticket	10 N '87
	Reynolds	
	Smith	Sham settler
Jonas Wood	McNiff	No improvement

No. 3.	Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.		
Wm. Wright			198
Nathan Millar			205
	Mathews	Butler's Rangers	
	Close	do	
Jonas Wood	Collins	do	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement	
Clerk	McNiff	do	

No. 4.	Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.	
	Mathews	P. Post Vincennes
	Close	do
Robert Dennison	Reynolds	
	McNiff	No improvement
Francis Robert	Collins	S. M. Detroit P
	Smith	Sham Setler

No. 5.	Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.	
	Mathews	Refuges at N. York
	Close	do
John Hocust	Reynolds	
	McNiff	Abandoned and left the country
Wm Duggan	Collins	King's Regiment
Wm. Lamoth	Murray	A change
	Smith	Settled

No. 6. Ex'd D.W.S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Joseph Wyndall			119
Joseph Windal	Mathews	8 Regiment	
	Do Ticket	10 N. 87	
	Close	8 Regiment	
	Collins	do	
	Reynolds	do	
	Smith	Settled	
	McNiff	Abandoned in Spring 90	

No. 7.

George Girty			134
George Girty	Mathews	Partizan in the War.	
	Close	do	
	Collins	do	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement	
James Girty	McNiff	Left the country	

No. 8.

James Girty			135
James Girty	Mathews	Partizan all the war.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
George Girty	McNiff	do left the country.	

No. 9. Exd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Christian Bonsack	Mathews	29th Regiment.	
	Do Ticket 10 N. 87.		
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Settled.	
	McNiff	Abandoned.	

No. 10. Exd. D. W. S.—Granted.

J. B. Louvraint	Mathews	L. Detroit. Vols.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Smith	No improvement.	
M. Shaver	Murray	A change.	
	McNiff	Abandoned in Spring, '90.	
do	Murray	29th Nov., '89.	
	T. Smith.		
do			265

No. 11. EXD. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Name.	Authority.	Remark.	Petitions.
Francois Rivard			36
Dequindres			82
Wm. Searl			207
Dagnio Dequindre	Mathews, Close, Collins	Lt. Indian Depart.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
LeCourse	McNiff	do.	
John Carrol			351
Leonard Scratch			126
Wm. Monforton			158
Jacques Chartie			444

(Annexed on a slip of paper here: No. 11., Dagnio de Quindre, Detroit, 1st Oct'r, 1787, R. Mathews, Maj'r Commd.)

No. 12. EXD. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Peter Scratch			127
Leonard Scratch	Mathews, Do. ticket 1 Oct. '87., Close, Collins, Reynolds, Smith	P. Butler's Rangers.	
Jos. Scratch	McNiff	Abandoned in spring '90.	

No. 13. EXD. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Martin Tofflemire	Mathews, do by Wiseman, 14 May, '88., Close, Reynolds	On express condition of building a mill within one year.
Christopher Myer	McNiff	Abandoned in spring, '90.
	Smith	Settled.
Wm. Yames	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.

No. 14. EXD. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

James Steward	Mathews, Close, Reynolds.	Loyalist employed in many scouts.
	McNiff	Abandoned in spring '90.
	Smith	Settled.
Saml. Finlay	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.

No. 15. GRANTED TO HENRY SCHIEBEN.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
James Baker			255
John Wright	Mathews, Close, Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff	do	
R. Gill			417

No. 16. EXD. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Adam Darkness, alias Adam Parkness, alias Adam Falkner	Mathews, Close	Many years a loyalist, much persecuted.
	Reynolds	
	McNiff	No improvement, gone to the States.
	Smith	Settled.
Helmes Yoger	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.

No. 17. EX'D. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

John Top.	Mathews, Close, Collins	P. Butlers Rangers.
	Reynolds	
	Smith	No settlement.
	McNiff	No improvement.

No. 18.

J. B. Bigras	Mathews	C. Detroit Vol.
	Close	do.
	Collins	do.
	Smith	No improvement.
Prince a Negro		do.
P. Flannery	McNiff	343

No. 19. EX'D. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Samuel Hall			257
Samuel Hall	Mathews, Close, Collins	P. Queen's Rangers	
	Reynolds		
	Smith, McNiff	No improvement	

No. 20. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Asa Holmes	Mathews Close Reynolds	Loyalist.	
	Wiseman	5th May, 1888.	
	McNiff	Abandoned in Spring, '90.	
	Smith	Settled.	
- - Vancamp	Collins	P. R. Reg, N. York.	

No. 21. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

John Moss	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers	
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff	Abandoned in Spring, '90.	

No. 22. Reserved for Roads and Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Prince Robertson		Granted to Prince Robertson, 11th Sept., 1790, but reverted to the gift of the board. See Register folio 131	
John Prince alias A negro alias Prince Robertson	Mathews Close Reynolds Smith McNiff	P. Butler's Rangers.	
Pat Jonson	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	

No. 23. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

John Johnson P. B. Rangers	Mathews	By Reynolds, the man to whom this lot was first granted being dead..	
do.	Close		
do.	Collins		
do.	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff		
Capt. Caldwell			
Wm. Harpur			

No. 24. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

John or Jas. Empson	Mathews Close Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers	
	McNiff	No improvement.	
	Smith	do.	
John Goodnight	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	

No. 25.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
A. Concernie.			204
Walter Roe	Matthews, Close, Collins.	Warrant Office, Marine Dept.	
Colon or Coleman Roe	Smith, McNiff, Reynolds	No improvement. Ticket resigned. Concemie attended two or three times to receive this lot, but as it was before the Board received the ticket, they could not *then* attend to his petition.	
Jacque Charties			444
Thomas Rind			456

Annexed.—No. 25, Coleman Roe, Detroit, 1st Oct., 1787. R. Mathews, Major-Comd

No. 26. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

John Countryman	Mathews, Do. 1st Oct., 1887, Close, Collins, Reynolds	P. Detroit Vol.
	Smith	Sham settler.
Jos. Try a Negro	McNiff	No improvement.

No. 27. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Jacob Arner	Mathews, Do. 1st Oct., 1887, Close, Collins, Collins, Reynolds, Smith, McNiff	P. Butler's Rangers.

No. 28. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted

Wm. Harper	Mathews, Close, Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.
	Reynolds, Smith	Sham settler.
	McNiff	This lot has been sold to Ed. Butler by Wm. Harper, and made over from Butler to Joseph Vallade.
Joseph Vallade		264

No. 29. Ex'd D.W.S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
	Mathews Wiseman, 24th Nov., 1887	Vol. to Port Vincennes.	
Richard Whittle	Close Reynolds Smith McNiff	Settled.	
Nat Millar	Collins	Detroit Vols.	

No. 30. Ex'd D.W.S.—Granted.

Thomas Smith, Esq.	Mathews Close Collins Smith McNiff	Loyalist.	

No. 31.

Leonard Scratch			126
John Lisborn	Mathews Close	P. Butler's Rangers.	
John Neighbour	Reynolds McNiff		
Luke Casedy	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	Settled.	
Leonard Scratch	Murray	A Change.	

No. 32. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Edward Butler			187
John Carrel			249
Ant. Concernie			204
Thomas Clarke	Mathews	Old England.	
Randell McGillis	Close	S. Butler's Rangers.	
John Stockwell	Reynolds		
Mill Hames	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
John Carrol	McNiff	do	
do	P. Murray T. Smith	10 Dec., '89.	

No. 33. Ex'd D. W. S. Granted.

Henry Ramsay	Mathews do 1 Oct., '87. Close Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Reynolds Smith McNiff	Settled.	

No. 34. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remark.	Petition.
J. B. Vallade	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	P. Detroit Vol. No improvement.	

Annexed here: New Settlement, Mouth of the River Detroit—Lot 34, Second Concession.—F. Close.

No. 35.

John Ronan			196
Font. Dequindre	Mathews Close Collins Smith McNiff	Lieut. Indian Dept. No improvement.	

No. 36. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

James Little			263
Jos. Fry	Mathews Close Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	Sham Settler.	
James Little	Murray T. Smith McNiff	A Change 25 Nov., '89. No improvement.	

No. 37 Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

John Dalton	Mathews Close Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Reynolds Smith McNiff	Settled.	

No. 38-39. Ex'd D. W. S.

Major McGregor	Mathews	Given as a mark of attention for his long services at this post.	
do	*Mathews Close Collins Smith McNiff	Settled.	

*Ticket—1 October, '87.

No. 40. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Thomas Hall	Mathews do 1 Oct., '87. Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	P. 8 Regiment. Settled.	

No. 41. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

John Gordan	Mathews Close Reynolds	Loyalist.	
J. B. St. Eudre	Collins	Detroit Vol.	
Saml. Weston	Close	A Change.	
	Smith	Settled.	
Saml. Weston	McNiff		

No. 42. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

		11 Sept. '90, Jones appeared before the board and produced a power of attorney to hold Walter Dalton's Lot for 5 years. The board acquiese in Jones' remaining on the Land, but can grant the Certificate to Dalton only.	
Walter Dalton	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	Sergt. 47 Regiment. dft. to 8 do	
Thomas Jones	Murray McNiff	A Change.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Thomas Jones			288

No. 43.

Jon. Scheffelin	Mathews Close Collins	L. Detroit Vols.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Thomas Fearris	Murray McNiff	A change.	

No. 44. Exd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Louis Viscenau	Mathews Close Reynolds McNiff		
	Smith	Sham settler.	
— Vancamp	Collins	R. Regt., N. York.	
Louis Viscenau	Wiseman	21 December, '87.	

No. 45. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Anty Dequindre	Mathews Close Collins	Lt. Indian Dept.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Joseph Ferris	Murray	Change.	
Richard Cornwall	McNiff	No improvement.	
R. Cornwall			67
— Dequindres			82

No. 46. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Francis Johnston	Mathews		
Wm. Brown		Nine years 10 Regt. and Vol to I Co'y.	
do	Close		
do	Reynolds	His remark. *	
Francis Johnson	Close	A change.	
John Little, Junr	Murray T. Smith	do 25 Nov. '89.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
John Little	McNiff	do	
Jno. Young	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
†John Little			201
John Cray			206
Meldrum & Park			331
Peter Mellat			336

(The name of Wm. Brown has been crossed out.)

* The man to whom this Lot was first granted being dead.

† This Lot promised to John Little, Junr., but the Certificate withheld, because not of age.—D.W.S.

V. Regr. No. 2, folio 504.—D.W.S.

No. 47. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

John Pardo	Mathews do 1 Oct., '87. Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	P., 8 Regiment

No. 48. Ex'd. D W. S.—Granted

Charles Filpley	Mathews do 1 Oct., '87 Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	44th Regt., 10 years and Vol. all the war. Sham settler. No improvement.	
John Smith			180

No. 49. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
John Smith	Mathews Close Collins	78th Regt. at taking Quebec and 84th Regiment.	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Sham settler.	
	McNiff	A hut only.	
do			180
do	*Ticket	1st Oct., '87.	

No. 50. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Jno. Cameron	Mathews Close Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Reynolds		
Alex. Fraser	Close	A change.	
	McNiff	No improvement, left the country.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
John Smith			180

No. 51. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Edward Nevill	Mathews Close Collins	Corporal Butler's Rangers.	
	Ticket	1st Oct., '87.	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff		
do	Murray T. Smith	10th Dec., '89.	

No. 52.

Simon Girty	Mathews Close Collins	Lt. Indian Department.	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
—. Bondé	McNiff	do	
Wm. Harpur			

No. 53. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

John Dean	Mathews Close Collins	P. Detroit Vol.	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Sham settler.	
	McNiff		
	*Ticket	1st Oct., '87.	

No. 54. RESERVED FOR ROADS, ETC.—EX'D. D. W. S.

Name.	Authority.	Remark.	Petitions.
Fred. Arnold	Mathews	Loyalist.	
	Close	Arnold resigned his ticket on the	
	Reynolds	20 April, 1792—D.W.S.	
Jos. Robert	Collins	P. Detroit Vols.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff		
John Wheaton			208

Annexed here: No. 54—Frederick Arnold, Detroit, 24 Novem. 1787.—J. Wiseman, Cap Comm. (on back) Wife and Eight Children.

No. 55. EX'D. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Jos. Bondé	Mathews	Lt. Indian Department.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff		
Thomas Jones			3
John Wheaton			208

Joseph Bondé resigned his pretensions to me 30 April, '92. Says he has made a sale o it.—D. W. Smith, Secy.

No. 56. EX'D. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Wm. Munger.	Mathews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds.		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff	do left the country.	

No. 57.

Pat Hill	Mathews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close		
	Collins	Dead—D. W. Smith, Secy.	
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff		
Mathew Dolsen	Petition		393

No. 58. EX'D. D. W. S.—GRANTED.

Sam. Newkirk	Mathews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close	The original ticket for this lot resigned to me, 30th April, '92. D. W. Smith, Secy.	
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	No improvement.	
	McNiff	do	
Thomas Little	Murray	A Change, 25 Nov., '89.	
	T. Smith		
John Little			201
Edwd Heazel			211
M. Willcox			344

No. 59.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Nat. Lewis	Mathews, Close, Collins, Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
John Little, Senr.	McNiff	do	
	Murray	A change.	
John Little			201
Second Concession			
Thomas Reynols, Senr.	Ticket by Close	April 28, 1789.	

No. 60. Ex'd D. W. S.—G.

Sam. Weston	Mathews, Close, Reynolds	Sj. in 52d Reg.	
Thomas Dyker	Close	A change.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
James Empron	Collins	P. Buttler's Rangers.	
John McLean	McNiff.		

No. 61. Ex'd. D. W. S. Granted.

Jno. Clearwater	Mathews, Close, Collins, Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers.	
Robt. Little	Murray, T. Smith, McNiff	Change.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Robt. Little			202

No. 62. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Jno. Jos. Waters	Mathews, Close, Reynolds	Loyalist.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
Thomas Parsons	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
Dan McKillup	McNiff		
Elenor McKillup			6.0

No. 63. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Daniel McKillup	Matthews, Close, Collins, Reynolds	S. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
	McNiff	By purchase.	
do			78
do	Ticket	1 Oct. '87.	

No. 64. Ex'd. D. W. S. —Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Jas. Tracey.	Mathews do 1 Oct. '87. Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	P. 4 Reg Settled.	

No. 65. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Nicholas Guin	Mathews. Close Collins	Lieut. Minute Men.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
James Wilcox	Murray	A change.	
Thomas Ashford	McNiff		
James Wilcox			81 189
do.	T. Smith, order of Commandant.	14th Nov., '89.	

No. 66. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Benj Knapp	Mathews. Do. 1 Oct., '87. Close Collins Reynolds Smith McNiff	P. Butler's Rangers. Settled.	

No. 67. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Andrew Hamilton	Mathews Do. 1 Oct., '87. Close Collins Smith McNiff	P. Butler's Rangers. Sham Settler. No improvement.	
Morris Wilcox			259

Nos. 68, 69, 70 Ex'd D. W. S.—Reserved for a Town.

	Mathews Close Collins Smith McNiff's Survey	Including a beautiful plain reserved for a town. Ungranted.	
Pat McNiff, for lot 70			184

No. 71. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Fr. Dequindre	Mathews Close Collins	Lt. Indian Dept.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Jno. Zimmirman	Murray McNiff	A change. No improvement; left the country.	
Joseph Speakman			165
Pat. McNiff			184
Catherine Speakman			185
John Cray			206

No. 72. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Edward McCarthy	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	P. 84 Reg.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
J. Speakman	McNiff		
J. Speakman			37
Cath. Speakman			185
Edward McCarthy			190 209

No. 73. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Jno Snider	Mathews Wiseman, 18Feb.1788 Close Reynolds McNiff	A good smith and armourer.	
	Smith	Settled.	
Peter McDonnel	Collins	S. Butler's Rangers.	

No. 74. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Edward Hazel	Mathews Do 1 Oct. '87 Close Collins Reynolds	Lieut. Ind. Dept. or Detroit Vols.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
John Stockwell	Close McNiff	A change.	

No. 75. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Nicks. Leiemburner	Mathews *Do 1 Oct. '87 Close Collins Reynolds	P. 60 Regiment. *Filed the original Ticket 11th September, '90.	
	Smith	Settled.	
J. Pardo	McNiff	By purchase.	
John Pardo			435

Pardo appeared before the Board and produced a will of R. Leihemburner bequeathing his infant daughter this Lot: the Board acquiese in Pardo's remaining on the land but cannot grant *him* a certificate.

No. 76. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

J. B. Chicot	Mathews Close Collins	Lt. Minute Men.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
Jacob Sager	McNiff	No improvement, lives at Niagara.	

No. 77 Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Jacob Sager	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	Sham settler	
Henry Wright	McNiff		
do.			80 197

No. 78. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Wm. Scot	Mathews Close Collins	P. Detroit Vols.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
Robert Dowlin Robert Dowler	McNiff		191

No. 79. Ex'd D. W. S.—Granted.

Amos Weston	Mathews Wiseman, 7 Dec. '87 Close Reynolds McNiff	English-man many years with Stedman.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
Chr. Winter	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	

No. 80. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Harry Facer	Mathews do 1 Oct '87 Close	Smith, Marine Dept.	
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Settled.	
	McNiff		

No. 81. Ex'd. D.W.S. Granted.

James Robertson	Mathews Wiseman 19 Nov. 87 Close	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Reynolds		
	McNiff	A negro.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
John Elliott	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	

No. 82. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Elijah Wilcox, Jun.	Mathews Close Reynolds	Loyalist, son of E. Wilcox, Sen. V. Lot.	83
	McNiff		
	Smith	Settled	
John Wormwood	Collins	P. Butler's Rangers.	
Elijah Wilcox, Jun.	Wiseman	Nov. 19, 87. Ticket.	

No. 83. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Elisha Wilcox, Sen.	Mathews Do. 1 Oct. '87 Close	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	McNiff		
	Smith	Settled	

No. 84. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Thos. Ashworth	Mathews Do 1 Oct. 87 Close	P. 8 Reg.	
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Settled.	
James Wilcox	McNiff		

11 Sept. 90—Wilcox resigned his right and title to this Lot, in favor of Ashworth, before the board. As Wilcox did this to obviate difficulty to the board, they promise to remember him early. D.W.S.

No. 85. Ex'd. D. W. Smith—Grantrd.

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Colin Andrews	Mathews Close Collins	Son of Cap. Andrews lost in the Ontario.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Mat Andrews	McNiff	Do. An Infant.	
Colin Andrews			430

No. 86. Ex'd. D W S. Granted.

Jacob Lans	Mathews Close Reynolds	4 years. German troops taken with Lord Cornwallis.	
	McNiff	Left the country, occupied by another	
	Smith	Settled.	
Dan. McPherson	Collins	P. 84 Regt.	
Charles Filpley			263

No. 87. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Alex. Fraser	Mathews 1 Oct. '87. Close Collins Reynolds	Guards 10 years. S.N. Scotia Vols.	
Geo. Ja. Rudhart	Close	A change.	
	McNiff		
	Smith	Settled.	

No. 88. Ex'd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Thos. Reynolds, Esq.	*Mathews Close Collins	Comy. of provisions.	
	Smith	Settled.	
	Reynolds		
	McNiff		
	*Ticket	1 Oct. 87.	

No. 89. Exd. D.W.S.—Granted.

Dan. Fields	Mathews Close Collins	C. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
	McNiff	Unimproved.	
John Prince			188

No. 90. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Name.	Authority.	Remark.	Petitions.
John Stockwell	Mathews		
	Close		
Randall McGillis	Collins	S. Butler's Rangers	
	Reynolds		
Edwd. Hazel	Close	A change.	
Thos. Hazel	McNiff	Unimproved.	
	Smith	No improvement.	

No. 91. Ex'd. D. W. S. Granted.

Jos. Springfield	Mathews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	McNiff	A hut only.	
	Smith	No improvement.	
Andre Woolche	Murray	A change, 29 Nov. '89.	
	T. Smith		

Granted No. 93 (for 92 see below). Ex'd. D. W. S.

Jacob Rudhart	Matthews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Settled.	
Alex. Fraser	Close	A change.	
Jno. Cameron	Murray	do	
Dan. Cameron	McNiff		

Granted No. 92 (for 93 see above page). Ex'd. D. W. S.

Joseph Quant	Mathews	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Close	Resigned his ticket to me on the 30 April 1792.—D. W. Smith, Secy.	
	Collins		
	Smith	No improvement.	
John Cameron	McNiff		
Dan. Cameron			239
Dan. Cameron	T. Smith, 7 June, '90	Not absolute.	
	P. Murray, 8 do		
Dan. Cameron			350
do			399

No. 94. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Dan. Cameron	Mathews	P. 84 Reg.	
	Close		
	Collins		
	Reynolds		
	Smith	Settled.	
Jacob Quant	McNiff	Unimproved and left the country.	

No. 95. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted

Name.	Authority.	Remarks.	Petitions.
Joseph Baro	Mathews Close Collins	S. Detroit Vols.	
	Smith	Sham settler.	
A Canadian	McNiff	Unimproved.	
Peter Barril			192

No. 96. Ex'd. D. W. S.—Granted.

Thos Dyker	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers.	
John Gordon	Close	A change.	
	Smith	Settled.	
John Gordon	McNiff		

No. 97.

John Cornwall	Mathews Close Collins Reynolds	P. Butler's Rangers.	
	Smith McNiff	Settled.	
do		The Board told Cornwall that if he could find an unclaimed few Lots *together*, they would consent to his getting them for himself and family, and so to dispose of his improvements on this Lot.	107

12 Eastermost Lots.	Petitions.											
Names.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Reserved.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.	Granted.
	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Henry Toffemire	225				Reserved by the board for public uses.							
Henry Ragus			220									
Nicholas Wetherholt				226								
George Sichilstil						227						
Aug. Fred. Wurzbach							228					
Philip Fuchs								229				
Jonas do									230			
Henry Hoffman										222		
George Deiss											221	
John Leps												231
George Myers		235										
Charles Monger		237										
Wm. Lockhart		248										
Wist, John		0										
Robert Gill					332							

Examined.—D. W. S.

The space between the Eastermost Lot No. 12 and Lot No. 1 third Township, is reserved or roads, etc., and is called in the Schedule of Location, No. 13.—Ex'd. D. W. S.

Dates of the foregoing Authoritys.

1787—1 October	Copy of Major Mathews's List, etc.
1789—10 January	Major Close's List. Mr. Smiths's Remarks.
1787—19 October 1789—30 March	Mr. Reynolds's List.
1790—June 18th	Mr. Collins's Copy of Major Mathews's List of 1 Oct.'87.
1790—11 Sept	Mr. Smith's Certificate of Changes, ℔ Major Murray.
1790—Aug. and Sept	Survey by Mr. McNiff.

DISTRICT OF NASSAU.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LAND BOARD.

LAND BOARD BOOK—NASSAU.

Land Board.

For the district of Nassau, constituted by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Letter of 13th October, 1788, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, or Officer Commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, R. Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling and Nathaniel Petitt, Esquires, held their first Meeting at Navy Hall, immediately after the January Quarter Sessions of 1789. They having before that time stated to the Governor their reasons for holding the regular boards of examination at the same time with the Quarterly Courts: That the Settlement being then mostly brought together, the Claimant could, with ease, procure the testimony of his former acquaintance in his favor, and it furnished also an opportunity to the Settlers to detect and point out such characters as were unworthy a place among them.

At that time the board, having no particular instructions to guide their conduct, proceeded to examine into the loyalty, but more particularly into the character of all such persons claiming a settlement as appeared before them. To such as were approven of, they administered the oath of allegiance, and directed the Surveyor to give them a ticket, specifying the quantity of land they and their families were intitled to. All these claimants were already settled, some on the surveyed lands, and others on the waste land adjoining.

A Committee of the board to accommodate themselves to the convenience of the settlement went, in February, to Fort Erie, where all the claimants of that quarter were directed to attend. Here they followed the same plan, as also after the subsequent Quarter Sessions held in April.

[2] The Surveyor at these meetings kept a list of all such as were permitted to become settlers.

In the course of the Summer and fall they received the printed Rules and Regulations for their conduct of February 17th, as well as the additional instructions of August 21st, and

The first Regular Board was held at Niagara October 26, 1789.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, R. Hamilton.

Various Letters and printed Rules and Regulations for their Conduct, having been laid before them, the Board proceeded to Read the same. And no other business being then before them, they adjourned the Board to the 20th Inst., then to meet at the 12 Mile Creek in Hunterton, as on that day a muster of the militia of the lower district was to be made there, and it was thought expedient as much as possible to save the time of the settlers.

Land Board, Hunterton, October 29, 1789.

Present: Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robt. Hamilton, and Nathaniel Pettit, Esquires.

Which day the board proceeded to examine particularly the different Rules and Regulations sent them for their conduct, and they adopted the following data, as what they understand to be the intention of Government, and by which they are to guide themselves in assigning lands to claimants.

[3] They consider His Majestie's Instructions of 1783, addressed to Governor Haldimand, as conferring:

1,000 Acres to every field officer.
700 Acres to every Captain.
500 Acres to every Subaltren Staff or Warrant Officer.
200 Acres to every Non-Commissioned Officer.

100 Acres to every Private Soldier, and the same Quantity to every head of a family, being a Loyalist.

50 Acres to every Loyalist a Single Man.

50 Acres to every Individual of which the families of all the above described persons shall Consist.

They consider Lord Dorchester's Instructions of 2nd June, 1787, as conferring 200 additional acres on all those settlers who have already improved so far as in their power, the lands before granted them, and that this additional bounty extends as well to single men improving their own lands as to the heads of families. From these premises they, therefore conclude that every discharged soldier from his Majestie's Service is intitled to 300 Acres, every Non-commissioned to 400, and that every Loyalist, or other received good character settled here prior to the date of the Instructions of 17 February, 1789, is intitled to 200 Acres, together with 50 Acres to each individual of which their families shall consist; That after the date of these instructions persons settling under the denomination of Loyalists, or all others who shall be approven of by the Board, shall only receive 200 acres for themselves, leaving the provision for their families to the Commander in Chief's future bounty, which will certainly follow their decent deportment, and their improving with Industry the grant now made them.

[4] A question having arisen whether Loyalists and others not particularly distinguished by having taken an active part in the cause of the unity of the British empire in America should be considered indiscriminately as the Objects of Lord Dorchester's bounty, and thus become entitled to 300 Acres; It was resolved: That, as it appears to be the wish of Government to distinguish their *Active friends* and *Adherents* by peculiar Marks of Attention—*Those only* who had born arms, or in some other capacity had served Government during the War—should of right be intitled to this 300 acres, or more in proportion to their rank; and that all others should now only receive 200 acres, leaving the door open for future application in their favor, as the merits of their case may require.

And, as Lord Dorchester's Bounty of 2nd June, '87, particularly provides for its extention to all unmarried men occupying Lands, as well as to the head of families, The Board resolve that every young person liable to be called upon to do the duties of a man in the settlement, such as working on the highway, or being mustered in the Militia, shall be esteemed as intitled to this bounty of 200 Acres, and *vice versa*, every person receiving this bounty shall be liable to be called upon and to perform all the duties of a citizen.

The board further resolve that the claims of all those persons who have served or who say they have served his Majesty during the war shall now be postponed, and the additional bounty to them be deferred till the board have [5] clear proof before them, first, of this service, and, secondly, that this has not been rewarded by grants of Land elsewhere.

And whereas much confusion and uncertainty with regard to particular lots have arisen, from the unfortunate circumstance of a great part of the lands in this district being taken up and settled before any surveys were made, and from the irregular mode these surveys have since been made, by different surveyors, whose Lines often vary from each other, The board resolve, with a view to reduce this confusion to some sort of order, that the surveyor be directed to furnish them plans of each township on a large scale, for the purpose of enserting in the blank space of each lot, as well the owner's name, as the number of the lot; That each township shall be publicly called together by the magistrates residing therein, and, where the

claim to a lot is universally allowed, the owner's name to be inserted therein. When two claimants to the same lot appear, this shall be left vacant, and the disputants directed to settle as soon as may be their respective claims, either by accommodation or by a reference to arbitration, or to the Court of Common Pleas. When all the settlers' lots of any township are thus filled up with the owners' names, the plan and list shall be publicly kept open for some time for the satisfaction of every inhabitant; after which the [6] Land Board shall proceed to grant Certificates for the lots thus ascertained.

Adjourned sine die.

Land Board, Niagara, March 20th, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Lietenant Colonel Butler, R. Hamilton.

Which day various Letters and other papers being laid before the Board; they read the same, and for the purpose of executing their contents, they direct a Board to be held on the 29th inst., at Mr. Sheehan's house, in the Ranger's Barracks, and that the inhabitants of Township No. 1 be advertised then and there to attend, for the purpose of filling up the lots of that Township, with the names of the proprietors.

Till then, the board Adjourned.

Land Board, Nassau, 29th March, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Commanding Upper Posts; Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robt. Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettit, Esquires.

The Board Proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and appointed Mr. Sheehan for that purpose. Mr. Jones, Acting Surveyor, was called in, and produced a plan of the first Township, which the Board proceeded to examine, and entered those claimants for land whose titles appeared clear and undisputed.

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[7] Land Board, Nassau, 30th March, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Commanding upper Posts, Robt. Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettit, Peter TenBroeck, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Esquires.

The Board this day continued examining the claims of the inhabitants to the lots in the first Township and entered in a list for that purpose such of the Claims as are undisputed.

Land Board, Nassau, 31st March, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robt. Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettit, Esquires.

The Board, having met, issued the following advertisements:

The Land Board for the District of Nassau, having received from Lord Dorchester instructions to open the Portage on the west of the River above Niagara, And his Lordship wishing to do this on the most liberal and useful terms for the Settlement directs them to be consulted on this business, and that every proposal they individually or in companies may think proper to make for a contract shall be handed to him, the Board have appointed their next meeting in the second Tuesday in April, when the Court sits, at which time they will communicate every particular respecting this business to whoever may apply, and Mr. Sheehan, Clerk of the Board, will inform any

[8] others who may wish this information sooner, if they will apply to him at his house.

(Signed) J. Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Nathaniel Pettit, R. Hamilton.

The Board are also of opinion, from the regulations of the Governor and Council of the 25th August last, that the center of this Township on banks of Niagara River is the proper place for a Town, and other Public Buildings, and that the lots No. 15, 16, 17 and 18 in the center of this township are at present in possession of Gilbert Fields, Wm. Baker, Richard Wilkinson, and Nathaniel Fields, which the Board will endeavour to obtain from those Proprietors, for that purpose.

The Board then proceeded to appoint Commissioners of the Roads, when the Following persons were named:—

John McNall, Andrew Butler, Jacob TenBroeck, Charles Pettit, Robt. Lottridge, Robt. Nelles, Gilbert Tice, John Warren, Elijah Phelps, Jacob Ball, Junior, John Powell.

[9] Regulations for the Commissioners: No new roads are to be opened nor any alterations made in the old ones except by the concurrence of three of the Commissioners of Roads for that District, and the Board think it requisite that the Commissioners do order that the inhabitants shall Work on the road six days in the year, viz.: three days in the Spring and three days in the Fall, and at any other time when it shall become necessary either by floods or other accidents; and you are hereby directed, in case of any persons refusing to work, after having been warned, to fine them five shillings for every day they shall neglect to work, and the Path Masters are to be fined £5 should they neglect their duty. The Commissioners will observe that all roads are to be one chain in breadth.

Land Board, Nassau, 16th April, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Nathaniel Pettit, Esquires.

Received a petition from Isaac Suayze setting forth that from his character having been traduced he had been prevented from enjoying the privileges of other loyal citizens, and, having produced sufficient proof that his character had been misrepresented, the Board are of opinion that he is entitled to the quantity of land his services may entitle him to as a volunteer in the British Army at New York.

[10] Received a Petition addressed to his Excellency Lord Dorchester, etc., from Samuel Street, Esquire.

Land Board, Nassau, 7th June, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Nathaniel tit, Esquires.

The Board, having met according to appointment, took into consideration several petitions, viz.: two from the Distressed inhabitants of this District, Dated 15th May, 1790, praying a longer time than the stated period for making returns for the provisions lent to them by Government. One from Elizabeth Thompson (Widow) stating that His Lordship had been pleased to grant the petitioner some lands upon an application made at Kingston last Summer, praying that the Board will make known to her the quantity of lands his Lordship will be pleased to allow her; also a Petition from Samuel Street, Esquire, which the board submit to his Lordship's consideration.

Land Board, Nassau, 21st June, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Commanding the Upper Posts, Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robert Hamilton, Esquires.

The Board, having met, are of opinion that from the variety of business which will come before them it is necessary to have regular and stated meetings for the despatch of business, and do for that purpose appoint every Monday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for that purpose. That the inhabitants of this District be advertised of it accordingly, and the Clerk proceed to [11] fill up the certificates of location for such of the settlers whose claims are free from dispute The Board recommend meetings of the Militia to be called for the purpose of taking the sence of the inhabitants respecting the most eligible Plan for a Town and Public Buildings. The following places* are offered for their choice, 1st, the Crown lands near Captain McDonell's farm; 2nd, the center of Township No. 1, on the banks of Niagara River; 3rd, the rise of Mount Dorchester, above the Landing; 4th, the Glebe lands on Mount Dorchester; and that the same be reported on the second Tuesday of July next. Adjourned to Monday, 28th inst.

*The Crown lands mentioned above are solely meant with application to and the consent of Government obtained.—J. A. H., R. H., P. T. B.

Land Board, Nassau, 28th June, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Commanding Upper Posts; Peter TenBroeck, Robert Hamilton, Esquires.

Proceedings of a Land Board Held at Navy Hall, the 23rd August, 1790.

Present: Sir John Johnson, Br. President; Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Commanding Upper Posts; Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robt. Hamilton, Esquires.

The first business brought before them respected the disputed line in the front Concession from Showers to the upper part of Township No. 1, when the Board taking into consideration that by the first line these lots were settled, that any alteration now made in them must derange the whole [12] settlers, and that this matter was also formerly determined by a Board of Magistrates before any Land Board was formed.

They determined that the original lines as made by Allan McDonell in these front lots, shall be held good and that the occupiers shall keep what lands they possessed in consequence of that original survey.

A memorial from Augustus Jones was laid before the Board, stating his surveices since Mr. Frey's departure from this settlement, as surveyor, and that these have not in any Way been compensated for. The Board considering that his time this Winter had been entirely taken up in this service direct that application by petition shall be made to head quarters that the pay of the person appointed surveyor may for that period be given to Augustus Jones and to be continued to him while the Board shall think proper to employ him in that line.

Adjourned to the 25th Instant.

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[13] Land Board held at Navy Hall, 25th August, 1790.

Present: Sir John Johnson, Bt. President; Lieutenant Colonel Butler; Peter Ten Broeck, Esquire; Robert Hamilton, Esquire; Nathaniel Pettit, Esquire.

A disputed Claim on lots No. 19 and 26 in the first and second concession of Township No. 1, between Lieutenant Colonel Butler and John Mc-

Nabb, Esquire, determined in favor of Lieutenant Colonel Butler as the certificate by which Philip Frey held these lots and which he had assigned to John McNabb, was found illegal, being signed by John Collins posterior to the regulation depriving all surveyors of that power and vesting it solely in the Land Board.

A memorial from a number of the principal inhabitants, officers of Militia and others stating the want of a place to erect public buildings on, and praying Lord Dorchester to grant them a part of the lands near Navy Hall reserved for the use of Government was presented and being approved of, was directed to be transmitted to his Excellency and the President, Sir John Johnson, is requested to take charge of this.

Received a Letter from Augustus Jones stating that a number of chain-
[14] bearers, and others, employed by Mr. Frey, still remain unpaid, the Board resolve to take the accounts in which these are included into consideration the earliest opportunity.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 26th instant.

N. B. The Board did not meet pursuant to this adjournment.

Land Board 22nd November, 1790.

Township No. 1—

The Board having met, ordered a report of their proceedings to be transmitted to the office of the Governor's Secretary with a schedule of locations in Township No. 1, for his Lordship's information, after which they proceeded to grant certificates to such persons as attended for that purpose. Referred to his Lordship two Petitions, viz.: one from John McNabb, Esquire, stating his services during the late war and praying an equal quantity of land as has been granted to disbanded subalterns; One from Augustus Jones, stating that he has acted as Deputy Surveyor in this District since 28th November, 1789, for which he has not received any compensation, also soliciting the appointment of Deputy Surveyor. The Board taking the said petitions into consideration concurred in recommending the prayer of the petitioners to his Lordship as being in their opinion proper.

[15] Land Board, 20th December, 1790.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robert Hamilton, Esquire; Peter Ten Brock, Esquire.

The Board having met, were of opinion that it is necessary for the Acting Surveyor to ascertain and report the boundaries of the Indian Lands extending Six Miles on each side of the Grand River, and as this cannot be so easily effected as at this season, the Board submit the expediency of this service to Lieutenant Colonel Gordon for his approbation, and in case this service is directed, provision for the Surveyor and four Chain Bearers will be requisite from the King's Store, as is directed and has always been done.

N. B. It had been customary for the Surveyor to receive a ration of provision.

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[16] Land Board held at the Landing for Township No. 2, on the 3rd January, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Esquire; Robert Hamilton, Esquire.

Read a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Gordon signifying his approbation of the service for surveying the Grand River. The Board in conse-

quence ordered the Acting Surveyor to proceed on that business and ordered a speech to be prepared explaining to the Indians the intention of the said survey.

The Board then proceeded to grant certificates to such persons as attended.

Adjourned to the 16th instant.

Landing, 16th January, 1791.

Present: Lt. Col. Butler, R. Hamilton, Esquire, P. Ten Broeck, Esquire.

The Board continued to grant certificates to such persons as attended. Adjourned to meet in the Third Township.

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[17] Land Board Township No. 3, 18th January, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Esquire, Robert Hamilton, Esquire.

Finding few disputes in this Township the Board proceeded in granting certificates.

N. B. No Glebe reserved in this Township.

Land Board, Niagara, 1st February, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Esquire; Robert Hamilton, Esquire.

(See Letter received No. 7.)

When a plan of the Grand River was laid before them and having called in Captain Joseph Brant, Tekarchokea, Shasiowanea, Ateweanookten, Oghnasongoghton, Oghguarioseta, Ojageghte, Gonghsaneyonte, Kayendaderhon, Chickheless, and several of the Principal Chiefs to aid the Land Board with their advice and Council, it was unanimously agreed upon and determined. That the bend of the river easterly, nearly two miles from its mouth or issue into Lake Erie, and the Mohawk Village shall be the two fixed points [18] and that a line drawn straight from one of these points to the other shall form the center line of the Indian Settlements or Lands on the Grand River, and that two parallel lines to this, six miles distant on each side of the river shall form the bounds between them and the Settlement of Nassau.

Jos. Brant.
x Ojageghte.
x Gonghsaneyonte.
x Atewanookte.
x Oghsita.
x Kayendaderhon.

Signed on the Plan,
J. Butler.
Peter Ten Broeck.
R. Hamilton.

Land Board held at the 40 Mile Pond for the Upper Township, viz., No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 10th February, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, P. Ten Broeck, Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettit, Esquires.

The plans of the several townships being laid before the Board they proceed to grant certificates to such of the Inhabitants as attended.

[19] Land Board held at Niagara 22nd February, 1791.

Present: Lt. Col Gordon, Commg. Upper Posts, Lt. Col. Butler, R. Hamilton, Esquire.

Received a petition from Peter Clow praying the Board to authorize an agreement made with John Lutes for the purchase of his farm, Lot No. 34, in the 2d Township; also a petition from Joseph Robinson praying for leave to purchase from Thomas Martin Lot No. — in the 2d Township. The Board being convinced of the propriety of these transfers, authorized them accordingly.

As no lands have hitherto been granted to the heirs or executors of those persons who died in his Majesty's service during the late war, it remained a question whether it is the intention of government to extend his Majesty's bounty to persons of the above description. The justice of these claims are so apparent that the Board concurred in granting those lands and to request his Lordship's approbation of this measure.

The Board authorise Lt. Col. Butler to purchase from Robert Smith his farm on the 15 Mile Creek with all the lands himself and family may be entitled to. Adjourned.

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[20] Land Board, Niagara, 4th April, 1791.

Present: Lt. Col. Gordon, Commg. Upper Posts, Lt. Col. Butler, R. Hamilton, Esquire.

The Acting Surveyor laid before the Board a survey of the Indian Lands on the Grand from its mouth to about thirty Miles above the Mohawk Village, he also laid before the Board two accounts of incidental expences incurred in the survey of the Grand River and in ascertaining where a North West line from the mouth of the Little Lake at the head of Lake Ontario would intersect the Grand River, the Board taking these accounts into consideration, approved the same, and resolved to draw a bill on Government for the amount, at their next meeting. Adjourned to the 3d Township.

Land Board held in Township No. 3, 7th April, 1791.

The Board proceeded to Grant Certificates to Such Persons as attended.

Received a Petition from James Muirhead, late Surjeon's mate in the 60th Regt., stating his service as mate and inclination of becoming a [21] settler, and praying such additional quantity to the usual allowance of lands as the Board should think proper. The Board taking the said petition into consideration, agreed to grant a Subaltern's allowance, viz., two thousand acres. Adjourned to the 11th instant.

Land Board, Niagara, 3rd May, 1791.

Present: R. Hamilton, Esquire, John Burch, Esquire, John Warren, Esquire, Robert Kerr, Esquire, John McNabb, Esquire.

Mr. Hamilton laid before the Board a letter from Henry Motz, Esquire, accompanying Lord Dorchester's order for an augumentation and continuance of the Land Granting Department from the 1st of May, 1791, to the 1st June, 1793. The new members are John Burch, John Warren, Robert Kerr and John McNabb, Esquires, of the Board, any five are a Quorum.

The Board having observed that the intention of Government in keeping roads along the River from the Landing to Chippeway Creek, has not been attended to by the inhabitants occupying those lands and who cannot [22] be ignorant of a Chain being left by the Surveyor for that purpose.

The Board Order that as soon as the present crops are got in, the people do then move their fences and open the road to the breadth of the Chain of which the Clerk in directed to give them Notice of.

The Board proceeded to grant certificates to such persons as attended. Adjourned to the 1st Monday in June.

Land Board for the District of Nassau held at Niagara the 6th June, 1791.

Present: Colonel Gordon, Commandg. Upper Posts, Lieut.-Col. John Butler, Robert Hamilton, John Burch, Robert Kerr, John McNabb, Lt. Bruyers, R. Engineers.

The Board having met, Colonel Gordon laid before them several letters and instructions from Head Quarters for their guidance, which were read, also a paper signifying the appointment of Mr. Jones as Deputy Surveyor for this District, who was sworn by the Board for that purpose.

[23] Instructions were given to the Surveyor to proceed in laying out the Town of Lenox.

Read a petition from Peter Secord, Senior, stating that he had been promised by Brigadier General Powell six hundred acres of land, but from the late regulations he finds himself only entitled to three Hundred, that having improved a great quantity of land, and erected buildings, prays the Board to take his industry into consideration and grant him the remaining three lots agreeable to the promise of Brigadier Powell, etc., which the Board agree to refer to his Lordship.

Received a petition from the Widow Van Every, for leave to dispose of lots 10 and 37, in 1st Township, which was granted upon condition of the purchase money being lodged in the hands of the Board, until a Division of it takes place with the rest of the family.

The Board proceeded to grant certificates, and transferred the lands that Henry Jago, Christian Jacobs and James Dugan were entitled to, to John McEwin who had purchased them.

The lot of land in dispute between Elsworth and Forsyth near the Falls, containing about sixty acres, is ordered to be divided, Acre for Acre between them.

Several disputes about lands, viz., between Lawrance Jenning and [24] Peter Thompson; 2d. Between David Betton and Archibald Flack; 3d Between John Thompson and James Bark, were, by recommendation of the Board, referred to Arbitration. Adjourned to Monday, 20th June, 1791.

Land Board held at Niagara, for the District of Nassau, Monday, 20th June, 1791.

Present: Colonel Gordon, Commanding the Upper Posts, Lt.-Col. Butler, Robert Hamilton, Esquire, Nathaniel Pettit, Esquire, John Burch, Esquire, John McNabb, Esquire, Lieut. Bruyers, Royal Engineers.

The Deputy Surveyor laid before the Board the out lines of the proposed Town of Lenox by which there appears to be an error in the plan presented by the Surveyor General, which states that the reservation for works on the high ground back of Navy Hall, will leave a front for a town of three quarters of a mile and six hundred and forty feet. Instead of this it appears from the present survey and report of the engineer there will remain only a front of about eight hundred yards. In some measure to remedy this the Board direct each lot to be divided into two, which will [25] still leave as many lots as were originally intended, which they order the Surveyor to perform.

The Board having received a petition from several principal inhabitants, stating their ability to fulfil the intentions of Government respecting the transporting across the carrying place all the effects of Government on the west side of the River, and having examined several people as to the facts stated in the petition from hence, the Board are of opinion that they are fully adequate to the end proposed and that the security required is ready to be lodged for the performance of the contract, fully convinced of the essential service the settlement will derive from having this portage made a central public road and do strongly recommend the plan proposed, and are of opinion, etc.

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[26] Land Board held at Niagara, 24th June, 1791.

Present: Colonel Gordon, Commanding upper Posts; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Peter TenBroeck, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, John Burch, John Warren John McNabb, Esquires, Lieutenant Bruyers, R. Engineers.

The Board, after reconsidering the plans for a County Town in this District relinquish the first proposed by the Surveyor General and adopt the second as the most eligible, the first having been curtailed by the reservations for Government, to a front of only eight hundred yards. They, accordingly, direct the Surveyor to run the out lines of the said town to the west of Navy Hall adjoining the reservation, and they direct that such persons as may be inclined to build on Town lots shall pay to the present possessors two pounds ten shillings N.Y. Currency, for each improved acre, and the present occupants are permitted to retain the lot on which their houses may fall.

[27] The Board Authorise a Public House to be built on the corner lot at the east end of the Town adjoining the River, and a Mason's Lodge on the next to it. Adjourned to the 2nd Monday in July.

Land Board, held at Niagara, 8th July, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, Robert Hamilton, John Burch, Robert Kerr, John McNabb, Esquires.

The Board, having met, proceeded to grant certificates to such of the Inhabitants as attended. Adjourned.

Land Board, Nassau, 6th September, 1791.

Present: Colonel Gordon, Commanding Upper Posts; Robert Hamilton, Robert Kerr, Esquires, Lieutenant Bruyers, Royal Engineers.

The Board having met, Colonel Gordon laid several letters relative to the Land granting Department, and stating that in consequence of an appli-
[28] cation from this Board a quantity of Hemp seed had been sent up for the Inhabitants of this District, and, for the purpose of making a tryal of the seed, the Board authorise two barrels to be distributed in small quantities to the Settlers this fall—adjourned.

Land Board, Lenox, 9th November, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, R. Hamilton, R. Kerr, John Burch, Esquires, Lieutenant Pilkington, Royal Engineers.

The first business before the Board being to fix the boundary between the town of Lenox and the works reserved for Government, they therefore, directed the Deputy Surveyor, who was assisted by the Engineer, finally to fix the said line, which was accordingly executed and the base line

marked with stakes. The Board in consequence direct the Surveyor to employ sufficient hands to lay out the said town into lots agreeable to the plan produced by him and approved by the Board in which business he [29] will proceed without Delay.

LAND BOARD, held at Fort Erie, 21st November, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robt. Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, John Burch, John Warren, Esquires.

The Board having met in this part of the District for convenience of the settlers, granted certificates of location to such as attended. Advertisements were issued informing the public that the hemp seed would be distributed gratis in proportion to the land they would have prepared in the spring.

The Board, after regulating the number of people for the different parts of the public road leading from Chippeway Creek to Fort Erie, adjourned.

LAND BOARD, Nassau, 5th December, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robt. Hamilton, John Burch, Robt. Kerr, Jno. McNabb, Esquires; Lieutenant Pilkington, Royal Engineers.

[30] The Board direct the Surveyor not to extend the Town of Lenox further back than one mile from the bank of the River, the line to run South thirty degrees West. The choice for Town lots were drawn for, from No. 1 to 84, inclusive. Adjourned.

Lenox, 12th December, 1791.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robt. Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Robt. Kerr, John Burch, John McNabb, Esquires.

The Board, having met, proceeded in granting tickets for choices of Town lots, and directed that all lots that have been cleared should be paid for before they were granted, at the rate of 25/ per acre, for the purpose of defraying part of the expence of the Jail or other Public Buildings. Adjourned.

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[31] LAND BOARD, Nassau, January 2nd, 1792.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robt. Hamilton, John Burch, Robt. Kerr, John McNabb, Esquires.

Capt. Hope, 26th Regiment, late of the 34th, having made application for 15 lots of 200 acres each situated on the north side of Lake Ontario, in this District, beginning at the east corner of the Township of Hope, and on the west corner of Township of Hamilton: The Board observe by the Instructions of 17th February, 1789, ten lots in the corner of each township lying on the Lake, were to be reserved, agreeable to which they have it not in their power to grant the lots in the first concession. They direct, however, that those in the 2nd concession chose by him shall have his name inserted therein, and he may apply by memorial to Head Quarters for those [32] in the first, or chose others within the power of the Board to grant.

LAND BOARD, Lenox, 9th February, 1792.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Robt. Hamilton, John Burch, Robt. Kerr, John McNabb, Esquires.

Several applications were laid before the Board from persons in the District of Mecklenburg for Lands on the north side of Lake Ontario, in this District, one of which specifys a Mill Seat.

The Board, having reference to their Instructions, find they are restrained from granting Mill Seats, and are of opinion that the creeks falling in to that part are valuable for fishing, etc., therefore, direct that they shall not become private property whereby this natural advantage might be destroyed. They, therefore, reject those petitions, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Board at Kingston for the information of the applicants, but that whenever a proper arrangement of those Lands is made they shall then come in for lands according to the priority of their petitions.

33 Land Board, held at Niagara 25th February, 1792.

Present: Colonel Gordon, Commanding Upper Posts, President; Robert Hamilton, John Burch, John Warren, Robert Kerr, Esquires: Lieutenant Pilkington, Royal Engineers.

The Board took into consideration the accounts transmitted by Mr. Frey to the Surveyor General's Office, and sent up from thence for the inspection of the Board. As these accounts are totally unaccompanyed with any set of vouchers, the Board remit them to Mr. Jones, to procure to every individual charge the best Vouchers he can get, which the Board will take into their consideration and transmit to Head Quarters with their opinion thereon.

They recommend to Mr. Jones to have this compleated with every dis-
[34] patch in his power. Adjourned.

Land Board, Lenox, 5th March, 1792.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel John Butler, Robert Hamilton, John Burch, John McNabb, Robert Kerr, Esquires; Lieutenant Pilkington, Royal Engineers.

Several petitions were presented and read at the Board, praying for grants of lands on the North Side of the Lake, in the Township of Dublin and neighbourhood of Toronto. The Board defer granting those lands, and direct the petitions to remain untill it is known what reservation Government may think proper to make, after which those who applyed first will be prefered.

The Board proceeded to grant certificates of location to such of the Settlers as attended and agreed to meet on every Monday at 10 o'clock for the despatch of business.—Adjourned.

DISTRICT OF NASSAU.

LETTER BOOK No. 2.

[4] By Samuel Holland, Esqr., Member of the Legislative Council, and Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec, &c.

To Philip R. Frey, Gentleman.

By virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Majesty I do hereby constitute and appoint you to be one of the Deputy Surveyors of Lands, for making surveys in the Upper District of the Province of Quebec, authorizing & requiring you to execute & perform the Office of a Deputy Surveyor agreable to the Orders & Instructions hereunto annexed or to be annexed by his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief or from the Courts of Judicature or from me or from the Deputy Surveyor General of this Province, hold, exercise and enjoy the same during pleasure, together with the fees and advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining, and you are to make your surveys agreable to the justice and the rules of the science of surveying.

Enregistered in the Register of Detroit, Page 59 by me William Monforton, Recorder.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Quebec, this twenty-second day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

(Signed) Samuel Holland.

I, Philip R. Frey, do solemnly swear on the holy Evangelists of the Almighty God, that I will act impartially and do justice between man & man as far as my knowledge doth extend in the science of surveying.

Detroit, 30th March, 1785.
Before me date as above
Alexr. Macomb, C.P.
Enregistered in the Register of Detroit, Page 59, by me, Wm. Monforton, Recorder.

(Signed) Philip R. Frey,
Deputy Surveyor for the Upper District of the Province of Quebec.

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[5] Near Quebec, 19th January, 1785.

Dear Sir,—You will perceive by the joined instructions that I have appointed you for Niagara and Detroit as the business in our Department at the place of your abode is for the present but little & would not afford the fixed allowance of 4 H.C. Per Day, I thought best to name you for both places to which you'l I hope agreed to, as at Niagara your presence shall be much wanting in laying out the lots. As I had no time to make out copys of your instructions for the commanding officer you must make out two and transmit them as soon as possible.

Your theodolite I shall send by the first opportunity to your friend Mr. Mackoome at Montreal, who has promised me to send it up to you by the first batteau.

Mr. Jenken William our solicitor and clerk of council is arrived last night by Way of New York from London. I received several letters by him among others, one from Willian Smith, Esqr., Late Chief Justice of New York, and now appointed in that capacity in this Province; he tells me that he will come out next spring with our vice-roy, Sir Guy Carleton, he thinks

that settlers will flash in the Province from all quarters of America & will make work enough for surveyors by another letter it seems my friend Smith will bring out another load of laws, & Sir Guy will have full instructions to improve the Province and encourage new settlers, so I hope Detroit will have soon another appearance and the most likely spot to find a comfortable climate. My son Jack is sailed with Capn. Bouchette to the West Indies to visit his relations, my Son Henry has exchanged from half pay to the 70 Regt. with Lieut. Finley in the 44th Regt. by paying the difference. By a fall out of my cariole I have hurt my head, & Eyes so much that I scrawled this in much pain, so you must excuse me & believe me with the greatest sincerity, My Dear Sir, Yr. mt. Obedt. Humble Servant & Friend,

(Signed) SAMUEL HOLLAND.

Mr. Philip Frey, Detroit.

[6] Extract of a Letter from his Excellency General Haldimand to Lieut. Colonel Depeyster or Officer commanding the Upper Posts, Dated —Quebec, 29th March, 1784 "To avoid any depredations on the barracks and buildings belonging to the Crown at present occupied by the Rangers, you will send an officer with a small detachment to reside there for the time of their being disbanded who is to be answerable for the safety of them as they will answer for barracks should post be taken on that side the river on the evacuation of Niagara for which purpose the surveyor will have direction in laying out the settlement to reserve the east comprehending the high ground above Navy Hall across to the 4 Mile Creek entirely for the use of the Crown in order that such part of it as shall be found the most proper may be fortified whenever it shall be necessary."

[7] Copy of a Note from Lieutenant Humpry engineer at Niagara 10th June, 1787: Sir,—The Garrison line is to begin at the Hollow above Navy Hall and to run a due west course, till it strikes the banks of the Four Mile Creek, thence down the said creek to the lake.

I am Sir, your obedt. servt.,

JOHN HUMPREY, Engineer.

Mr. Frey, Dp. Surveyor.

SIR,—From the above Authority which came from Major Campbell through the engineer I began my operations, and the authority by which I made my other surveys I have the honor of laying before you herewith, I am, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) PHILIP R. FREY.

Lieut. Coll. Hunter, Commandt.
Niagara, 9th October, 1788.

Niagara, 18th September, 1787.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit this accompanied by plans and reports of surveys of Township number one and the others of number two, together with the first concessions of the latter lately surveyed which I hope will meet your approbation.

[8] The person who had been employed in the surveying business previous to me had made few and very erroneous surveys, having only laid out a few lots for particular people, many plans may have been transmitted, which may not have been effectually executed. I am sorry to understand that his Honour Brigadier General Hope expects that I shall finish the survey of the Crown Lands by next or the latter end of the ensuing Winter, from his Honour's expectations in this respect I am indeed to entertain an opinion

that he conceived much had been already done, before my appointment to this place. In order to expedite the survey at a very small additional expence to Government I will wish his Honour and your approbation to employ two very able assistants provided you shall think proper to augment my pay during the active survey to ten shillings Sterling per Day, in this case it might be accomplished during that period. I shall continue the survey with the utmost diligence & beg to have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedt. Humble Servant.

P. R. Frey.

Deputy Surveyor for Niagara & Detroit.

John Collins, Esq., D. S. General, Quebec.

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[9] Niagara, 4th July, 1786.

Sir.—I am to acknowledge the favour of your letter of 29th May, enclosing a copy of your instructions from the Surveyor General, and finding from the irregularity allowed of among the first setlers upon Government lands near the place as well from the number of people daily coming in from the American States, the necessity of making a regular survey of the whole settlement, I am to expect that you will come down for that purpose as soon as possible and am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

(Signed) A. Campbell.

Mr. Philip Frey, D. Surveyor, &c., &c.

Niagara, 15th January, 1788.

Sir.—In consequence of a discretionary power given me by the Commander in chief and upon your representation that Messrs. Jesse Pawling and Augustus Jones are properly qualified to assist in surveying the townships or the settlement under your inspection, I do appoint them to that service from this date at the salary of two shillings & sixpence Sterling per day each without any other expence whatever being incurred from this appointment. I am Sir, your most obedt, humble Servt.

Jonas Watson, Capt. 65th.
Commanding Upper Posts.

Mr. Philip Frey, Dy. Surveyor, District of Niagara.

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[10] Niagara, 31st March, 1788.

Dear Sir.—I have no objections to the three parties being employed at all times in the manner best calculated to expedite the business of the survey but am sorry that any delays should occur, as I am persuaded it will be expected below that our progress in it should be proportionable to our increase of hands. I am, Dear Sir, your obedient, humble Servant.

Jonas Watson, Capt. 65th.

Mr. Frey, Dy. Surveyor, Niagara.

Surveyor General's Office.

Quebec, 7th July, 1788.

Sir.—It being the command of his Excellency the Governor General, that the American Loyalists & others admitted to become citizens of this Province have portions of land assigned to them with dispatch & with as little trouble and expence to themselves as possible, notice is hereby given that Mr.

William Chewett at Lake St. Francis and Mr. Patrick McNiff at the Outtawa or Grand River, Mr. James & Hugh McDonell at the vacant lands between Elizabeth Town and Pitsburg, Mr. Alexander Aitkin at Kingston or Toronto, and Mr. Philip Fry at Niagara or Detroit all Deputy Surveyors and now on the business surveying at or near the respective places aforementioned have authority to receive claims and applications for the purposes above mentioned to be transmitted to me for his Lordship's consideration, and that the same Deputy Surveyor will upon his Lordship's approbation have Orders from this [11] office to ascertain to the settlers their several respective apportionments in either of the districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau or Hesse.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Mr. Philip Frey, Deputy Surveyor, Niagara.

Surveyor General's Office, 31st July, 1788.

SIR, Inclosed you have a general instruction for your government in laying out lands in future and also a copy of his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Commands in Council of the 7th Inst., both of which you will please to attend to: my former letters respected a particular account of your settlement, & a plan of the same which I now beg leave to repeat, that you send it to this Office, by the first safe conveyance. Let your plan include the whole settlement from the Head of the Lake Ontario to Detroit. I expect his Excellency Lord Dorchester will soon visit the western country in that case you will give his Lordship every necessary information he may require respecting carrying on the settlement in that quarter: the Surveyor General being absent from this Province makes it necessary you appoint some agent here to present your accounts & receive your Money. Let your accounts be proved and all the vouchers for money paid by you accompany them. I wish you health, and am with regard, your most obedient Servt.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Mr. Philip Frey, Deputy Surveyor, Niagara.

[12] The Memorial of Lieut. Colonel John Butler and the Officers of the late Corps of Rangers and Indian Department at Niagara.

That your Lordship's memorialists having left their families and properties at the commencement of the late troubles in America, & served faithfully during the War and now settled at Niagara, do humbly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to consider their services and allow the Officers and Non commissioned Officers such additional lands as the 84th Regiment has received and your memorialists as in Duty bound will pray.

(Signed) JOHN BUTLER, Lieut. Coll.

Peter Ten Brook, Andrew Bradt, Captains; Jacob Ball, Thos. Ball, Lieuts.

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[13] Extracts from the Minutes of Council.

Wednesday 22nd October, 1788.

His Lordship ordered to be read the 41st Article of his Majesty's Instructions in favour of the Corps, late of the 84th Regiment in Words following, Vizt.

And whereas upon raising and establishing the Corps—late 84th Regiment of foot -we did promise & declare that the Officers and Privates of the said Corps should when reduced be entitled to receive grants for certain allott-

ments of lands in proportion to their respective ranks therein, it is our will and pleasure that you do in manner as herein before directed, grant warrants of allottments and survey to such of the Officers and Privates of the said 84th Regiment of foot now reduced who shall be willing to settle and become inhabitants of our Province of Quebec and shall apply for the same for such quantities of land and they shall be respectively entitled to in consequence of our said promise and declaration contained in our Instructions to our Governor of New York & North Carolina, dated 13th April, 1775, that is to say

	Acres.
To Field Officers	5000
Captains'	3000
Subalterns	2000
Non commd. Officers	200
Privates	50

[14] And that the surveys be made and grants for the same delivered to them respectively free of expence as herein before directed, provided, nevertheless that every commissioned and non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of foot who shall claim and apply for lands in our Province of Quebec as aforesaid shall declare upon oath that no land has been obtained by him in any of our other Provinces in America under our Royal Declaration as aforesaid.

The Opinion of the Board being desired by his Lordship the Council concurred with his Lordship in granting the prayer of the petition and memorial in favour of all such officers as have improved the lands already granted to them as reduced officers since the Peace of 1783.

And it is referred to the Surveyor General to make returns of the locations of the petitioners, and he is directed to give them certificates thereof under his hand as further testimonials of the faith of Government, for issuing the patents pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions if they shall apply for their several locations in the course on one year to be computed from the first Day of May next.

But it is to be understood that deductions are to be made of all such tracts as have been already granted to any of the objects of this Order that upon the whole they may receive equivalents with corps of the 84th Regiment.

(Signed) J. Williams.

[15] I inclosed you a copy of a late Report in Council on the business of surveys and in furtherance of that economy which out to be considered by all the Officers of the Crown & especially in our Department, in which the expenditures have been so considerable. I add that you will use your discretion in carrying your field work to no greater extent than will be necessary for your returning such a proportion as will enable the Surveyor General to issue out of it returns for specific quantities in future directed to be granted, & suffice for the patentees laying out his grant with competent certainty equal safety to himself & the Crown. It is under this idea that the actual survey of only one line along the water directed to be actually run from and to fixed boundaries except when a number of settlers ready to begin to work and in danger from their want of knowledge in surveys of commencing in concession may make it requisite to give the first concession a road, or rather the second concession a front line, with so much of the exterior side lines of the township & the breadth by the subdivisions of the concessions, as will guide those grantees in extending the side line of their own lots to the road in the Rear of that concession dividing it from the second as in the first one

grant will thus be made to connect with other prior in time there must be the due care to ascertain the two capitol stations for the breadth of the township and to blaze healthy trees for the purpose several of them should be distinguished by marks and their bearing and distances from the precise spot.

[16] A blaze through the rind and lettered cut into the wood by such an instrument as is used by coopers in marking casks I am told has been opened or boxed after 80 years and shewen the letters perfectly fresh & legible.

Quebec, 31st July, 1788.

Copy. Montreal, 10th September, 1788.

His Excellency Lord Dorchester has appointed the Reverend Mr. Steward, Niel McLean, James Clark, Richard Cartwright, Junior, Esqrs., and the Commanding Officer for the time being or three of these to compose a Board to examine into the loyalty and character of such persons as may come in and apply for lands in the District of Mecklenburg and authorizing them on being satisfied of worthiness of the person applying to give orders on the Deputy Surveyor of the District for a lot to each.

A similar Board consisting of Richard Duncan, John McDonald, Jeremiah French, Justice Sherwood, John Munro, Esqrs., has been established in Lunenburg in order to prevent impositions by the same persons obtaining lands in more places one these Boards have received directions to communicate to each other & to you the names of those they recommend and it is his Lordship's Wish you would desire the magistrate of Nassau to transmit to those Boards the names of those to whom land are given in their Districts by this means accompanying the several returns with each other any attempting to obtain more than one lot will be detected.

[17] (signed) Thomas Aston Coffin.

Surveyor General Office, Quebec, 28th August, 1788.

Sir,—For your future Government I inclose you the plan of a town and township, approved by his Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council and ordered to be made use of in future. I am, with Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

John Collins, D.S.G.

Philip Frey, Esqr.

Surveyor General's Office, 18th October, 1788.

Sir,—Lieutenant Chichester McDonell being entitled by the King's instructions to 500 Acres of land, you will please to lay out the same for him in such of the townships at Niagara, as he may wish to settle in and report the same on your plan to this office. I am, with Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Philip Frey, Esqr.

John Collins, D.S.G.

Niagara, 18th October, 1788.

Sir,—I am duly honoured with your favour of 31st July, accompanied with instructions from the Surveyor General's Office of 28th August with a plan of a town and township, 2ndly of 31st July inclosing a late Report of Council on the business of surveying as it is evident from the date of this last the Boards of Enquiry were not yet established, I presume that you [18] could now wish me to conform to the same Rules as laid down for the rest of the Deputies for admeasuring lots of lands for those, with whose char-

acters is satisfied; I enclose a Copy of Mr. Coffin's Letter to Lieut. Colonel Hunter of the 10th Sep. last from Montreal and am in daily expectation of receiving your further instructions to conduct conformable thereto, as a list for establishing a similar Board for the District of Nassau is transmitted to his Excellency Lord Dorchester by Lieut. Col. Hunter which is expected to be confirmed by the next vessel. My surveys you will observe are not yet extended so near to the Limits of Detroit as you expected, & the extent of the whole settlement in Lake Erie no further than Sugar Loaf Hills. I have taken care to carry on my surveys only in such Parts of the country where I found the people were taking up the lands and settling in a promiscuous manner, in order before they made any considerable improvements, to ascertain to each individual his exact boundaries without laying out a whole township for a few families and afterwards be at a loss from what fund to satisy my chain and axe men.

If I could be allowed for stationary I should be happy as my expenditures on that score are considerable being obliged to keep lists of names, the Lots they possess in the different townships, tickets for the numbers &c., registering, &c., &c. The expences in purchasing materials for that purpose have for the last year been upwards of ten pounds York Currency.

[19] You may rest assured, Sir, that I will at all times exert myself for the public good and endeavour as far as lays in my power to do my business with that rectitude as to prevent future dissentions among the present settlers or their successors.

Mr. Thomas Smith, a gentleman who has for some time acted as a Deputy Surveyor at Detroit, and who is still employed in laying out lands for some of the Loyalists there remonstrates the hardship of receiving no allowance from Government for that purpose so little to be done there. I employ my whole time to the furtherance of the settlement in this District if through your representation to his Excellency in Council some allowance could be made to that gentleman I make no Doubt of his cheerful services.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest Respect, your most obedient and humble Servant.

(signed) P. R. Frey, D. Surveyor.

John Collins, Esqr.

Niagara, 18th October, 1788.

Sir,—An abuse has crept into the Settlement which may still be remedied, which is: People taking up more than one lot upon the Lake or Rivers or other navigable streams, this entirely spoils the appearance of the Settlement and destroys the intention of having it as compact as may be. I should be glad to have your orders relative thereto by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient & most humble Servant.

P. R. Frey, D. Surveyor.

John Collins, Esqr.

[20] Extracts from the Minutes of Council. Monday 29th Decr., 1788.

Neil McLean, Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettitt, John Burch, John Warren, and Philip Stedman.

His Lordship informed the Council that Application had been made to him on various Grounds for further Grants of Lands by Messrs. "Neil McLean of

"Kingston in the District of Mecklenburg, Robert Hamilton, "Nathaniel Pettitt, John Burch, John Warren and Philip Sted- "man of Niagara, in the District of Nassau. His Lordship there- "fore proposed to the Council, that such Quantities be allotted to "them in Addition to their present Occupation as to put them "upon the whole in Possession of seven hundred acres each; Upon "which it was ordered that the Surveyor General report Surveys "accordingly of their several Locations."

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, Monday 29th, Decr., 1788.

Widow Murray for lands at Niagara.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a Survey of four hundred Acres, as located by the Petitioner, it in the Gift of the Crown and not Part of the lands reserved for public Uses.

(signed) J. WILLIAMS.

Quebec, 20th January, 1789.

[21] Sir,—I have before me your favour of the 18th October, accompanied by a plan of the settlement of Niagara, for which please accept of my thanks.

I am now to request that you send me a plan of all your Settlement as it is layed out, in townships upon a Scale of thirty eight chains to an inch which is the scale of all our new townships and please insert each proprietor's name in his lot that it may stand on record in our office. The plan you sent me was on too small a scale. I inclose you the Minutes of Council respecting Colonel Butler's Corps. Please send me a Return of such officers as come within the meaning of the said Order that I may give you directions for laying out their lands agreeable to the said Order. I have paid your drafts to Mr. Lester, £56.10 Sterling and gave him the full ballance of your accounts £62.12.6 currency, when you are employed charge 7s/6 currency per day, we have no such charge in our accounts as Army Pay. if Mr. Smith, the gentleman you mentioned at Detroit, can come down to this place he shall be appointed the Deputy Surveyor of that District, otherwise it cannot be done, as it is contrary to the Ordance of the Province. Please let him know it. I wish you health and am with great regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

(signed) JOHN COLLINS.

[22] Philip Frey, Esqr.

Nassau 2nd May, 1789.

Sir,—I was duly honoured with your favour of 20th January last acknowledging the receipt of the 18th October, but am very sorry you found it to be laid down on too small a scale, as Captain Man offered me the conveyance I wished to make it as commodious for carriage as possible.

I am sorry that a want of proper paper prevents me from sending down a plan of the Settlement as it is laid out in townships by this conveyance. With respect to my insertion of each Proprietor's name in his Lot be pleased to allow me to observe that the change of property &ca is as yet so frequent that it would convey but a very uncertain acco't of each man's settlement, therefore could not be depended upon to stand on record &ca. I have not as yet been able to keep my Book of Locations one week without three or four alterations, which arise from the above recited reasons. The quan-

tity of lands now laid out is sufficient for all the settlers and all the families which are likely to come from the American States in the course of this Summer and with the advice of the Commanding Officer to whom I reported, and the Magistrates have stopt surveying, the people being allowed to roam about and choose situations in every respect suitable to them makes this Settlement very much scattered and it would employ ten surveyors to follow them in order to lay out their lands and unless a speedy stop is put to this the half of the land surveyed will remain unoccupied as they are so exceeding nice in their choice. A township has been laid out this Winter which was intended to be ready to compleat the additional quantity to reduced [23] officers. I am sorry, it is so much disliked that I believe none will choose their lands there. I inclose a list of those who come under the description you described in order to receive your commands thereon the place looked upon as eligible and were we all wish to take our additional quantity is near the Western Boundary Line at the Little Lake, head of Lake Ontario.

Our community is as yet divided in opinion with respect to the place most fit for their town and public buildings it seems to be the general opinion that it had better be voted for our township have as yet the names nor do I know what authority to apply to for that purpose but yourself. I could wish to have your directions respecting that matter, I should be happy to have your answer upon the subject of an allowance for stationary or if I may be permitted to ask fees for inspecting the Register to inform people of vacant land in order to make up for my expenditures on that score.

I am in hopes soon of getting some paper when I shall do myself the honour to transmit the plans you desire. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest Respect and Esteem your most obedient Servant.

John Collins, Esqr.

[24] (signed) P. R. Frey, D. Surveyor.

Dear Sir,—Mr. McNiff, Deputy for the District of Hesse, is a very worthy man he is now on his way for that District he is a stranger in that country, I request it as a favour you will be pleased to assist him with your friendly advice in such matters wherein he may require it, in particular in communicating to him the plans and surveys of that district.

I am, with Great Regard, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

[25] (signed) John Collins.

Philip Frey, Esqr., D. P. Surveyor.

Surveyor General's Office, 20th June, 1789.

Sir,—I have before me your favor of the 2d May and received at the same time from Mr. Lester your two accounts stating the business you had done in the District of Nassau.

I immediately laid them before his Excellency Lord Dorchester for his approbation. His Lordship seemed much surprised and greatly dissatisfied with your account and report respecting the quantities of land you had given to several persons he knew nothing of and such as were not comprehended within the meaning of the Order in Council of the 22d October, 1788.

I am directed by his Lordship to request you to report by what authority you gave the lands mentioned in your account. His Lordship declared his disapprobation of the whole transaction, and would not permit that part of your account to go to the Committee of Council, but approved of the charge of seventy pounds two shillings and ten Pence which will be paid

with the other contingencies of government. I inclose for your future government a copy of Colonel Butler's memorial and the Order of Council thereon which you are directed strictly to comply with and by no means to grant Land to any person whatever without orders from the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.

In giving out the lands to Colonel Butler and his Corps and in all other cases be careful not to interfere with any prior claims or locations [26] and return such places as aré of public utility, vizt., landing places, carrying places and all such as are mentioned in the Regulations for the Land Office. I likewise enclose you the Order in Council for giving the following tracts to the several persons whose names are mentioned in the said order, vizt., Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel Petitte, John Burch, John Warren and Philip Stedman 700 acres each, for the Widow Murray 400 acres as located by the petitioner if in the gift of the Crown and no part of lands reserved for public uses.

You will please to observe the 13th Article of the Regulations for the Land Office, the Surveyor is to make use of no field works after laying out the first township, whenever he receives an order from the Board (he is from the Plan he has before him) to assign the petitioner a lot of 200 acres, the proprietor is to be at the expence of the survey himself so that no further charge is to be brought on the Crown.

Please to let me have the plans I formerly mentioned and report the surveys for the several persons mentioned in this letter with all convenient speed that I may record them in this office and send up the certificates accordingly. I shall write you fully in a few days an answer to several parts of your letter which remains unanswered. I am with great regard, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant.

(signed) JOHN COLLINS.

[27] Philip Frey, Esqr.

Nassau, July, 1789.

Sir,—In answer to the accusation of having taken upon myself the presumption of granting lands in this District without any kind of legal authority, permit me to give you a short detail of my proceedings since my arrival in this District.

In the Month of June, 1787, I began making a regular survey of this settlement by order of Major Campbell, Commandt. of Niagara. As the people who were in many places settled upon unreserved lands were chiefly disbanded troops I gave them after the survey of each township description tickets of the lands they had taken up by consent of the Magistracy, there being then no land Board instituted those tickets were merely to give the settlers the satisfaction of knowing the number of their Lots, and I ever held out to them that they were by no means to look upon them of any validity to the tenure of their lands, of this I kept a copy to prevent confusion.

Also frequently filed descriptions in my office before the survey was carried so far as to comprehend the more remote parts of the Settlement, of the lands then really in the occupation of persons authorized to take such quantities of lands by the Superintendents of Districts to prevent as much as possible any confusion till a regular survey of such particular spots [28] should take place.

Since the institution of the Board I have ever been cautious to examine the orders directed to me for lands that not one foot exceeding the quantities therein mentioned was located.

If in the above transactions or other any errors appears against me, I am sincerely sorry and hope his Excellency Lord Dorchester will be graciously pleased to pardon me for the offence.

I have had the honor of serving his Majesty in different capacities from the commencement to the close of the late war, this is the first accusation that has ever been brought against me & I hope will appear to be groundless. I beg the Honor to be, Sir, with the Most Profound Respect, Your most obed. Servant.

(signed) PHILIP FREY, D. Surveyor for Nassau.

Lt.-Coll. Harris, 60th Regt.,

[29] Commanding the Upper Post, &c., &c.

Quebec, 1st September, 1789.

Sir,—I have received your favour of the 10th August & thank you for the intelligence respecting Capt. Ford and Mr. McNiff. I think they have been very expeditious. I observe you take notice of an accusation brought against you by his Excellency Lord Dorchester. I can assure you, Sir, there was no such thing, the first knowledge his Lordship had of that affair was from your own account given in by myself, and I do assure you that it gives me pleasure that I happened to be present at the time it happened as it gave me an opportunity of mitigating the affair and reconciling his Lordship. In my letter of the 20th June I wrote you fully on this head, it has occasioned some reflection to be thrown on the Department in an additional Regulation for the Land Office. I think you will do well to charge your stationary in your next accounts. I shall attend the Board and support the charge. I enclose you a certificate for yourself and heartily wish you good Success with your Land. I am with Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

[30] Philip R. Frey, Esquire.

Surveyor General Office, 7th Sept., 1789.

Sir,—I wrote you the 1st Inst. to which please refer. I enclose you for your government some additional regulations for the Land Office Department which came to hand this day the Account you sent me of £70.2.8 was short charged £10 which makes it £80.2.8 which sum I have paid your Attorney tho' the public accounts are not yet paid. Sir Thomas Mills having returned us back the Warrants drawn on him, and His Excellency the Governor having not drawn others to replace him but I imagine he will do it in a few days. I wish you health, and am with Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

[31] Philip Frey, Esquire.

Niagara, Sept. 28th, 1789.

Sir,—I was duly honoured with your letter of the twentieth June mentioning His Excellency Lord Dorchester's dissatisfaction at my proceedings for which I am truly sorry. The account and charge for surveying lands for disbanded troops would never have been sent down had not the magistrates who compose the Board recommended this measure for a supposition that the disbanded troops here would meet with the same indulgence as

their brethren of the Lower Districts. Some time in the month of July last the commanding officer of the Upper Posts ordered me to make a similar report to the one requested in your Letter of the above recited date, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

I shall most implicitly obey the instructions sent me and avoid as much as lays in my power to give the least cause of offence or complaint.

The plans shall be transmitted as soon as I can possibly finish them. I have the Honor to be, Sir, With the greatest Respect, Your Most obedient Servt,

PHILIP R. FREY.

The honorable John Collins, Esquire.

[32] Quebec, 5th November, 1789.

Dear Sir, I am truly sorry to acquaint you that His Excellency Lord Dorchester declines accepting of any body named by you to do the business in your absence but says that if you go to the colonies he shall name a person, in which case it might be the loss of your place if you can possible dispense with it, I think you would do right to stay. Mr. Holland, son of the Surveyor General, is employed in the drawing Room at 5 Sterling per day. He has applied to his Lordship for leave to go to England and received the same answer you have done. His Lordship repeated his wish to have the plans of your settlements sent down without loss of time. The Surveyor General is now with us, please correspond with him, he has been very ill but is much recovered. I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

JOHN COLLINS.

[33] Philip Frey, Esquire.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 20th May, 1790.

Instructions to Mr. Philip Frey, Deputy Surveyor of the District of Nassau.

Sir, His Excellency having been pleased to direct "that the Land "Board of Nassau employ the surveyor of their District with ten men to "survey and mark the front lines of Townships from the eastern boundary "of their district to Toronto and to carry the side line of each township one "mile well marked, at such time as may best fall in with their general "arrangement of the Summer business of their District if other more neces- "sary work will admit of it."

You are to proceed to the execution of these services at such time and agreeable to such instructions as the Land Board of your District may direct, reporting to this office protractions of the work when finished.

You are directed to keep a journal and field book, inserting whatever is observable for it's singularity and value towards the pubic utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quantity of the land and timber, &c., &c.

And I am charged to apprize you that besides your return to me of a map and field book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it in [34] a journal to be kept for the purpose with such minuteness and certainty as will enable you to answer questions respecting the business, upon oath, if the same should be required.

There must be very strict attention paid to economy in the whole service and the hands dismissed as soon as they can be spared, and as the

accounts will all be subject to audit, you'l take care to furnish the documents that will be expected in justification of every article of charge. It is not, however, his Lordship's intention by any small savings to disappoint the useful end for which these surveys are commanded, but there must be a responsible discretion exercised in the expences, both o the time and the means.

And you are on receipt of these instructions to communicate the same to the Land Board of your District for their information and that they may be the better enabled to direct such further particulars as their local knowledge and experience may suggest. I am with Regard, Sir, Your most obedt. Servt.

(signed) JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Approved by His Excellency Lord Dorchester
31st May, 1790.
(signed) HENRY MOTZ.

[35] Surveyor General's Office,
Quebec, 22nd February, 1791.

Sir,- I congratulate you on your appointment in our Department and herewith send you instructions for the business to be done in your District, the ensuing season, and to enable you to carry the same into execution. I enclose you Mr. Todd's Bill on Messrs. Hamilton & Cartwright for fifty pounds currency. I long since wrote Mr. Frey for a plan of your district on a scale of forty chains to an inch with the proprietor's names wrote on their several lots; and I am now to request the same of you to be sent down as soon as possible. I wish you health and am Your most obedient Servant.

(signed) JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Augustus Jones, Esquire.

[36] INSTRUCTIONS.

Surveyor General's Office,
Quebec, 22d February, 1791.

Sir, You are hereby directed to engage ten chain bearers and axe men on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one shilling and sixpence currency per day each man, with an allowance of one shilling and threepence per day to yourself and party for provisions, or a ration of provisions from the King's store in lieu thereof, at your and their option.

And immediately proceed with all diligence to survey and mark a town plot for a county town of the District to be called Lenox on the west side of Niagara River at such place and according to such plan and dimensions as the Land Board of the said District may direct in conformity to the general Rules and Regulations.

And likewise to survey and mark the front lines of a row of townships from the Eastern Boundary of the District of Toronto, and to carry the side lines of each township back one mile well marked, which townships are to be designated on the charts, the first, adjoining the said Eastern Boundary by the name of Murray and the rest as they follow in proceeding Westerly in the order here mentioned, Vizt, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Bristol, Norwich, Edinburg, Glasgow and Dublin.

[37] You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work with all diligence, accuracy and fidelity in conformity to the general Rules and Regulations in all instances not otherwise specially directed.

You are to keep journals and field books, inserting therein whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the public utility as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, timber, &c., and likewise accounting for the time spent upon each service with such minuteness and certainty as will shew the work of each day, and enable you to answer questions upon each in respect thereto, if the same shall be requisite, reporting all such journals and field books under your signature to this office after the completion of the work, together with the protractions thereof, both to me and the Land Board, of the District in which you have been employed.

You are to pay a very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service and dismiss the hands as soon as they can be spared. And as the accounts will all be subject to audit, you'l take care to furnish the necessary documents in justification of every article of charge observing nevertheless that it is not intended by any small savings to disappoint the useful ends for which these surveys are ordered, but that a responsible discretion be exercised in the expenditure, both of the time and the means.

You are to do no work in the nature of the subdivision of townships into lots except to such number and extent as the Land Board of the District shall from time to time in writing direct.

You are to communicate these instructions to the Land Board of Nassau [38] and a copy thereof is to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment for the services you shall have performed. Wishing you Health, I am, with Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

SAML. HOLLAND, Surv.
JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

[39] Mr. Augustus Jones, D.P.S.

Account of expences for chain bearers and axe men, &c., at surveying lands at Grand River for the Six Nation Indians:

	£	s.	d.
To James McCarty from 4th January to 28th, both days inclusive as ax man, 26 do at 4/	5	4	0
To Isaac McMichael do do chainbearer 26 ds. 4/	5	4	0
To Thomas Handling do do ax man, 26 ds. 4/	5	4	0
To Ebenezer Jones, do do chainbearer, 26 ds. 4/	5	4	0
To Stephen Secord for sleigh hire taking provision to Grand River	6	0	0
To Miner Bradt for ferriage	0	6	0
To John Dackstader for sleigh hire	0	10	0
To paid for marking irons for chain men	0	6	0
To an Oneida Indian for bringing baggage, etc., from Grand River to Niagara.	0	10	0
Niagara, 29th January, 1791. N.Y. currency	28	8	0
To Thomas Handling from 3rd February to 29th March, both days inclusive, 55 days, d. 4/	11	0	0
To James Gage, do do axe man, 55 do do do	11	0	0
To Joseph Jones, do do chainbearer, 55 do do	11	0	0
To Jacob Lewis, from do to 31st March, both days inclusive, flag man, 57 days, 4/.	11	8	0
To James McCarty, from do to 10th March, ax man, 40 days 4/	7	4	0
To young Brant, from 11th to 31st March, 21 days	4	4	0
To William Oesterholt for sleigh hire in taking provision to Grand River	6	0	0
To Miner Bradt for ferriage	0	6	0
To Jacob Johnson, from 19th Feby. to 31st March, 40 days, 4/	8	0	0
	98	10	0

[40] Amount Brot. Over .....£

I do hereby certifiy this to be a just and true Account.

Surveyor General's Office, 10th June, 1791.

Sir,—His Excellency Lord Dorchester has been pleased to order one thousand acres of land to be laid out at Toronto for Mr. Rochblave; and for Captain Laforce and for Captain Bouchette seven hundred acres each, at the same place, which please to lay out accordingly and report the same to this office with all convenient speed. I am, Sir, Your most obt. Servt.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

[41] Mr. Augs. Jones, D.P.S.

Nassau, 29th June, 1791.

Sir,—I am honoured with yours of 22nd February last, informing me of my appointment to the office of Surveyor in this District, accompanied with instructions for my conduct in this business and covering a draft for fifty pounds, Quebec currency, on Hamilton and Cartwright, to enable me to carry on the same.

I would wish in the warmest terms to express my gratitude to you for your goodness in procuring me this appointment, believing however that the most effectual way to evince this will be my future attention, assiduity and industry; I will endeavour by these and by the strictest obedience to such orders as you may furnish me with to shew that I am not unworthy your future countenance or of the favor already conferred.

Since my appointment I have been busy in surveying the ground for the proposed town of Lenox. The Land Board now state the reasons that have induced them to change the place they had formerly proposed and to prefer the situation on the north of the intended works at Navy Hall to those on the south side.

How such an error could arise as 800 yards in the distance between the high ground at Navy Hall and the fixed line of the granted land, I cannot conceive, but such it is and leaves after the reservation of Government only 858 yards for the front of the town: The land behind also is by no means favourable, and in my opinion the Board and Settlement has made for a more eligible choice.

[42] A Plan of the proposed town accompanies the letter from the Land Board and will more fully explain every particular, as it is thought expedient to wait the consent of Government to this alteration, and as the lands are mostly covered with grain which in a month or two will be gathered in the Land Board have directed me to proceed on the surveys from the Eastern Boundary of the District and to defer laying out the town till my return, which I trust will meet your approbation.

Inclosed I herewith transmit an account of my time since my being first employed by the Board here on the departure of Mr. Frey, which I respectfully submit to your control. When not employed in actual Service I was constantly engaged by the Land Board in making plans of the different towns and in attending their meetings when granting certificates for lots in these. This is also accompanied by a state of the actual expences attending the survey of the lands reserved for the Indians on the Grand River as certified by the Board. You will observe the pay allowed the men on that party is higher than is to be given by the Regulations now received; when however, you consider the hardship of this service, undertaken in the middle of winter, and in a country where the men were obliged to carry a week or ten day's provision on their backs, and that these men were hired by the day as we could not ascertain the time necessary for the service. I trust you will not find this unreasonable. In future I hope to procure the hands on the terms you point out.

I have appointed Robert Lestor, Esqr., my Attorney in Quebec to settle my pecuniary business there. As the amount of these sums has been on the aith of the Board advanced by merchants here and as my own situation does not allow me lay long out of my pay I depend upon your kind interposition to have these audited with your first leisure.

I shall take the earliest opportunity in my power to extend for you a plan of this settlement on the scale you direct with the owner's names on each Lot, in the mean time I send you a plan of this settlement from scale of eighty chains to an inch which I hope will meet your approbation. Sir I am &c., &c.

Augustus Jones, D.P.S.

John Collins, Esqr., D. S. General, Quebec.

[44] Surveyor General's Department.

To Augustus Jones, Dr.

To Daniel Casidy for 18 days as Chain Bearer from 13th to 30th June, both days inclusive, at 2/9		2	9	6
To Stephen Wardell,	do do	2	9	9
To Henry Hartly as Axe Man, 2/7		2	6	6
To James Everson	do	2	6	6
To David Beaty	do	2	6	6
To John Camp	do	2	6	6
To Burgoyne Camp	do	2	6	6
	Halifax Currency	£15	11	6

The above Expences was incurred in surveying lands reserved by Government in order to ascertain the ground allowed for a County Town, amounting in all to sixteen pounds eleven shillings & six pence Hallifax currency. [45] Saturday, 23rd July, 1791. At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace.

Present, His Excellency the Right honorable, Lord Dorchester, Govenor, the honourable Major General Clark, Lieut. Governor, William Smith, Esqr., Chief Justice; and the honorable Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, J. G. C. DeLery, George Pownall, Henry Caldwell, William Grant Francis Baby, Samuel Holland, Charles DeLanaudier, Esquires.

His Lordship observed that as soon as the business of settling the Loyalists and reduced troops on the waste lands of the Crown free of expence, should be brought to a conclusion, there could be no farther occasion for the employment of extraordinary Surveyors in the different parts of the Province at stated daily allowances and that it was reasonable to suppose that all claims to lands of the nature above mentioned were now nearly satisfied. [46] Upon which it was ordered by his Lordship, with the advice of the Council; that all stated daily allowances now paid to Surveyors in different parts of the Province do cease at the close of the works which may be ordered for the next season and not later than the first Day of December, 1792.

Ordered likewise that all services hereafter to be performed in the Department of the Surveyor General be previously authorised upon annual Estimates of the expence to be brought forward by the Surveyor General's Office or approved by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being in Council.

Ordered that Copies of this Entry be transmitted by the Clerk to the Office of Surveyor General and to the respective Land Boards for the information and guidance of all persons concerned.

(signed) J. Williams, C.C.

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[47] Saturday, 30th July, 1791.

The Committee took up Mr. Jones's Account of Disbursements to Axe men, Chain Bearers, &c., amounting to, N. York Curry £102. 0. 0
from which the Committee deduct for a Error in Calculation—
4 Days at 4/— ..... —.—.16

101. 4. 0

This Account being certified by the Members of the Land Board the Committee recommend the Payment, Sterling..... £56.18. 6

Then his Account of Service as Deputy provincial Surveyor from 28th November, 1789, to the 10th April, 1791. Currency... £149. 0. 9

Upon the first Article in this Account the Question arises: by what Authority Mr. Jones was employed? If by the Land Board or other Authority Proof thereof should Accompany the Account whether or not the Charge is admissable. 6.15. 0
The same on the second Article ..... £ 4.17. 6
The same on the third Article 31.17. 6
The same on the fourth Article 76.12. 0
The fifth Article Vizt. for 463 Rations of Provisions at 1/3... 28.18. 9

[48] is inadmissable, the Deputy Surveyor General having informed the Committee, that provisions are not allowed to Deputy Provincial Surveyors except when actually employed.

The Committee therefore recommend that Mr. Lester who presented himself as Attorney to Mr. Jones be permitted to take a copy of this day's Minute of the Committee.

A true Extract. J. Williams.

Surveyor General's Office, 4th August, 1791

Sir,—I request you will immediately furnish me with a list of the reduced officers of Provincial corps in the District of Nassau, stating the corps he belonged to, the number of acres he is entitled to, the number he has received & the number still due to him.

I inclose you herewith the Minutes of Council of the 23rd July, 1791. I am Sir, Your most obedient Servt.

John Collins, D.S.G.

Mr. Augustus Jones.

[49] Paid Axe Men and Chain Bearers at surveying the course of the Lake, and running the front lines of eleven Townships, including that space from the Mouth of the River Trent to Toronto.

	£	s.	d.
To Stephen Wardell as chain bearer from 1st July, 1791, to 17th September, following, both days inclusive, 79 days, 2/9	10	17	3
To Henry Johnson, 79 do do do do	10	17	3
To David Beaty, 79 days, axe man 2/7	10	4	1
To James Everson, 79 days, axe man, 2/7	10	4	1
To Billy (a Delaware 79 days, axe man 2/7	10	4	1
To Henry Heartly, 79 days, axe man 2/7	10	4	1
To Burgoyne Camp, 79 days, flagman, 2/7	10	4	1
To William Abbott, 43 days from first Aug. to 17th Sept., 1791, both days inclusive, 2/7	6	4	0
To John McEwen for the use of his batteau to transport provision for the surveying party	2	16	3
Quebec Currency	£ 81	15	3

[50] Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 9th October, 1791.

Sir,—I must request you to send me without loss of time your account of expences incurred in the Surveying Department for the last six months ending the 10th Inst. properly vouched, accompanied with a copy of your instructions received from this office as also what you may have received from the Land Board of your District, as I am now making out the public accounts, and should they not arrive in time to be laid before the Committee of Council now setting they will not be acted upon until the next six months. I am Sir, Your most obedt. Servt.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Mr. Augustus Jones.

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[51] Surveyor General's Department.

To Augustus Jones, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Service from 13th to 30th June, both days inclusive, 18 days, 8/9	7	17	6
To actual service surveying the Course of the Lake and running the front lines of a row of Townships in that space from the Mouth of the River Trent (head of the Bay of Quinty) to Toronto from 1st July to 17th Sept. 1791, both days inclusive being 79 days, 8/9	34	11	3
To his salary from the 11th April, 1791 to the 10th October following, both days inclusive, being 86 days exclusive of 79 days on actual service at 4/	17	4	
To Francis Crooks for Stationery from 29th Nov., 1789 to the present Period	5	5	1½
Hallifax Currency	64	17	10½

Amounting in all to sixty-four pounds seventeen shillings & ten pence three farthings Halx. Curry.

[52] I do certify that the above amount is a just and true one.

Niagara, 16th November, 1791.

SIR,—I am honoured with your three letters of different dates with the enclosures & have been busy in making out the plans of the townships of this Settlement and completing a register of reduced Provincial troops being under the description you direct.

The death of my father and brother (which happened last Month) prevented me from making my returns to you so soon as I could have wished.

The plan which I mentioned to have sent I left with the Clerk of the Land Board when I was ordered by them out on actual survey, he was to have sent it first Opportunity that might offer, he falling sick it was neglected and I concluded it was gone down till I received yours; as the draft has been somewhat defaced, hope you will excuse the present appear-

ance as I had not time to make a new one. This I send with the plans of the differenc townships & with proprietors name inserted in his own lot which I hope will meet your approbation.

Inclosed is a charge of expences incurred in surveying the last six months with the vouchers both from the Land Board and the men who has been employed which I trust you will find right.

[53] I have compleated the survey from the Eastern Boundary of this District extending westerly two miles beyond Toronto, including the fronts of eleven townships agreeable to your regulations in that respect a plan thereof together with the field notes I will extend for you the earliest opportunity that may offer after this.

The Land Board ordered me to proceed in laying out the town lots in Lenox, for the accommodation of several persons who wish to build, when this is compleated I shall have the honour of laying before you.

New as yet in the Office, you have had the kindness to place me in I trust to your goodness to overlook any inaccuracies or omissions I may have been guilty of and I shall most thankfully receive any corrections or instructions you may be pleased to favour me with. With sincere Respect I am Sir. Your most obedt. & Humble Servant.

AUGUSTUS JONES, D.P.S.

John Collins, Esqr., D.S.G.

[54] Extracts from the Reports of the Committee for examining the public Accounts ending the 10th April and 10th October 1791 entered in the Minutes of Council of the 24th Decr., 1791.

Council Chamber, Saturday, 30th July, 1791.

At a Meeting of a Committee of the public Accounts for the six months ending the 10th April last, upon his Excellency Lord Dorchester's reference of an account of Augustus Jones, Deputy provincial Surveyor, in the District of Nassau.

Present,—Messrs. Dunn, Grant, Harrison, Baby, De Lery.

The Committee took up Mr. Jones's Account of Disbursements to axe men, chain bearers, &ca.

Amounting to New York Currency	£102.
From which the Committee deduct for an Error in calculation...	16
Remains New York Currency	£101. 4

This account being certified by the Members of the Land Board, the Committee recommend the payment

Sterling	£51.18.6.

[55] Then his account for services as Deputy Provincial Surveyor from the 28th November, 1789, to the 10th April, 1791

Currency	£149. 0.9
Upon the first Article in this Account	£6.15.

The question arises by what authority Mr. Jones was employed if by the Land Board or other authority, proof thereof should accompany the account, to enable the Committee to determine whether or not the charge is inadmissable.

The same on the 2nd Article	£4.17.6
The same on the 3rd Article	31.17.6
The same on the fourth Article	76.12.

The same on the fifth Article 463 Rations of Provisions, at 1 3... 28.18.9
is inadmissable the Deputy Surveyor General having informed the Committee that provisions are not allowed to Deputy Provincial Surveyors except when actually employed.

The Committee therefore recommend that Mr. Lester, who presented himself as Attorney to Mr. Jones be permitted to take a copy of this days Minute of the Committee. Ordered that the Chairman report

THOMAS DUNN, Chairman.

[56] Monday, 19th December, 1791.

Augustus Jones for his Provincial pay and provisions for 97 days between 11th April, & 10th of October, during which time it appears by the certificates of the Land Board at Nassau of £20.17.7½ & £5.5.1¾.. £26. 2.9¼
Vizt for 97 days' extra pay £14.16.5
For 97 rations, at 1/3 ..... 6. 1.3
Stationery for 29th November, 1789 ..... 5. 5.1

Allowed £26. 2.9
Amount of the pay list of his party from 13th to 30th June last, being for the pay and provisions certified by the Land Board, allowed £16.11.6
Amount of Ditto from 1st July to the 17th September last also "certified by the Land Board, allowed 81.15.2

£124. 9.5

The Committee observe that the Comissary General's Abstract of Provisions, issued to Surveyors, it appears that between the 24th December, 1790, and the 24th April, 1791—542 rations were issued at Niagara for which they conclude Mr. Jones is accountable.

(signed) J. WILLIAMS.

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[57] Surveyor General's Office,

Quebec, 23rd Jany., 1792.

Sir,—I duly received your letter with the plans and accounts that accompanied it, for which please accept of my thanks, and I assure you that both your plans and accounts came in that regular manner that does you great honour, and gave me great satisfaction.

I beg that with all convenient speed you send me plans of your surveys made in the course of last Summer by order of my instructions of 22nd February, 1791. Colonel Simcoe the Governor of your Province is now with us. I have taken the liberty to recommend you to him in the manner I think you merit, and I cannot doubt but that you will be continued in your salary. I have received from Government on your account £165.2.9 Currency, of which sum I advanced you £50, and I have paid into the hands of Lester and Morrough, £115.2.9 Currency, which is the full amount of your account. I cannot say who will be your Surveyor General in future, should it be your humble servant, you may command my ready and best services. I am with Regard Sir Your most obedt. Servant.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

[58] Mr. Augustus Jones.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ALURED CLARK, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Canada & it's dependencies.

The Memorial of Augustus Jones, Deputy Provincial Surveyor for the District of Nassau.

Humbly sheweth:—

That your Memorialist was employed by the Land Board of Nassau to perform the duty of Provincial Deputy Surveyor for that District in the place of Philip Frey, who held that appointment, but who left the country on leave of absence and did not return.

Your Memorialist faithfully did his duty in this Office, from the 28th November, 1789, to the tenth April, 1791 inclusive, to the satisfaction of his employers, as will more particularly appear by the enclosed Certificate from them. For this he has never received any compensation or payment of account formerly transmitted a copy of which also accompanies this.

He therefore most humbly solicits your Excellency to direct the Committee of public Accounts to examine his claim and to afford him such relief as their Wisdom shall point, and your Memorialist as in Duty bound shall ever Pray.

Niagara, 25th Feby., 1792.

[59] Nassau, 26th Feby., 1794.

Sir.—I am duly favoured with yours of the 23rd ulto., & think myself exceedingly happy in any degree to have merited your approbation; The commendations you bestow will I trust have the effect to make me exert myself to the utmost to deserve the continuation of your good opinion. I send herewith the plans of my surveys made last summer on the north side of Lake Ontario on a scale of 80 chains to an inch; The field notes are too bulky to accompany this by express, but will send them per first opportunity in the Spring.

Since my last letter to you I have been busily employed, making a survey of the town of Lenox, but the weather setting in very severe, was obliged to stop proceeding in that business until a more favourable opportunity & when finished I shall have the honour of laying it before you.

I am truly sensible and very thankful for your kind attention to my pecuniary matters, and must take the liberty of soliciting your assistance in the recovery of my pay from the 28th November, 1789 to the 10th April, 1791, a Memorial on this subject I herewith transmit thro' Mr. Lester my Attorney to the Commander in chief accompanied by my account and the certificate of the Land Board, stating my appointment by them and my services.

I observe by a copy of the Minutes of the Committee of Quebec of the 19th December last, that they look on me accountable for 542 rations of 60 Provision issued at this place to the surveying party between the 24th Decr., 1790, and the 24th April, 1791, when employed in the survey of the Indian Lines on the Grand River will you have the goodness to state to them, that those provisions were issued to the people employed on actual service exclusive of the two shilling and six pence currency pr. day as this service was peculiarly hard at that inclement season of the year as stated by the certificate of the Land Board which accompanied that account.

If I am so fortunate as to retain my present place under the new Government I shall owe it entirely to your obliging recommendation for which

I shall be ever thankful & I shall doubly esteem my appointment should you be at the head of the Department. I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient & very humble Servant.

AUGUSTUS JONES, D.P.S.

Honble. John Collins,
Dy. Surveyor Genl.,
Quebec.

[61] SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To Augustus Jones, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To his actual service in surveying a Township line back of No. 5 from 22nd April to the 9th May, both days inclusive, 18 days, 7/6	6	15	0
To surveying part of Township Geneva on the North side of Lake of the same name from the 14th to the 26th May 1790 inclusive 13 days, 7/6	4	17	6
To surveying Indian Lands on Grand River from 4th January to 29th March, 1791, both days inclusive, 85 days	31	17	6
To his Salary allowed to Deputy Surveyors from 28th November, 1789, to the 10th April, 1791—383 days exclusive of the above services at 4/	76	12	0
Hallifax Currency	120	2	0

Amounting in all to one hundred and twenty Pounds two Shillings, Hallifax Currency.

I do certify that the above Account is a just and true one.
Sworn before men 26th Feby., 1792.

ROBERT KERR, J.P.

True Copy sent to Head Quarters.

[62] SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To Augustus Jones, Dr.

To Expences Incurred at surveying a county Town to be called Lenox.

To Daniel Cassida as chain bearer from 28th November to 22nd December both days inclusive, 25 days at 2/7	3	4	7
To John Camp do do	3	4	7
To John Swails do do	3	4	7
To Henry Hartly do do	3	4	7
To Mattice Chesister (?) do do	3	4	7
To John Cockle do do	3	4	7
To Andrew Templeton from 29th Nov. to 22nd Dec., as chain bearer	3	2	0
To Henry Chryster " " " " "	3	2	0
To James Everson, 13 days as chain bearer	1	13	7
To John Morta, 10 days from 13th to 22nd Dec. inclusive as do	1	5	10
To John Coon, 8 days from 15 to 22nd Dec. inclusive do	1	0	8
To William Van Horn, 11 days from 21st March to the 10th April inclusive	1	8	5
To Burgoyne Camp " " " " " " "	1	8	5
To John Philips " " " " " " "	1	8	5
To John Rude " " " " " " "	1	8	5
To Henry Hartly " " " " " " "	1	8	5
	£ 36	13	8

[63]

Amount brought forward	36	13	8
To John Coon for 9 days from 2nd to the 10th April, both days inclusive, 2/7	1	3	3
To Miner Bradt for ferriage of men and provisions	0	7	6
To John Cole for 11 days from 31st March to 10th April, 2/7	1	8	5
Hallifax Currency	£ 39	12	10

Amounting in all to thirty nine Pounds Twelve Shillings & Ten Pence Hallifax Currency.

I do attest that the above is a just and true Account.

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Sworn before me at Niagara, this 21st Day of April, 1792.

(signed) ROBERT KERR, J.P.

[64] Surveyor General's Department.

To Augustus Jones, Dr.

To his actual service in surveying a County Town to be called Lennox from 28th November to 22nd December, 1791, both days inclusive, being 25 days at 8/9	10	18	9
To his actual service in Do. from 31st March to 10th April, 1792, inclusive, 11 days, 8/9	4	16	3
To his salary from 11th October, 1791 to 10th April, 1792, being 147 days exclusive of 36 days upon actual service at 4	29	18	0
To amount of stationary purchased of Hamilton & Crooks	3	5	7½
Hallifax Currency	£ 48	8	7½

Amount in all to forty-eight pounds eight shillings and seven pence half penny Hallifax Currency.

I do attest that the above is a just and true account.

A. JONES, D.P.S.

(signed) ROBERT KERR, J.P.

[65] Nassau, 15th June, 1792.

Sir,—Inclosed is a charge of expences incurred at surveying of Lenox, &c., including the last six months amounting in all to eighty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and a half penny currency accompanied with the necessary vouchers which I trust you will find right, and must beg of your interest in settling the same.

A plan of the town of Lenox according to the survey I herewith transmit, it does not extend so far back as our former one proposed owing to Colonel Butler and some others who lives in rear of and refuse giving up their possessions in consequence of which the Land Board directed me (for the Present) to extend the survey only one mile back from the river bank a copy of which accompanies this. The field notes thereof as well as the survey on the north shore of the Lake I am now making out and will send by the first opportunity.

Your order of the 10th June, 1791 for land at Toronto in favour of Mr. Rochblave and others I only received the other day, and as the members of the Land Board think their power disolved by our Governor's late Proclamation relative to granting of lands in Upper Canada, they recommend it to me to postpone doing in respect of said order until I may receive some further instructions. I am your obt. Hl. Servant.

AUGUSTUS JONES, D.P.S.

Honble. John Collins, Esqr., D.S.G.
Quebec.

[66] Kingston, July 9th, 1792.

Sir,—It being necessary for the public service that an analysis should be made of a Salt Spring reported by the Deputy Surveyor General, to be near Niagara, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe has directed Mr. McDonell to proceed immediately to analyse it's quality, he will receive particular instructions for this purpose.

At the same time his Excellency thinks it proper for various reasons that a Deputy Surveyor should accompany him. I must therefore beg that you will immediately proceed with Mr. McDonnell to the object of this mission.

You will please to note down as particular as possible the nature of the soil and the country you pass through and any observations that may be serviceable to his Majesty's Government you will communicate in writing.

The mode of Conveyance must depend entirely upon you and in the hiring of boats, axe-men, &c., you must use the utmost economy.

You will repair to your customary duties as soon as this expedition shall be over and be ready to report to his Excellency so soon as he shall arrive at Niagara. I am Sir, Your obt. Humble Servt.

THOMAS TALBOT, Secretary.

To Mr. Jones, Depy. Surveyor,
Niagara.

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[67] Kingston, 22nd July, 1792.

Dear Sir, Inclosed is my old application for the land on the carrying Place, which I send agreable to your desire. I need not attempt to explain it better as you know so well what I want. I wish if consistent that land 200 Acres, Mrs. Ferguson is entitled to might, be joined to it. If I cannot get a grant of the carrying Place will you be so good as to let me know what terms it may be had on. I have it in my power to settle the place immediately, had I any security for it. I am certain Mr. Hamilton will interest himself for me but I am loth to apply to him at present as in all probability has too much business to think of besides. Should it be asked how and where I served I'll mention the particulars.

The 24th June, 1774, I was appointed and acted as Barrack Master of ..... until 24th March, 1778, when I was ordered to Carleton Island, being also Commissary at that Post.

13th April, 1782, I was appointed Barrack Master of Ontario, where I remained until ordered to Cataraqui in September, 1783, and acted as Barrack Master for both posts until 24th June, 1785, when I was obliged to relinquish it, having more business in the commissary's Department than I could well manage with the other appointment, occasioned by the increase of Loyalists settling in this neighbourhood 25th February, 1778. My Father being then Commissary of Oswegatchie delivered the stores to me as he was unable to do the duty himself; He died 13th March following when I was [68] appointed his successor.

The 13th April, I was ordered to Carleton Island to assist Mr. McLean in the Transport Business; in Novr., 1778 I was again sent to Oswegatchie, where I remained Commissary of the Post until 24th June, 1782, when I was sent to Ontario to take charge there. From thence I was sent to this place 24th Sept., 1783, where I remained until a reformation took place in the Commissary Department & I was on the 24th June, 1787, served like a great many others sent about my business, without any provision after having spent my best days in his Majesty's service. You see I was also six years in the Commissary General's Office at Montreal (a Clerk) during which time my father was permitted to do my duty as Barrack Master. I'll write you again by next Opportunity. Your very Humble Servant,

[69] Mr. Augustus Jones. JOHN FERGUSON.

To his Excellency The Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia

and New Brunswick and their Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the said Colonies & in the Island of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of John Ferguson, late Assistant Commissary at Kingston.

Humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialist findeth by the Minutes of Council, dated the 22nd October, 1788, that your Lordship has been pleased to allow to officers reduced in the Province of Quebec the same probation of lands as officers of equal rank in the late 48th Regiment are entitled to.

That by his Majesty's Instructions to his Excellency Sir Frederick Haldimand, dated the 16th July, 1783, all reduced Staff Officers are allowed Lands in the same proportion as Subaltern Officers.

That your Memorialist having come under that description has received in the District of Mecklenburg six hundred acres of land.

That your Memorialist on the 25th July last applied to your Excellency through the Land Board at Kingston for the remaining fourteen hundred acres, and after twelve months was informed by the said Board, that the petition having been imperfect by your Memorialist not having pointed out the particular lot of Land he wished, was not attended to.

[70] Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays your Lordship will be pleased to allow him the same indulgence as the other officers reduced as above; and be pleased to grant to him the remaining fourteen hundred Acres of land between the westernmost stake of Ameliasburg in the head of the Bay of Quinty and a small Creek called *Dead Creek*, this Tract being commonly called the Carrying Place and your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Kingston, 25th Sept., 1790.

[71] Niagara, 24th August, 1792.

Sir,—In Order that the Commandant of Niagara may be enabled to comply with the General Orders of the 12th May, 1787 he has directed me to beg from you a return from such observations as you have been able to make of the number of inhabitants in Nassau together with the quantity of land granted by the Board or otherwise.

The Commandant hopes it may be convenient to you that this return may be furnished as soon as possible in order to it's being transmitted to his Excellency at Head Quarters. I have the honour to be Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant.

D. W. SMITH,
Secy. to the Commandant.

Mr. Jones,
Surveyor for Nassau.

[72] SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Dr.

To Augustus Jones, D.P.S., for the late District of Nassau.

	£	s.	d.
To actual service from 11th April to 10th October, 1792, both days inclusive, being 183 days at 8/9	80	1	3
To Amount of his stationary in the above period as Pr. Receipts of Crooks & Co	3	5	3½
Hallifax Currency	83	6	6½

	£	s.	d.
Amounting in all to eighty three pounds, six shillings and sixpence nali penny.			
Augustus Jones, D. P. S.			
To expenses of chain and axe men of 27th Oct., 1792	82	16	3
" " " " " "	20	0	0
	186	2	9½
Received in part payment of D. W. Smith Surveyor General the sum of one hundred pounds currency.....	100	0	0
Due Currency	86	2	9½

[73] Navy Hall, Sept. 4th, 1792.

Sir,—You are hereby directed to engage ten chain-bearers and axe men on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding if possible, one shilling and six pence Per day Currency, each man with an allowance of one shilling and three pence per day to yourself and party for provisions.

And immediately proceed with all diligence to survey and mark a boundary line, commencing at the outlet of Burlington Bay, thence a north course Ed[illegible] to the westward until you strike the Heads or Sources of the River La Tranche now the Thames; however after having proceeded on your said line as far as you may conceive the distance ought to fall on the said Sources, and not having met with them, you will branch off from said boundary line with such Offsets as may compleat a semicircle with four or five radi till you meet the heads of the said River La Tranche, now Thames: which you will ascertain by following the said sources or waters till you are well assured you have hit the said River, after which you will return to Niagara, having regard in other matters, minutes and journals to the general and existing instructions which you may heretofore from the Surveyor General's Office.

Thomas Talbot, Secretary.

Mr. A. Jones, D.S.

[74] Expences incurred for a surveying Party in running a Line from Burlington Bay to the River Thames.

	£	s.	d.
To Joseph Hulett for 50 Days Service as Chain bearer from 6th September to 25th October inclusive at 3/1½ Per Dm.....	7	16	3
To Cornelius Wardell, 50 days do do	7	16	3
To William Chrysler, 50 do do	7	16	3
To Henry Gray, 50 do do	7	16	3
To Henry Hartly, 50 do do	7	16	3
To Andrew English for six Days Service in transporting Provisions from Niagara to Burlington Bay from 6th to the 11th Sept. inclusive at 3/1½	0	18	9
To John George for 11 days do in September, 3/1½.....	1	14	4½
To Thomas Wilson " do do	1	14	4½
To John Peter for 42 days do from 14th September to 25th October inclusive, 3/1½.....	6	11	3
To Jacob Johnson for 42 days do 3/1½	6	11	3
To Nicholas a Achquaga Indian, do	6	11	3
To John Dahiax 42 days do	6	11	3
To William Hesse, for 11 days service from 14th to 24th September, 3/1½..	1	14	4½
To Henry, a Cayeuga Indian, 11 days do	1	14	4½
To Peter a Mohawk, 31 days from 25th September to 25 October inclusive	4	16	10½
To Jacob, a Mohawk, 31 days do	4	16	10½
	£82	16	3

[74] *Circular.* Niagara, 26th Octr., 1792.

Sir, —I am directed by his Excellency Governor Simcoe to beg you will transmit to me for his Excellency's Information a Return of the several Mill Streams within the Home District, formerly the District of Nassau, remarking their situations and local advantages, or the contrary, whether occupied and by whom, on what condition, authority and tenure, since what period, and if for any limited time, together with all other circumstances relative thereto. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

D. W. Smith, Surveyor General.

Mr. Jones, D.P.S. &c.

[76] Expences incurred in going to the River Ouse to analise Salt Springs, and from thence to Toronto on public Business.

	£	s.	d.
To Peter Hamer for 16 days service from 25th July to the 9th August, 1792 both days inclusive, at 3/9	3	0	0
To James Swallow for 16 do do	3	0	0
To Francis Branch for 16 do do	3	0	0
To Henry Frederick for 16 do do	3	0	0
To Donald McDonald for 16 do do	3	0	0
To Henry Hartly for 16 do do	3	0	0
To two Delaware Indians going with Mr. Angus McDonnell to shew a mineral spring	0	10	0
To two Missisaga going as Batteau Men from Burlington to Toronto	1	10	0
Hallifax Currency	£20	0	0

amounting in all to twenty pounds, Hallifax Currency.

I do certify that the above is a just and true account.

Augustus Jones, D.P.S.

Sworn before me at Niagara, this 27th
Day of October, 1792.

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[77] (Copy). Niagara, 28th October, 1792.

Sir,—The enclosed Petition, No. 64, being referred by the Governor in Council to the Surveying Department, I beg you will afford me such information relative thereto as you may be able to procure & return the petition with your Report. I have the Honour to be, Sir, Your very humble Servant

Mr. Jones, D.S., &c. D. W. Smith.

Received from Augustus Jones on accoun' four hundred dollars in hard money.

Newark, Oct. 29th, 1792.

£160—York. R. Hamilton.

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[78] Newark, 6th November, 1792.

Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the 22nd July last, stating your different appointments in his Majesty's Service during the late war, which I took the earliest opportunity to communicate to his Excellency Governor Simcoe for his approbation but he would not allow those services entitled you to lands as a subaltern or commissioned officer, but he was pleased to direct me to inform you that the lands you wished to have at the Carrying

Place, Head of the Bay of Quinty, are to be reserved for public use but may be given you for a certain term of years, by writing your proposals to our Receiver General who will contract with you for the same.

Your being absent from home prevented me from Writing you sooner. I am yours, &c., &c.

A. Jones, D. Surveyor.

Mr. John Ferguson,
Kingston.

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[79] Statement of the Mills in the District of Nassau specifying by whom erected, by what authority and in what year, &c., &c.—

(1) A Saw and Grist Mill near the falls at Niagara on the West Side of the River Saint Lawrence in the Township of No. 2, on Lot No. 174, by John Burch, Esqr., in the year 1786, by Permission of Major Campbell, then Commandant at Niagara. Mr. Burch says that he was bound in the Sum of two hundred Pounds Currency to build in the Term of two Years from that Date, but no other Conditions named, only supposed to be held on the same Terms the Mills were in Lower Canada.

(2) A Saw and Grist Mill on a Creek called the 12 Mile Creek, the Township No. 3 & on Lot No. 23 in the 10th Concession by Duncan Murray, Esquire, in the year 1786, but he dying before they were compleated they were transmitted to Robert Hamilton, Esqr., who finished them in the year following by Permission as the other.

(3) A Saw Mill on a Creek called the Forty Mile Creek in the Township No. 6, Lot No. 11, 3rd Concession, by John Green, in the year 1788, with-
[80] out Permission, the lands were granted him as only fit for husbandry.

(4) A Grist Mill on the aforesaid Creek by Lot No. 10 in the 1st Concession in the year 1789 by John Green, the Lands were granted to Nathaniel Petit, Esqr., as only fit for Husbandry; but he sold them to the said Mr. Green as a Mill Seite, who erected a Mill thereon.

(5) A Grist Mill on a Creek called the four Mile in the Township No. 1, on Lot No. 2, in the 4th Concession, in the year of 1789, by Peter Secord, Senior, on the verbal Promise made him by Lord Dorchester at the House of the late Major Tice in Presence of Mr. Burch & others.

(6) A Saw Mill on a Creek called the 15 Mile in Township No. 3, Lot No. 9 in 10th Concession by Street and Butler in 1789, now transferred to Colonel Butler.

(7) A Saw and Grist Mill on a Creek called the 30 Mile in Township No. 5, Lot No. 22, in the 4th Concession in 1790 by William Kitchen, the Lands were granted to him as only fit for husbandry.

(8) A Saw Mill on black Creek about seven Miles back of Fort Erie, in the year 1791, by Philip Stedman, Senr.

(9) A Grist Mill on a Branch of a Creek called the 12 Mile in Township No. 10, lot No. 5, 4th Concession, in the year 1791, by David Secord, the Lands were granted him as only fit for husbandry.

[81] (10) A Grist Mill on a Creek called the Four Mile near the King's Mills, in the year 1791, by Daniel Servos, on ungranted Lands.

(11) A Saw Mill on a Creek called the Four Mile, by David Secord, in the Year 1791.

(12) A Saw Mill on a Small Creek called the Muddy Run, near the Whirl Pool in Township No. 2, in the year 1791, by John Donaldson.

(13) A Saw Mill on one of the Branches of the twelve Mile Creek, in Township No. 9, Lot No. 23, in 8th Concession, in the year 1792, by Benjamin Canby, the lands were granted to him as only fit for Husbandry.

(14) A Saw Mill now erecting on one of the Branches of a Creek called the twelve Mile in Township No. 9, Lot 16, in 5th Concession, by John Deloow, the lands were granted to him as only fit for Husbandry.

(15) A Grist Mill now erecting near Fort Erie on the West Shore of the River Saint Lawrence at the Rapids (on a Lot of John Gardener's), by William Dunbar.

(16) A Saw Mill now erecting on a Creek called the forty Mile in Township No. 6, Lot No. 10, in the 2nd Concession, on Lands granted to the late deceased Henry Nellis as only fit for Husbandry, now building by his [82] Sons, Robert and William Nellis.

(17) A Saw Mill on a Creek called the four Mile in Township No. 1, Lot No. 89, in 4th Concession, in 1792, by Sampson Lutes.

(18) A Grist Mill on a Creek near the Sugar loaf Hills, Lake Erie, by Christian Savitz, unsurveyed.

(19) A Saw and Grist Mill on a Creek that empties into the Head of Burlington Bay near the Road leading from said Bay to the Mohawk's Village, by Bazely & Willson in 1791.

(20) A Mill Seite on a Creek called Smith's Creek on the North Shore of Lake Ontario in Township Hesse, Lot No. 6, in front at the Head of a small Pond. A. Jones, D.S.

Newark, 7th Novr., 1792.

D. W. Smith,

Surveyor General.

[83] Newark, 12th Novr., 1792.

Sir,—With regard to the Memorial of Frederick Gerghen of the 25th September last, addressed to his Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe, stating his local Situation on a Point of Land between Chippewa Creek & Fort Erie. I beg leave to observe that in the year 1788 I had Instructions to make a regular Survey of that Part of the Settlement, as there had not been any before,—excepting a few front Lots which had been posted off without running the regular front Concessions. Accordingly, I began my Operations from a fixed Boundary one Mile below Fort Erie, being immediately below the Ground originally reserved for public Uses and continued paralel with the division line of said Reserve to No. 10, where the River makes a turn to the Westward. The Settlers below this had settled, and after measuring off the customary Width of a Lot had fixed arbitrary Division Lines between each other, not considering how the Side lines would intersect at right Angles in Order to make it agreeable to their Possessions or Clearings, as will more fully appear by the Plan hereunto annexed.

[84] The said Berghen stated his Case to the Members of the Land Board sometime last Fall at Fort Erie; They to make up for his Deficiency of Lands in Front gave him Lot No. 10 in the second Concession, with which he, the said Berghen, declared himself satisfyed.

D. W. Smith, I am, &c.,

A. S. Gl. (signed) A. Jones, D.P.S.

DISTRICT OF NASSAU

Register of the Lots in the Townships of that Distrtct

Book No. 3

This Book received from Mr. Richard Hatt—August 5th, 1795.

p. Mr. Secretary Ridout.
D. W. Smith, Actg. Sur. Genl.

Witness,
Thos. Ridout.

Township No. 1.

1st Concession, Lot No. 1, Daniel Rose; 2, Elijah Phelps; 3, Samuel Street; 4, ditto; 5, ditto; 6, Elijah Phelps; 7, John Chisholm; 8, Peter Miller; 9, Charles Depew; 10, James Durham; 11, Gregor Van Every; 12, Joseph Robertson; 13, Jhn. Comfort; 14, Michael Showers; 15, Gilbert Fields; 16, Wm. Baker; 17, R. Wilkinson; 18, Nathen Fields; 19, Philip R. Frey, entered, then struck out; 20, R. M. Guthrie; 21, ditto; 22, John Macdonald; 23, ditto.

2nd Concession, Lot No. 1, John Lerg; 2, Jam. Street; 3, ditto; 4, David Secord; 5, ditto; 6, Elijah Phelps; 7, blank; 8, Peter Miller; 9, Charles Depew; 10, James Durham; 11, 12 & 13, blank; 14, Michael Showers; 15, blank; 16, Wm. Baker; 17, R. Wilkinson; 18, Xn. Fields; 19, blank; 20, R. M. Guthrie; 21, ditto; 22 & 23, Mrs. Freels.

3rd Concession, Lot No. 1, John Lerg; 2, Stephen Secord; 3, ditto; 4, David Secord; 5, Phillip Frey; 6, Stephen Secord; 7, ditto; 8, Adam Chrysler; 9, Solomon Quiet; 10, Aaron Stevens; 11, ditto; 12, Peter Clow; 13, ditto; 14, ditto; 15, James Clement; 16, David Beatty; 17, blank; 18, David Beatty; 19, Robert Lottridge; 20, James Hennesy; 21, ditto; 22, Capt. Hare; 23, ditto.

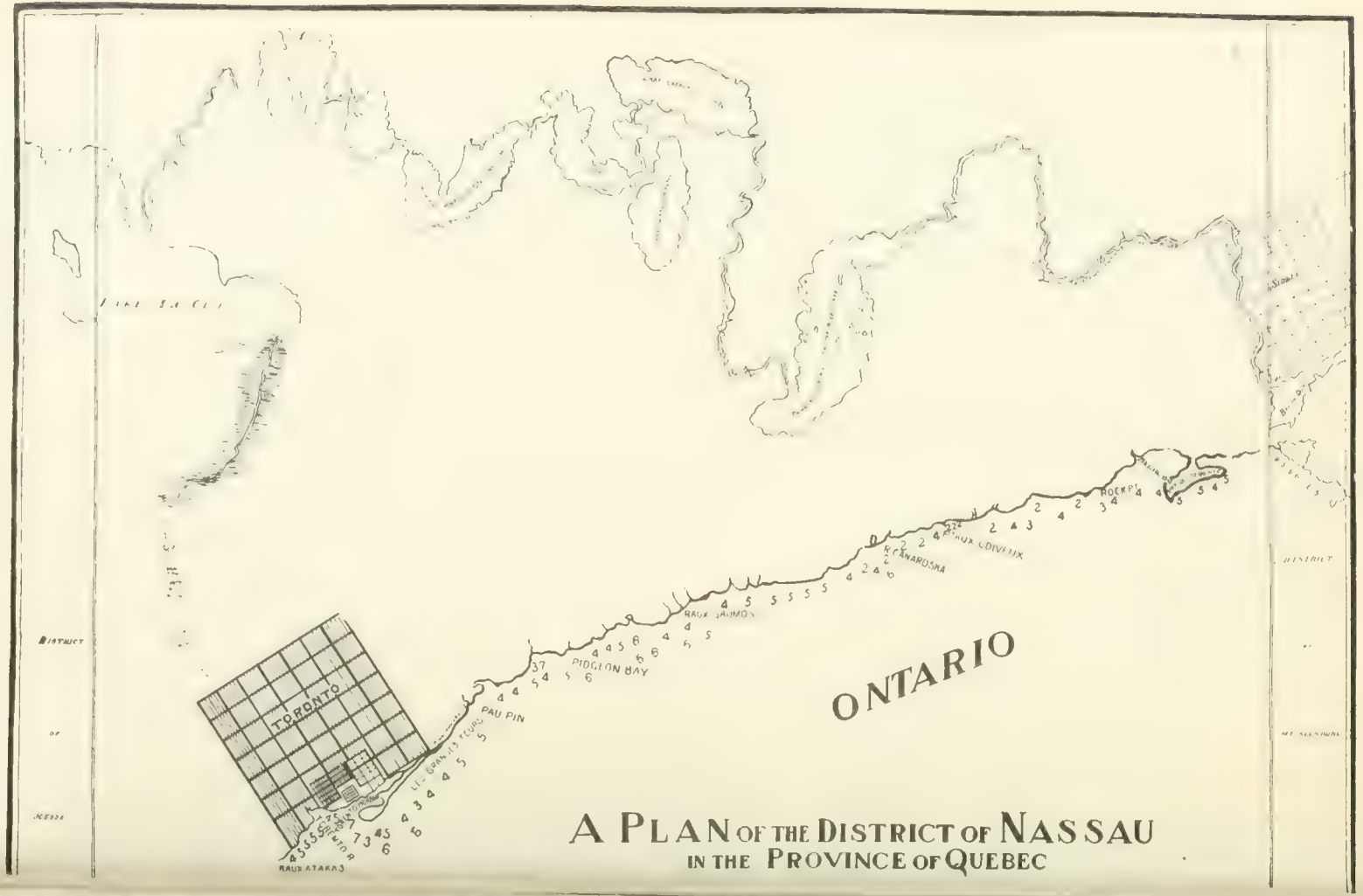
4th Concession, Lots 1, 2 & 3, Peter Secord; 4 & 5, Saml. Lutes; 6, Adam Chrysler; 7, blank; 8, John Chrysler; 9, John Brown; 10, Adam Chrysler; 11, 12 & 13, blank; 14, Jas. Clement; 15, Clement & Coon; 16, John Coon; 17, John Casselman, ½ to Sam Van Every; 18, Danl. Cassidy; 19, blank; 20 & 21, Aaron Bradt; 22, Ryer Bradt; 23, Jasper Cosus.

5th Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, Peter Secord, Senr.; 4 & 5, Samson Lutes; 7, 8, 9, Adam Chrysler; 10 & 11, John Clement; 12 & 13, Joseph Clement; 14, James Clement; 15, Clement & Coon; 16, John Coon; 17, John Casselman, ½ to Sam Van Every; 18, Danl. Cassidy; 19, Barnas. Cain; 20, Barnrd. Frey; 21, Jacob Sparbuck; 22, Barnas. Cain; 23, George Laurence.

6th Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, Christian Wanner; 3, 4, blank; 5, 6 & 7, Joseph Page; 8, Adam Chrysler; 9, blank; 10, 11, 12 & 13, Glebe; 14, 15 & 16, blank, 17 & 18 Adam Vroman; 19, Robert Concklin; 20, Bard. Frey; 21, ditto; 22, George Cauchett; 23, blank.

7th Concession, Lot No. 1, Edward Horten; 2 & 3, Christian Wanner; 4, John Collard; 5, Elijah Collard; 6, 7 & 8, Conns. Lambart; 9, 10 & 11, blank; 12, 13 & 14-13, 14 Edwd. Hains; 15, 16 & 17,-15, 16, Jo. Hains; 18, John Toung, Junr., 19 & 20, John Boyce; 21, Henry Harris; 22, John Springer; 23, Adam Vroman.

8th Concession, Lot No. 1, David V. Every; 2 & 3, Peter Lampman; 4, Elijah Collard; 5 & 6, Fran. Goring; 7, blank; 8 & 9, Elijah Collard; 10,



A PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF NASSAU
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

John Collard; blank to 19; 19 & 20, Jacob V. Alstyne; 20, 19, Hermans V. Alstyne; 21, Sopinus Van Alstyne; 22 & 23, William Vanderlip.

Record of a Piece of Ground laying between the Base line of Mount Dorchester Township and the river above the falls of Niagara and extending also partly up the Chippewa of which the persons whose Names are inserted in their respective lots, were in possession in the year 1785, 6 & 7.

Township No. 2.

1st Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, blank; 3 & 4, Phillip Bender; 5, Thos. Spencer; 6 & 7, Wm. Brown; 8, John Donaldson; 9, Elias Anderson; 10, Joseph Jenne; 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15, blank; 16, Jacob Kilmon; 17 & 18, blank; 19, James Parks; 20, John Thompson; 21, Peter Thompson; 22, Archd. Thompson; 23, Thomas McMickon.

2nd Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, James Ramsay; 4, Wm. Skinner; 5 & 6, Timothy Skinner; 7, Frans. Elsworth; 8 & 9, James Forsyth; 10 & 11, Phillip Bender; 12, Jesse Millard; 13, Josiah Millard; 14, Benjn. Doyle; 15, Wm. Oslar; 16 & 17, Robert Spencer; 18, Jacob Nowman; 19, 20 & 21, Peter Bowman; 22, Gilbert Tice; 23, Arch. Thompson.

1st Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, blank; 4, Oldsfield; 5, Baily; 6, 7 & 8, Wm. Skinner; 9, F. Elsworth; 10 & 11, Jas. Forsyth; 12, Thos. Millard; 13, John Frelick; 14, Jams. Haztep; 16 & 17, John Riley; 18, Jacob Kilman; 19, John Muckel; 20, Jacob Bowman; 21, John Burch; 22 & 23, Gilbert Tice.

2nd Concession, Lot No. 1, Oldfield; 2 & 3, Baily; 4 & 5, H. Skinner; 6, 7 & 8, Benjn. Skinner; 9, Noah Cook; 10 & 11, Robert Cook; blank to 17; 17 & 18, Bernard Frey; 19, Peter McMicken; 21 & 22, G. Tice; 23, Phillip Frey.

1st Concession, Lot No. 1, John McDonald; 2, blank; 3, Chris. Jacobs; 4 & 5, blank; 6 & 7, John McEwein; 8, John Thompson; 9, William Divher; 10, Ecringham; 11 & 12, Stunhoff; 13 & 14, Chris. McDonald; 15 & 16, Joseph Hazlep; 17, James Hazlep; 18, John Hazlep; 19, Peter Misener; 21 & 21, . . . Hazlep; 22 & 23, blank.

Chippewa, S. Side; Nathan Fowler the lot between Mr. Lyons & Thomas Cummings.

Concession 4, Lot 14, Jacob Kilmon; 1, ditto; 74 & 68, Philp Kilmon; 75 & 69, Jacob Kilmon.

Township No. 3.

1st Concession, Lot No. 1, Stufle Berlinger; 2, Collin McNabb; 3, ditto; 4, ditto; 5, 6 & 7, blank; 8, W. B. Sheehan; 9, blank; 10, Andrew Butler; 11 & 12, Jos. Jones & Wm. Hudkison; 13, Joel Austen; 14, Darby & Austen; 15, Benjamin Pawling; 16, 17 & 18, ditto; 19, Adam Bowman; 20, ditto; 21, Capt. Tinbrook; 22, ditto; 23, ditto.

2nd Concession, Lot No. 1, blank; 2, Collin McNabb; 3 & 4, ditto; 5, 6 & 7, blank; 8, W. B. Sheehan; 9, blank; 10 & 11, Wm. Harkison; 12, James Jones; 13, Fredk. Seran or Scran, Jr.; 14, Jno. Seran, Senr.; 15, Abram Seran; 16, ditto; 17, blank; 18, Henry Bowman; 19, Wm. May; 21, ditto; 21, Peter May; 22, Capt. Tinbrook; 23, ditto.

3rd Concession, Lot No. 1, blank; 2, Collin McNabb; 3 & 4, ditto; 5, 6 & 7, blank; 8, John McNabb; 9 & 10, blank; 11, Stephen Filcher; 12, blank; 13, John Seran; 14 & 15, Geo. Darby; 16, John Seram; blank to 21; 21, Capt. Tinbrook; 22 & 23, ditto.

4th Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, Jacob V. Alstyne; 3, 4 & 5, blank; 6, Fredk. Scram, Jur.; 7, blank; 8, Fredk. Scram, Jur.; 9 & 10, blank; 11, Stephen Filcher; 12, William Price; 13, John Price; 14, William Price; 15, blank; 16, John Scram; blank to 23; 23, Isaac Valk.

5th Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, blank; 4 & 5, Edward McMichael; 6, William Man; 7 & 8, ditto; 9, William Man; 10, ditto; 11, 12 & 13, blank; 14, Two Sisters to Price; remaining lots blank.

6th Concession, Lot No. 1, blank; 2, Joseph Hanes; 3, 4 & 5, ditto; 6, 7 & 8, John Reade; 9, blank; 10, William Havens, Junr.; 11 & 12, blank; 13 & 14, Black Dick; 15, Frederick Smith; 16, ditto; remaining lots blank.

7th Concession, Lot No. 1, blank; 2, Richd. Harris; 3, Job Brown; 4, Joseph Hanes; 5 & 6, John Reade; 7, Geo. Read; 8, 9 & 10, blank; 11, William Havens, Junr.; 12, 13, 14 & 15, blank; 16, A. Clendenen; 17, ditto; remaining lots blank.

8th Concession, Lot No. 1, F. Goring; 2, Richard Harris; 3, Job Brown; 4, Abr. Dutries; 5, John Reade; blank to 12; 12, Robt. Bessey; blank to 19; 19, Thomas Howe; 20, Js. Gould; 21, John Turney; 22 & 23, ditto.

9th Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, blank; 3 & 4, John Shaver,—sold to Adam Hutt; 5, Peter Hance; blank to 12; 12, Philip Shaver; 13, blank; 14, John Harris; 15, blank; 16, Joseph Haines; 17, ditto; 18, Pr. Marcerlas; 19, Js. Gould; 20, John Harrie; 21, John Turney; 22 & 23, ditto.

10th Concession, Lot No. 1, Pr. Lampman; 2, ditto; 3, Jam Acre; 4, ditto; 5, Jo. Stephen's say Peter Hand; 6, Lt. Jacob Ball & P. Ball; 7 to 17 inclusive, Ball; 18, John Turny; 19, George Turney; 20, William Dickson; 21, do; 22, Mill, R. N.; 23, ditto.

Township No. 4.

1st Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, Captain Ten Broeck; 4, Jesse Pawling; 5 & 6, ditto; 7, F. Seram; 8, ditto; 9, ditto; 10, Benony Crum; 11, Jacob Walker; 12, Eden Beeby; 13, Eden Beeby; 14, Valentine Scram; 15, Christr. Price; 16, Wido Isabeth Murray; 17, Widow Hare; 18, Pond, Widow Hare to the Point at the Pond in Lue of 50 acres; 19, ditto; 20, ditto; 21, Col. Butler; 22 & 23, ditto.

2nd Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, Captain Ten Broeck; 4, Jesse Pawling; 5 & 6, ditto; 7, Scram; 8, ditto; 9, B. Scram; 10, B. Crum; 11, Jacob Walker; 12, Eden Beeby; 13, William Hare; 14, Scram; 15, Price; 16, Widow Murray; 17, Widow Hare; 18, Pond; 19, ditto; 20, Pond; 21, Col. Butler; 22 & 23, ditto.

3rd Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, Capt. Ten Broeck; 3, Jonathan Matties; 4, Walter Clendennin; 5, H. Haines; 6, Philip Gregory; 7, P. Gregory; 8, P. Gregory; 9, ditto; 10, Storm Valk; 11, Walker; 12 & 13, Walker; 14, Wm. Hare; 15, Price; 16, Wm. Hare; 17, ditto; 18, 19 & 20, blank; 21, Colonel Butler; 22 & 23, ditto.

4th Concession, Lots No. 1, Dick Haines; 2, ditto; 3, John Cole; 4, Henry Beemer; 5, Philip Beemer; 6, Philip Gregory; 7, Christian Bradt; 8, P. Gregory; 9, Adrian Bradt; 10, Storm Valk; 11, Commons; 12, ditto; 13, J. Walker; 14, J. Walker; 15, W. Hare; 16, Wid. Hare; 17, ditto; 18, Col. Butler; 19, 20, 21 & 22, ditto; 23, ditto Slingerland.

5th Concession, Lot No. 1, Saml. Smith; 2, Philip Smith; 3, Joseph Smith; 4, Vacant; 5, ditto;

6, Robt. Smith;
7, Chris. Bradt;
8, P. Gregory;
9, Adn. Bradt;

} Entered for Smith in March, '88.

10, S. Valk; 11, Common; 12, ditto; 13, Walker; 14, John Cole; 15, William Hare; 16, Wid Hare; 17, Wid Hare; remaining lots blank.

6th Concession, Lot No. 1, R. Hamilton; 2, blank; 3, John Cole; blank to 8; 8, Ruloff Segar; 9, 10 & 11, ditto; 12, Common; 13, Philip Frey; 14, ditto; promised; 15, Jesse Pawling; 16, Michael Crantz; 17, do; 18, Magaret Hare; 19 & 20, ditto; remaining lots blank.

7th Concession, Lot No. 1, R. Hamilton; 2, 3 & 4, blank; 5, J. Stoner; 6, 7 & 8, blank; 9, Ebenezer Colver; 10, ditto; 11, Philip Beemer; 12, ditto; 13, Ebenezer Colver; 14, blank; 15 & 16, Jesse Pawling; 17, Margeret Hare; 18, 19 & 20, ditto; 21, Jonas Carrol; 22 & 23, ditto.

8th Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, blank; 3, John Brown; 4, blank; 5, J. Stoner; 6, Benjn. Fraelick; 7 & 8, ditto; 9, Philip B. Frey; 10, ditto; 11 & 12, Henry Beemer; 13, Christian Beemer; 14, ditto; 15, Philip Stedman, Sen.; 16 & 17, ditto, ditto; 18, ditto, P. Frey; 19, Piere Muhette Fortier; 20, 21, 22 & 23, ditto.

Township No. 5.

Concession 1, Lot, Lake 1, Peter Hare, Ser.; 2, blank; 3, J. Culp; 4 & 5, blank; Za. Stickle, 6; Fs. Stickle, 7; Andrew Stickle, 8; 9 & 10, blank; H. Tuffert, 11, John Tuffert; 12, blank; Tilm. Culp, 13; 14, Widow Hare; F. Hane, 15, Frederick Hane; S. Overholt, 16, Staats Overholt; Sts. Overholt, 17, Staats Overholt; Sts. Overholt, 18, Jacob Overholt; F. Albright, 19, Staats Overholt; ditto, 20; 21, Michael Webb; 22 & 23, Mathew Fisher; Jno. Mathews 21 on Lake.

2nd Concession, Lot No. 1, Peter Hare, Ser.; blank to 14; 14, Margaret Hare; 15, Frederich Hane; 16, James Narborough; 17, blank; 18, 19 & 20, Daniel House; 21, Michael Webb; 22 & 23, blank.

3rd Concession, Lots to 8 blank; 8, Joseph House; 9, George House; 10 & 11, Hermanus House; 12, Philip House; 13, ditto; 14, Phenis Slingerton; 15, Frederick Hane; 16, blank; 17, Thomas Mathews; 18, ditto; remaining lots blank.

4th Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, blank; 4, T. B.; 5, 6 & 7, James Henry; 8, Joseph House; 9, George House; 10 & 11, Hermanus House; 12 & 13, Philip House, Phenis Slingerton; 14, ditto; 15 & 16, blank; 17, Elias Anderson; 18, ditto; remaining lots blank.

5th Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, T. B.; 6 & 7, George Rancier; 11, Hermanus House; remainder blank.

6th Concession, Lots No. 1, 2 & 3, blank; 4, T. B.; remainder blank.

7th Concession, lots blank.

8th Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, blank; 3 & 4, John Stoner; blank to 15; 15, Jack Baker; 16, ditto; remainder blank.

Township No. 6.

The Marginal Names denote the broken quantities upon the lakes - opps. the No. of the lot.

1st Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, Nathaniel Pettit; blank to 9; N. Pettit, 9, Nathaniel Pettit; NP, 10, ditto; L. Lanison, 11, Lang Lanison; 12, John Pettit; 13, Allan Nixon; 14, Jacob Glover; 15, Andrew Pettit; 16, John Smith; J. Smith Coop., 17, John Smith Cooper; Jno. Bemer, 18, John Beemer; B. Wilcox, 19, Benj. Willcox; L. Lewis, Sr., 20, Levi Lewis Senior; ditto Junr., 21, ditto Junior; 22, Joseph Chambers; Isaac Chambers, 23, Isaac Chambers.

2nd Concession, Lots No. 1 & 2, Nathaniel Pettit; 9, Nathaniel Pettit; 12, John Pettit; 13, Allan Nixon; 14, Jacob Glover; 15, Andrew Pettit; 16, John Smith; 17, John Smith Cooper; 18, John Beemer; 19, Benjamin Wilcox; 20, Levi Lewis, Senr.; 21, ditto Junior; 22, blank; 23, Isaac Chambers.

3rd Concession, Lots blank to 6; 6, Edmund Thatcher, Senr.; 7, Enoch Thatcher; 8, ditto; 9, Johnathan Pettit, Junr.; 10 & 11, John Green; 12, John Pettit; 13, Allan Nixon; 14, Jacob Glover; 15 & 16, Miller Lanison; 17, John Evans; remainder blank.

4th Concession, Lots blank to 9; 9 & 10, William Van Horn; 11 & 12, blank; 13 & 14, John Green; remainder blank.

5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Concessions blank.

Township No. 7.

1st Concession blank.

2nd Concession, Lots blank to 29; 29, Robert Kerr; 30, Robert Kerr; 31, ditto.

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th Concessions blank.

Township No. 8.

1st Concession, Lots blank to 7; 7, Andrew English; 8, George Steward; 9 & 10, blank; 11, Mathew Cain; 12, Caleb Reynolds; 13 & 14, R. Clench; 15, John Smith; remaining lots blank.

2nd Concession, Lots blank to 8; 8, George Steward; 9 & 10, blank; 11, Mathew Cain; 12, Reyonlds; 13 & 14, Clench; blank to 21; 21, Lt. John Colins, Interpreter; 22, blank.

3rd Concession, Lots blank to 8; 8, George Steward; 9, 10 & 11, blank; 12 & 13, Caleb Reynolds; 14, blank; 15, Daniel Springer; remaining lots blank.

4th Concession, Lots blank to 4; 4, 5, 6, 7, James Durham; 8, George Steward; blank to 15; 15, Michael Hesse; 16, Aaron Cribbs; 17, John Scot; 18 & 19, Jacob Long; 20, Jacob Reymille; 21, Willi Reymille; 22, blank.

5th Concession, Lots blank to 15; 15, Michael Hesse; 16, Aaron Cribbs; 17, Henry Smith; 18, John Scot; 19, John Long; 20, William Reymille; 21, William Reymille; 22, blank.

6th Concession, Lots blank to 16; 16, Aaron Cribbs; 17, Henry Smith; 18, Henry Smith; 19, John Long; 20, Jacob Reymill; 21, John Long; 22, blank.

7th and 8th no entries made.

Township No. 9: No entries made; but a memorandum shows that John Brown had been given lot No. 22 in the first Concession; lot No. 23 in the second Concession; also that John Brown had been given lot No. 1 in the first Concession and lot No. 1 in the second Concession of Township No. 10, as well as a lot between Township Nos. 9 and 10.

There is also a note stating that in Point Abino Township No. 6, 1 Con. had been transferred from John Warts, Junr., to Geo. Upper.

Notes and Descriptions.

(Copy)—Survey'd for Hugh Docherty Lot No. 40 and 41 in the first Township Surveyd the 1st July, 1786. (Sgnd) Allan McDonald.

Novr. 25th, 1788.

William Lewis has taken his land next to Griffin on the 20 Mile Creek towards the Lake, Elias Smith next to him, and towards the lake.

David Van Every where the Grand River road crosses the 20 Mile Creek, 2 hundred acres upon a creek called the 8 Mile Creek in the 5th Township.

John Ekeman 2 lots below the new road.

Mr. Showers 2 lots next to Ekeman. . . .

Basnor Dill No. 4 second Township on Chippewa.

Joseph Romick. . . .

John Flack, . . the flatt above Griffin below a spring about 40 rods above a little Island.

Taken up for Lt. Frey, Clinch Church, & Doer. Kerr, Capt. Tenbrook, R. Hamilton, Esq., 1000 Acres Each beginninng at a tree west from the outlet on the N. West side of the Little Lake marked for the Purchase line, and running up the west side of the said lake to a creek, which comes into the head of the said lake and extending back westerly towards the mountain from the above mentioned places. By me, Augustus Jones.

March 10th, 1790: Messrs. Sheehan, Johnson Butler and Capt. Turney have taken a tract of land on the 15 Mile Creek, commencing at the Saw Mill and extending up the Creek half a Mile on each side of it to a place called the Marsh or Beaver Dam, then extending half a Mile on each Side of the Marsh to encompass the Whole to contain 6000 Acres, the lots taken heretofore for the Mill excepted.

Captain Lottridge has taken 1000 acres of land back of Township No. 8 or rather upon the right of it, beginning where the Creek empties into the Pond.

Memo: Captain Lottridge and Captain Bradt say they have taken possession of lands on the north side of the inlet prior to Mr. Jone's location for others.

Public Accounts District of Nassau.

Township No. 1.

1787. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Ferriages of Provisions to Coon & Winny	0	5	6
To Augustus Jones from 11th June to 24th August, 74 days, 4/	14	16	0
Benjamin Bealy 1 month 50/	2	10	0
Nathaniel Oldfield 1 month 60/	3	0	0
Robert Conklin 16 days 4/	3	4	0
A pack Horse 74 days 2/	7	8	0
William McIntire 49 days 3/	7	7	0
John Steenwax, 35 days, 2/1	3	12	11
John Claus, 74 days, 4/	14	16	0
Benjamin McAffee, 25 days, 2/5	2	12	1
Peter Hare, Jun., 24 days, 4/	4	16	0
Samuel Wheeler, 10 days, 2/	1	0	0
Ebenezer Jones, 49 days, 3/	7	7	0
William Allen, 58 days, 3	8	14	0
Proportion of a Tent	1	0	0
Proportion of Survey in 1786	4	14	0
N. Y. C. £	87	2	6

Township No. 2.

To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Ebenezer Jones from 5th November, 1787 to 9th January, 1788, 65 days 4/	13	0	0
Augustus Jones " " " " " " " " 4/	13	0	0
Andrew English 60 days, 4/	12	0	0
John Brady, 1 month, 60/	3	0	0
Hugh Wilson, 60 days, 2/	6	0	0
John Price, 65 days, 2/1	6	15	0
Anthy. Westbrook, 5 Novr. to 24	3	10	0
Daniel Hazen, his trouble in examining the sworn line, the account approved by Mr. Burch	3	10	0
Preportion of Survey in 1786	4	14	0
Preportion of a Tent	1	0	0
Transport of Provisions	0	16	0
Ferriage of Men and Provisions	0	8	0
N. Y. C.	67	13	0

Township No. 3.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Daniel Hazen, 96 days, 4/	19	4	0
Thomas Howey, 2 months, 60/	6	0	0
William Cook, 2 months, 60/	6	0	0
Henry Skiner, 2 months, 60/	6	0	0
Benjamin Gilmore, 2 months, 60/	6	0	0
Abijah Chambers, 2 months, 60/	6	0	0
Peter Hains	2	10	0
William Dell	1	10	0
Emanuel Steinhoff	1	10	0
Unavoidable detention of some of the hands during which time they had Provisions from Mr. Vroman to the amount of £1, 3s., 8d.			
Provisions from Mr. Hamilton, £1, 14s., 6d., the sums £2, 18s., 2d	2	18	2
Ferriage of provisions and men	0	8	0
Preportion of survey in 1786	4	14	0
N. Y. C.	62	14	2

Township No. 5.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Andrew English from 1st April to 24th, 4/	4	16	0
Hugh Wilson, 24 days, 2/2	2	12	0
Michael Byrne, 24 days, 2/2	2	12	0
Ebenezer Jones, 24 days, 2/	4	16	0
Augustus Jones, 24 days, 4/	4	16	0
Battoe Hire from James Middagh	0	14	0
Preportion of a tent	1	0	0
Ferriages of provisions and men	0	8	0
N. Y. C.	21	14	0

Township No. 6.

1788, 21st Sept. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Ebenezer Jones, from 2nd Sept. to 21st, 20 days, 4/	4	0	0
Benjamin Stanton, " " " 20 days, 4/	4	0	0
Dirk Bell, " " " 20 days, 2/	2	0	0
Benjamin Smith, " " " 23 days, 2/	2	6	0
William Van Horn " " " 6 days, 2/	0	12	0
Augustus Jones, " " " 20 days, 4/	4	0	0
Preportion of a tent	1	0	0
Ferriages	0	5	0
N. Y. Currency	18	3	0

Township No. 7.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Ebenezer Jones, from 22nd July to 1st Sept., 41 days, 4/	8	4	0
Benjamin Stanton, " " " " "	8	4	0
Mathew Cain, 28 days, 2/8	3	14	8
Benjamin Quick, 7 days, 2/	0	14	0
Dirk Bell, 8 days, 2/	0	16	0
Ferriages	0	6	0
Joseph Jones, 33 days, 4	6	12	0
Benjamin Stanton, 33 days more, 4/	6	12	0
Abraham Decow, 6 days, 2/4	0	14	0
John Decow, 6 days, 2/4	0	14	0
Michael Byrne, 19 days, 2/4	2	4	4
John Garrison, 15 days, 2/	1	10	0
Augustus Jones, 74 days, 4/	14	16	0
Preportion of a tent	1	0	0
Ferriages	0	6	0
N. Y. C.	56	7	0

Township No. 8.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Ebenezer Jones, from 15th Jan. to 12th March, 58 days, 4/	11	12	0
Andrew English, 58 days, 4/	11	12	0
James King, 52 days, 4/	10	8	0
John Depew, 14 days, 2/8	1	17	4
Anthony Westbrook, 14 days, 2/8	1	17	4
Mathew Cain, 30 days, 2/8	3	10	0
William McDonald, 1 month, 64/	3	4	0
Augustus Jones, 58 days, 4/	11	12	0
Ferriage	0	8	8
Slay Hire to Benjamin Van Every, 6 days @ 20/ per day	6	0	0
Preportion of a tent	1	0	0
N. Y. C.	63	1	2

Townships Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

1787. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To John Calaghan, from 30th Aug. to 27th Oct. at £4 per month	7	12	0
Samuel Hawley, 30th Aug. to 30th Oct. at £3.15 per month	7	10	0
John Cawhill, 1st Sept. to 27th @ 3/ per day	4	1	0
Vallintine Seram, from 1st Sept. to 11th @ 3/	1	13	0
Peter Hare, Jun., from 30th Aug. to 27th Oct., 4/	11	12	0
John Claus, 30th Aug. to 10th Oct., 4/	8	4	0
Anthony Westbrook, 19th Oct. to 30th Nov., 3/	6	6	0
Ebenezer Jones, 9th Oct. to 27th, 4/	3	18	0
Augustus Jones, 30th Aug. to 27th Oct., 4/	11	12	0
During this period the course of the lake was taken, and the first concession marked off, and staked in the above township			
N. Y. C	62	8	0

Township No. 9.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Joseph Jones from 24th Aug. to 19th Oct., 56 days, 4/	11	4	0
Benjamin Stanton, " " " " "	11	4	0
Augustus Jones, " " " " "	11	4	0
Benjamin Johnson, 9 days, 2/4	1	1	0
Isaac Hany, 27 days, 2/4	3	3	0
Hugh Wilson, 8 days, 2/	0	16	0
David Demude, 24 days, 2/	2	8	0
Dirk Van Every, 6 days, 2/	0	12	0
George Hanceler, 6 days, 2	0	12	0
Ferriages	0	8	0
N. Y. C.	42	12	0

Settlement of Fort Erie beginning at Black Creek extending to Sugar Loaf Hills, on Lake Erie.

1788. To Surveyor General's Department, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Augustus Jones, from 25th April to 22nd July, 89 days, 4/	17	16	0
John Wilson, 21 days, 2/	2	2	0
Benjamin Johnson, 1 month	3	10	0
James Simonds, 2 months, 9 days	8	1	8
Lazarus Stanton, 15 days, 2/	1	10	0
Joseph Jones, 40 days, 4/	8	1	0
John Flack, 35 days, 2/4	4	0	8
Benjamin Stanton, 89 days, 4/	17	16	0
Simon Wray, 8 days, 2/4	0	18	8
Ferriage at Chepewa	0	8	0
Preportion of Survey in 1786	4	14	0
N. Y. C.	68	28	0

£2, New York Currency

Benjamin Johnson, received of Augustus Jones two Pounds York, in part of his pay, for Surveying.

Township back of No. 4 (20 Mile Creek) Nassau.

1789. To Surveyor General's Department.

	£	s.	d.
To Augustus Jones, from 24th Dec., 1788, to 12th Feb., 1789, 49 days, 4/	9	16	0
Jacob Overholt, 23 days, 2/	2	6	0
Lott Regan, 37 days, 2/	3	14	0
Benjamin Smith, 23 days, 2/	2	6	0
Benjamin Stanton	9	16	0
To Slay hire from Daniel Casidy, 6 days, 20/	6	0	0
Ferriage of Provisions and Men	0	6	6
N. Y. C.	34	4	6

DISTRICT OF NASSUA

PAPERS

Book No. 9

Dated Quebec, 6th Dec., 1788.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL COLLIN'S REPORT.

[1] Quebec, 6th December, 1788.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's instructions dated 29th May, 1788, wherein is specified that doubts being entertained whether "Carleton Island or Kingston is the most eligible situation for the King's "Ships-of-War to protect the navigation of Lake Ontario, and the upper part "of the River St. Lawrence, I am to make this particularly an object of my "attention, and report how far it may be necessary to occupy either or both, "and what works I judge advisable for that purpose"—I therefore lost no time in going into this investigation, but before I proceed to state the result, I would beg leave to premise as well with respect to this as to other objects of my instructions, that when speaking on subjects purely naval, I cannot be supposed to do it with that confidence which might be expected from a professional man; what I have to say on this head must therefore be considered in some degree as a detail of such information as I have been able to procure; connected, however, with the observations I have myself made on the spot; but I do not on any account mean to insinuate, that I shall shrink from giving an opinion of my own; on the contrary, I shall never advance any doctrine or opinion which I do not myself think well founded; I shall therefore without further preface proceed to state to your Lordship such particulars as may be necessary to form a comparative view of the two Posts here before mentioned.

Kingston and Carleton Island.

[2] With respect to Kingston, what is there called the harbour; and where the town is laid out, is not the situation on this side for vessels, as it lies rather open to the Lake and has not very good anchorage near the entrance, so that they are obliged to run a good way up for shelter and

where there is but little water; they may, however, lay safe; but the most eligible situation here for naval purposes is the cove immediately to the eastward (marked A), therefore in what I shall have further to remark upon the properties of a harbour here, this latter situation is to be understood as referred to—

It is remarked (speaking both of Kingston & Carleton Island) that the wind here blows from the eastward upon an average at least three fourths of the year, sometimes varying a few points either to the N. or S., it is said to have been observed in general it is to the south of west in the spring & to the N. of W. in the fall; in this case from the different positions of Carleton Island and Kingston, as there is about two points of the Compass difference in the course from thence into the open lake; from the former it being nearly S. W. a little westerly and from the latter about S. S. W. so that it should appear from the foregoing remark on the general state of the winds that it is more favourable for getting into the Lake from Carleton Island in the spring, and from Kingston in the fall; the safety of the navigation is in either case nearly or quite equal; the distance also from either place into the Lake is nearly the same. Vessels may be sooner sheltered in the Harbour at Carleton Island than at Kingston and on that account might be sooner warped in or out; but on the other hand it has been observed [3] at Kingston that there is very frequently early in the morning a light northerly land breeze with which vessels might be carried out of the harbour with great facility and dispatch, in either case when they are clear of the harbour, they must have a leading wind to carry them into the Lake; they cannot beat up either from Carleton Island or Kingston—at least the present vessells cannot—

The harbours both at Kingston and Carleton Island are safe, commodious, and well sheltered, the Neck B would be perhaps a good situation for storehouses and other naval buildings, but I am not quite satisfied that it could be in all respects equal to that at Carleton Island, the former in some places is low and wet, the greater part, however, is rocky; the latter is low, but it is a flat rock and dry; but the former is by no means a bad situation as far as may be requisite for naval purposes, there is sufficient depth in both harbours for vessels of any moderate draft of water, but it is supposed as well with respect to those two posts as to the navigation of this Lake in general, that schooners from 80 to 100 tons would best answer the purpose; but if an enemy has also vessels upon the Lake, then the nature and force of ours must, I immagine, be proportioned to the sort of vessels we may have to oppose.

Having now brought forward all the material information and observations I have been able to make and procure, and having duly weighed the several properties both at Kingston and Carleton Island relative to naval purposes only, it at present remains to draw that conclusion which the premises may seem to warrant; in doing this there appears some difficulty; [4] many circumstances are very nicely balanced, nevertheless after maturely considering the whole of what has been remarked on this subject, I cannot help being of opinion that the preference rather leans on the side of Carleton Island. If the object was that of trade only, or regarded merely the transport of goods to Niagara, I do not see that Carleton Island has any material advantage over Kingston; but as a station for the King's Ships of War, I am induced to think that Carleton Island is the best; indeed, the features of S.W. end of this island are very singularly formed, and seem admirably adapted for all naval purposes, upon a scale perhaps sufficiently extensive for whatever could at any time be requisite upon this Lake.

In considering the two situations as military posts, I shall not have that difficulty in deciding which should have the preference, the few following Observations will, I imagine, be amply sufficient to ascertain it—

A single work at Carleton Island embraces the best situation for Defence, protects the naval yard and both harbours & scours the country: the ground in front is a natural glacis, and it is on this front only it can be attacked by a land force, but it is not commanded by it, nor can the works be approached under cover, upon the whole I conceive it to be a good post and that it would effectually answer the purpose of protecting the navy.—

At Kingston, the only eligible situation for a military post is on the [5] Ground marked (C), this is a good commanding spot, but the height does not seem sufficiently spacious for a work of any great capacity, something, however, of good defence might, I believe, be constructed here for three or four hundred men, but the particular figure and dimensions of it cannot be ascertained with any precision untill the wood is cleared and proper Sections are taken. This fort with a battery on the extremity of point below, and another on the Point D. would secure the harbour from any attempts of an enemy on this side, but it could not prevent their taking post within fourteen or fifteen hundred yards, at the back of the Town of Kingston, and bombarding the navy yard and shipping in the harbour, neither do I see that this could be any way prevented but by such a complicated and extensive system of works as I imagine would not be thought expedient to adopt, nor could I undertake to recommend.

Neither Carleton Island or Kingston, nor indeed any other situation I have been able to discover could be capable of preventing an enemy's vessels from entering the River St. Lawrence from the Lake; the channels are too wide and the wind in general, as well as the current in their favour, but I am, nevertheless, of opinion that the best station for the King's Ships of War to be ready to act for the protection of the navigation of the Lake, and the upper part of the River St. Lawrence is—Carleton I. In regard to the present condition of the works at this post the whole is now so far in ruins as to be altogether defenceless and irreparable; the ditch, which is in the rock, has never been sufficiently excavated, the other works have [6] been compleated, but it strikes me that they never were capable of any serious defence, as well from the smallness of the bastions as the oblique manner in which their faces are seen from the other works; but the whole could be considered as a temporary matter; the green logs with which the fort was built could not be expected to last long; the ground is favourable for a fort of great capacity and strength, but it is probable that such a system may have been originally adopted for the works at this place, and might then have been thought adequate to its importance, to the number of troops designated for its defence and the strength it was likely an enemy might be able to bring against it; and these ideas must again be brought into consideration if the post should be re-established or any new system adopted; without therefore going in this place into a detail of particular works, I will beg leave only to remark, which will be applicable to any system, that as the ground in front widens and extends some way over the extremities of the work, particularly on the right—particular care should be taken to strengthen those points towards the fields, to counteract in some degree the advantage an enemy attacking might have in the extent of his flanks.

The barracks, altho' partly dismantled and in very bad condition, may be still repaired.

[7] FORT ONTARIO.

Proceeding to the other objects of your Lordship's instructions, I next examined the State of Fort Ontario—

Fort Ontario being an earth work and not lately attended to has suffered considerably, the face of one of the bastions has fallen down, a few other slips of less consequence have also happened to the exterior slope of the parapet throughout, and one of the embrasures, has mouldered away; the banquette is also in bad order, and at improper and unequal distances from the top of the parapet in some places not more than three feet; the platforms are bad; the gun carriages want repairs and new trucks. The outworks designed have not been compleated, except one ravelin nearly so, the parapet of which is now in very bad order, the picketing in the ditch is too low as well as too light. The blockhouses in the bastions designed also for barracks are so exceedingly damp below, owing to the earth laying against them and so much out of repair above, that they are not habitable. The bombproofs in the curtain are falling down, being forced by the weight of the earth behind. The barracks may be repaired without great expence; the powder magazine is too damp to be serviceable. The bastion shut in at the gorge as a retreat to the small number of troops in garrison unequal to the defence of the whole fort, might perhaps for a short time protract their being taken by an enemy unprovided with canon; but it is assailable by the parapets of the adjoining curtains, and the nearest flanks of the bastions [8]—on each side would serve as a breast work against it, therefore much defence must not be expected from it. The fort is seen into and commanded, but it is from the distance of twelve or fourteen hundred yards there is low ground at the foot of part of the glacis not seen into from the works, and the bank and shore on the lake side is not sufficiently commanded.

To restore Fort Ontario and put it into a proper state of defence, that is to say, to repair or rebuild where necessary, the works and buildings of the body of the place, and to compleat the outworks the following would be necessary:

The scarp would be best revetted with masonry or brick work, but if that should not be approved then there should be substituted new log work raised to the height of twelve feet, with a slope half the height, the logs to be placed up and down, not horizontally, and on the top of a horizontal capeil, and a small berm on which should be placed a strong fraize; from this to the top of the parapet to be sodded, with a slope three fourths of the height. The inside of the parapet is to be lined with log work or masonry; also the embrasure with oak plank; and the plate forms and gun carriages to be repaired, a new palisade in the bottom of the ditch, and the covered way all to be palisaded; the ravelin to be compleated and the work executed in the manner proposed for the body of the place; the glacis to be raised to its proper height, and traverses made in the covert way; if the glacis is also regularly sloped, very little of the hollow at the foot of it will remain unseen; the barracks in general to undergo a thorough repair, and to be weather boarded The blockhouses in the bastions to be reduced in size so as to admit an area or passage between them, and the rampart, for which purpose a stone retaining wall to the rampart within the bastions will be [9]—necessary; the bombproofs in the curtains to be pulled down and rebuilt, in which case they should be thrown forward so as to admit a passage between them and the rampart.

The Fort being in some degree commanded, altho' at the distance of 1,200 or 1,400 yards it might at least be proper to prevent its being seen into from bastion No. 8 to bastion No. 9—about four feet; a new powder

magazine must be built; an advanced blockhouse or redoubt on the cliff eight hundred and fifty feet N. E. of the fort is necessary to command the approach alone shore, and a line extended from the counterscarp on the left face of bastion No. 7 to the edge of the bank to scour the same as it is not at present sufficiently seen from any of the works; the brush wood within a thousand yards of the Fort should be cut down; it has been formerly done but is now grown up again—

These several alterations and repairs, if done by the troops, might probably cost in executing about eighteen hundred or two thousand pounds, and when compleated would require for their defence from five to six hundred men.

The Harbour here is safe within and vessels may carry in about two fathoms and a half water in mid channel, but the entrance is so narrow and the current sets out so very strong that it is extremely difficult to get into it, and it is not good lying without, being exposed to the swell of the whole
[10] Lake from the N. & N. W. & the shores are very rocky and dangerous.

Toronto Harbor.

(Plan B.) The Harbour of Toronto is near two miles in length from the entrance on the west to the isthmus between it and a large morass on the eastward. The breadth of the entrance is about half a mile, but the navigable channel for vessels is only about 500 yards, having from 3 to 3½ fathoms water; the north or main shore the whole length of the harbour is a clay bank from 12 to 20 feet high and rising gradually behind, apparently good land and fit for settlement. The water is rather shoal near this shore, having but one fathom depth at 100 yards distance, two fathoms at 200 yards, and when I sounded here the waters of the Lake were very high, there is good and safe anchorage every where within the harbour, being either soft or sandy bottom. The south shore is composed of great number of sand hills and ridges intersected with swamps and small creeks; it is of unequal breadths, being from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide across from the harbour to the Lake and runs in length to the E. five or six miles. Through the middle of the isthmus before mentioned, or rather near the north shore, is a channel with two fathom water, and in the morass there are other channels from 1 to 2 fath. deep. From what has been said, it will appear that the harbour of Toronto is capacious, safe and well sheltered, but the entrance being from the westward is a great disadvantage to it, as the prevailing winds is from that quarter and as this is a fair wind from hence down the Lake, of course it is that with which vessels in general would take their departure from hence, but they may frequently find it difficult to get out of the harbour. The shoalness of the north shore as
[11] before remarked is also disadvantageous as to erecting wharfs, quays, &c. In regard to this place as a military Post I do not see any very striking features to recommend it in that view, but the best situation to occupy for the purpose of protecting the settlement and the harbour would, I conceive, be on the Point A near the entrance thereof.

Besides the Harbours already mentioned, and the River Niagara, of which I shall speak hereafter, there are other situations on this Lake, where vessels may lie in safety, such as the Sodus and Jenesee Rivers: the first is capacious and has from 3 to 5 fathom water within; the Bar has generally from 2 to 2½ fathoms. The Jenesee River is from 150 to 180 yards wide, has from 3 to 3½ fathoms water within, and about 2 fathoms over the bar.

Vessels may also find shelter within the islands called the "False Ducks"; and also under the Real ducks, and in some other situations; but

as these afford only a partial security against particular winds, they cannot be called harbours.

Vessels drawing only 8 or 10 feet water can go into the Bay of Quinte.

[12] NIAGARA.

The defects in Niagara are so numerous that I find it difficult to detail them; I shall, however, endeavor to point them out together with its real situation as explicitly as I can.

On the land front the sod work of the interior line of the parapet has in part fallen in, the remainder will soon follow; the checks of such embrasures as are not of log work are in the same state; but sod work will never stand to so little a slope as it is necessary to give these parts of the works, they should be lined with masonry, or at least with log work or oak plank; the exterior slope of the parapet is in tolerable condition as low as the berm and fraize, but from thence to the bottom of the ditch, the ground is fallen to an easy and practicable slope, the right face of the south bastion and of Haldimand's Battery adjoining if fronted with log work which is now rotten and giving way, the picketing in the ditch and the fraise are sound. The outworks do not appear to have been ever compleated; the ravelin has neither picketing or fraise before it. Lunettes' seem to have been designed, but never brought forward to an useful state, or if they were have been since destroyed.

In the state these outworks are at present, I think they are of more prejudice than service to the defence of the place, it appears also improper their having been converted into gardens.

Four new platforms are wanting; seven of the gun carriages are unserviceable & seven want repairing; The five mortar beds are all unserviceable, some of the guns are too short to be used in embrasures. Brunswick Battery [13] and the projecting points on the front towards the Lake are undermined and in danger of falling down, particularly the north demi-bastion, a part of which is already gone, I have recommended to the Commanding Officer to shore up what is left to endeavour at least to keep it in its place till next year, if it falls a part of the garrison will be laid open, the lake makes such progressive encroachments on the whole of the shore on the front, that any expedient to prevent the works falling must be considered as merely temporary, until the whole of that shore as far as the works extend shall be wharfed, so as to prevent as far as may be practicable any further impression from the surf of the Lake; this, however, will be a very expensive business. The picketing from the King's Battery round to the Water Gate on this front is mostly rotten. The officer's barracks will be in tolerable good condition with the repairs done this fall, except the small range on the north east side of the parade, which are too much decayed to be ever put in good repair; the range of soldier's barracks near the curtain wants new floooring and drains made to carry off the water which falls against the back walls from the works not in want of any very considerable repairs. The Lighthouse is entirely rotten and must be rebuilt. The bridge wants some repairs; the drains are made with logs and are in general rotten; the two stone blockhouses and picketing round them are in pretty good condition—the powder magazine is in pretty good repair, but is damp from the bank of earth which is placed against it on one side with a view of protecting it from any batteries on the other side of the river.

The buildings in the Indian Department without the Fort are mostly in ruins the wharf also where the vessels come to is in exceeding bad order and partly washed away.

Having stated particularly the condition in which the Fort of Niagara is at present it still remains to take further notice of some defects in it's [14] construction as a military of which Haldimand battery is not the least striking for altho' it throws some fire on the approach by the bank of the River, yet it makes with the right face of the south bastion a dead angle, where and at the land port gate there is cover for an enemy unseen from any Part of the works. The front towards the River is only a picketing if I except a small log work battery called King's Battery, of four guns of which two are in the face and one in each flank; an enemy therefore possessing the other side of the River in force, would very much annoy the garrison on this, as the shot from their batteries which they could bring to bear within 800 yards would meet with no interruption from passing entirely through the fort. The front towards the lake is equally weak it is not well flanked, and does by no means sufficiently command the approach by the shore. If these two fronts were to be reconstructed on good principles of defence it would among other things be absolutely necessary to give them some substance particularly towards the River, so as to be cannon proof, but this would take up so much of the interior space of the fort already rather too confined, as not to leave sufficient room for the necessary buildings or for the troops to act with the freedom requisite for its defence and on this idea it would be necessary to acquire space by throwing forward the field front about 80 Yards. But these alterations would in fact amount to rebuilding the whole fort, and indeed as it appears scarce any thing short of that can make it respectable. I have not therefore attempted to offer any specific sum for that purpose as any estimate that is not grounded on the particular plans and sections of the work to be executed, as well as of the sort of materials to be used in the construction proportioned to the degree of permanence intended to be given must be vague & erroneous. If the fort was in proper state of defence I should imagine it would require a garrison [15] of about 400 men.

[16] The buildings of Navy Hall are for the most part in exceeding bad repair, and the wharf is in ruins. Of the Ranger's Barracks one pile has been so far dismantled as to be past re-establishing; one end indeed might perhaps with some fitting up be made to serve for some time as a blacksmith's shop to the Indian department, which they say is much wanted: the other pile is capable of being repaired and might also answer the temporary purpose of accommodating (at least in part) the said Department: Their storehouses, &c., on the Niagara side, as already observed being in absolute ruins and not repairable; the fitting up of this pile of building would cost about £35.

In regard to the situation at Navy Hall, boats or vessels may be well sheltered there from rough weather, it is convenient for embarking & disembarking and equally safe and applicable to the purposes of the transport as at Niagara: vessels can also more readily and safely get under way from hence, when the wind is from the westward (which is fair to carry them down the Lake) than they can immediately from Niagara and this seems the most material advantage that Navy Hall possesses over Niagara: but the latter has rather a better command of the entrance of the River than can be had from any situation on this side: a good post might be constructed on the height above Navy Hall, and such as would afford protection to boats or vessels from any attempts of any enemy on this side of the River, but they could not be secure here from bombardment or covered from batteries of cannon on the other side.

The store house at the landing place which is of round log work is mostly rotten and is altogether in exceeding bad condition and should be [17] rebuilt, the dwelling house is much out or repair. The ways, wharf, cradle, and capstan want some repairs which may be done for about £20.

Fort Schlosser.

All the picketing and small platforms in the angles of Fort Schlosser are rotten and in a tottering state, part of the wharf has been washed away the remainder cannot last long, the barracks storehouses are not in much better condition. They have been kept standing by the temporary repairs which have been annually performed merely to keep the weather out. Repairs of a similar nature were included in the estimate transmitted from Niagara, the 19th July last.

This place never could have had any pretensions to defence and the picketing could only have served as an inclosure to prevent an intrusion upon the buildings within & to keep the troops in their quarters: –The loopholes are so low, they may be made use of from without as well as within. The storehouse within the pickets is I apprehend too small, and very inadequate to the purposes of Government. The whole of this Place is now so far gone to decay as to be past any effectual repairs, therefore my attempt in that way (further than what has already been mentioned with respect to the buildings) would I apprehend be an useless expence; and as to rebuilding it, the mode of doing that will depend upon the conveniences requisite for forwarding the transport, the quantity of provisions or stores which may be expected to be at any time lodged here, and the degree of protection it may be intended to afford.

Fort Erie.

[18] The whole of Fort Erie is in so wretched a state and altogether so much in ruins that it is not easy to say which is the worst part of it. The picketing is altogether rotten and great part of it gone and the front next the water which was a stone wall has been washed away by the encroachment of the Lake. The barracks by dint of patching and temporary repairs has been kept habitable, some further repairs of the same nature have been provided for against this winter: The storehouse is in so bad a state that it is almost past repairing the weather comes in now in all quarters of it; the shingling of the roof cannot be repaired, it must be entirely new shingled or rather if it can be got a bark covering is to be put on as the building is hardly worth the expence of new shingles. The weather boarding and underpinning is scarce in a better condition, but it may be made to do for another season. It seems doubtful whither the bake house can stand the winter, but the oven may be repaired; the wharf or landing place wants repair: this would have been better placed to the northward of the Fort when Board would have been much better sheltered.

I cannot recommend re-establishing or making any alterations to the present Fort as it appears to me to be improperly placed: the rising ground behind would I conceive be the proper situation, the Harbour is a tolerable good one, and altho' there is sometimes a considerable swell from the Lake, yet vessels may ride here in safety, taking proper precautions for preserving their cables as the bottom is rocky. There does not appear to be any other [19] place equally eligible.

Transportation.

Previous to making any Observations on the communication and Transport from the upper end of Lake Ontario to the lower end of Lake Erie it may not be improper just to state in a few words the present mode of proceeding in that business.

From Niagara to the landing place below the Falls is about 7 miles and ¼, there is a tolerable good road, but the merchandize, stores, &c., are carried up the River in batteaus or vessells, there being sufficient depth of water all the way up, and also to lye along side the wharf to unload: beyond this place the current becomes too strong to proceed any further by water without great difficulty: Boats indeed but not vessels can go about half a mile higher, but no advantage can be obtained from it, as the shore then becomes impracticable, being a precipice of loose rock about three times as high as where the present landing is, from the wharf. At the Landing goods are drawn up the side of the bank about fifty feet high upon Ways on an easy slope by a capstan fixed on the top. From this place there is a waggon road to Fort Schlosser (1 mile and ½ above the Falls) when the goods are again put into boats and carried up 18 miles to Fort Erie, from whence they are conveyed in vessels across Lake Erie to Detroit.

Plan C. I think a better situation A for a landing place might be chosen below the present one about half a mile distant by land and three quarters by water, the bank of the River here is not half the height of the other; the water is sufficiently deep at a short distance from the shore for [20] vessels to unload and by raising a wharf and lowering some of the bank for a road, the labour and delay of hauling goods up by Ways as in the present practise would be avoided; it would also be much more convenient and expeditious for vessels to come up to, as the worst part of the navigation would be avoided, which is in passing round a point between this place and the landing. The length of road to be made from this proposed landing place will be about half a Mile, but it is mostly good ground and will not require much expence. The real length of land carriage, however to Fort Schlosser will not be encreased or at most more than 100 or 150 yards, owing to the greater detour which the road makes from the present landing. As the state of the buildings and appurtenances of the landing place are now so ruinous as to require little less to make them perfect than reconstructing. In case therefore it should be meant to make the business of the communication permanent on that side, it might then be an object worthy of consideration, whether it would not be more eligible to adopt the new situation here pointed out.

If on the other hand it should be thought expedient to carry on the communication on this side the River, then the landing place B. must be nearly opposite to the present one, a very little below it when the bank of the shore is lower than at any other place, and seems in all respects the most convenient spot for the Purpose whether on this or on the other side of the River. There is good ground here for storehouses and other conveniences and it is close to the road leading thro' the settlements. The situation above the Falls to be chosen instead of Fort Schlosser ought I imagine to be the Chippeway Creek: it is indeed nearer the Falls than Fort Schlosser, and there is a very strong current passes it, but there is no difficulty (going along Shore) to get into the creek, and as there is then still water, boats may lye there in great safety and such buildings as are requisite may be erected. The creek is about 80 yards across and has 7 or 8 feet depth of water: It would be necessary to have a bridge as likewise a good road; the [21] first would not cost a great deal as there is a good bottom and no cur-

rent; but the latter would be attended with some expence as the ground is very wet, to the distance of a mile and a half from each side of the creek, not however of such a nature as would not be readily improved by cutting down the trees to let in the air and sun and making a few drains. Both the road and the bridge are objects which the new settlers themselves must sooner or later be obliged to have for their own convenience, but whether their ideas in this respect might lead them to execute these works upon a scale sufficiently extensive and substantial to answer the purposes of Government and of the Transport, I cannot undertake to say. The length of land carriage on this side the River will be near three miles more than on the other, but the ascent of the hill from the then landing place below the Falls will not be so steep as on the other side, and I think the excess of distance will be otherwise compensated by not having the River to cross as at present from Fort Schlosser: by the degree of security to be derived by having the whole transport carried on compleatly on one side of the River from Navy Hall to Fort Erie, and by having the assistance of the new settlers with their waggons and teams at hand in cases of exigence, an advantage not to be obtained conveniently, if at all, on the other side. The current all the way to Fort Erie is very strong, and the business of getting up loaded boats in both is both laborious and tedious, but I should think the Transport from above the Falls might be much improved if the bank of the River was sufficiently cleared to admit of the boats being dragged up by men or rather by horses, as few hands would be necessary and they would get up [22] much more expeditiously than at present. It may not I hope be thought inapplicable to the present subject of my Report to remark in general terms that it does not appear to me that any precautions taken on one side of the River for the security of this communication can insure it's safety from annoyance by an enemy established on the other; that where any may be found in a particular situation on one side it will in general be counterbalanced by some one of equal importance on the other: that therefore under these circumstances the communication may be liable to be impeded or at least interrupted and rendered precarious, that is, should an advantage at any time shew itself in the hands of either side it must be derived from superiority of force rather than situation, otherwise being on equal terms the communication could never go on to any certainty but under a compromise between the two contending parties.

Lake Erie.

There are not any good harbours for vessels between Fort Erie and the entrance of the River leading to Detroit on the north Side of Lake Erie; but there are points of land which afford a partial security from particular winds and have pretty good anchorage, near them: of these the principal are Point Abino, Long Point and the east side of Point au Pins. On the south and west Shores the best harbours are at Presque Isle, Cayuga River and Miami Bay. Vessels of the same description as those proposed for Lake Ontario, will also be proper to navigate this Lake, if they are not intended to go higher than Lake St. Clair Bar; if they are meant to pass into Lake Huron they should not exceed fifty tons on account of the shoalness of the water over the bar at the entrance of the river Lake St. Clair.

Detroit.

[23] Fort Lenoult, at Detroit, altho' in want of some things, yet it is not altogether in a bad state of repair; the description of the buildings within the fort is the most injudicious that could have been devised, as they do

not admit of any interior space as a Place of Arms or Parade where the Garrison can assemble.

The fort being small and constructed with half bastions of course their places are not properly defended and the ditch and palisading is very imperfectly seen. There does not appear to me any other remedy for this, but in placing a small blockhouse in the middle of the ditch upon each front to defend the same. The repairs together with these defences in the ditch might cost about £250. The powder magazine without the fort wants the floor to be compleated: this building is in every respect badly situated and too much exposed.

In what is called the Citadel which is only the barracks enclosed with a picketed fence, the buildings want very considerable repairs,* and the expence of compleating them might probably amount to £800 or £900.

The several blockhouses have been repaired, and when the picketing which surrounds the town and connects it with Fort Lenoult shall have been renewed agreeable to your Lordship's directions, the inhabitants having already provided the pickets, the place will be secure from any surprise; but it is to be lamented that the situation of the naval yard being altogether without the defences, precludes it from the possibility of receiving any effectual protection.

[24] I imagine that Detroit would be properly garrisoned with 500 men, of whom about 180 might be sufficient for the defence of Fort Lenoult, and the remainder to be distributed to the several blockhouses and points of defence in the picketing round the town.

In regard to the communication from Lake Erie to Detroit, it having been a matter of doubt with some people, whither a good ship's channel might not be found betwen Gross Isle and the west main shore, I considered this as an object of the first consequence to be ascertained previous to the going into an investigation of the properties of the ground (as a military post) oposite to the Isle Bois blanc, as the importance of this situation would have been much lessened, if another Communication passing clear and independant of this place had been really practicable. I therefore determined to sound this channel carefully in which I was assisted by Capt. Grant of the Naval Department.

In going down from Detroit by this channel (between Gross Isle & the main shore) we had regular soundings of not less than three nor more than five fathoms, until we came opposite to the small island called Isle au Celeron which lies near the south end of Gross Isle and between it and the west main shore at this place the water suddenly shoaled and upon examining the two outlets, the one by the west & the other by the east of Isle au Celeron we found that the soundings in both were very irregular: the former having from seven feet to 3 fathom water and the latter from six feet to two and a half fathoms, the deep water being only in holes, as we could never get more than two throws of the lead without coming again into shoal [25] water. I therefore think that it may be safely concluded there is no ship channel from Lake Erie up this river to the westward of Gross Isle, & particularly when it is considered that the waters of the lake and river were at least 3 or 4 feet higher this year, than has ever been remembered at any former period. The best channel for vessels passing this communication to or from Lake Erie is between the Isle Bois Blanc & the east main shore. There is however, another tolerable good channel to the westward of the Island, which I likewise examined: but this unites with the former close in with the north end of the island.

* State of deficiencies omitted.

I am therefore of opinion that the best situation for a port will be on the main shore (A) opposite to the N. end of Isle Bois Blanc, as such a position will command both channels, every vessel being obliged to come within 500 Yards of it. There is good and safe anchorage between the Island and the main shore, that shore is also well adapted for wharfs and other conveniences for naval or commercial purposes, and to which a Post as above described would afford good protection, and if a battery was constructed on the south end of the Island the whole of this channel and harbour will be secured.

The Island of Bois blanc is elevated about 15 feet above the level of the water and the main shore about 18 feet, the ground of the latter for a very considerable extent preserves a regular and even surface, and is no where more than 25 feet above the level of the river.

About four miles above I. Bois Blanc is a low marshy island called Turkey Island or Fighting Island near five miles long; the ship channel divides here and the Island may be passed on either side but the western channel is now generally preferred, as having more breadth and nearly an equal depth of water. It is but a few years since, that is was doubted whether this latter channel was safe or practicable.

[26] Proceeding on the communication from Detroit into Lake Huron the current is pretty strong to Lake St. Clair distant from Detroit about seven Miles: Isle Cochon lies about midway and is two miles long, the channel on either side is navigable for vessels and is used indifferently, as the wind may best suit for one or the other, they are each of them 800 or 900 yards wide in the narrowest part; Lake St. Clair is about 20 Miles over and has in general about three fathom water. At the entrance of the River St. Clair from this Lake there is a bar thro' which there is a very narrow channel with not more than seven feet of water and muddy bottom. From hence to Lake Huron (14 Leagues) the current is very strong, and at the bottom of that Lake becomes rapid.

After passing the bar before mentioned there is a good depth of water for vessels all the way up. From the general prevalence of the northerly and westerly winds and the strength of the current upon this communication it is often a tedious and difficult operation to get up from Detroit and vessels are not unfrequently a fortnight and more in accomplishing it. The whole of the east shore as well as the west of this River seems good land & very proper for settling on; and when that event shall have compleatly taken place, the navigation will be much aided thereby, for the banks of the river being cleared, vessels may in contrary winds be tracked most of the way up to the rapid there being in general $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms water within 50 feet of the shore. The river is for the most part about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, except at the rapid where it is somewhat narrower; but the shore here does not offer any advantage to recommend it for a Post.

[27] The Island of Michillimackinac is about 9 miles in circumference and is chiefly composed of lime stone rock, the small bay on which the town is built is convenient and well sheltered by the opposite island; there is a strong current sets thro' the channel between them, but the bay is very little affected by it: this current passes in general with the wind, either westward or eastward, but in winter it is said to change every 24 hours.

The Fort stands over the north end of the town on a bank of about 50 or 60 feet high, and is on this side very steep, but from the land front the ground rises gradually above the fort and at the distance of 700 or 800 yds. there is a very steep ascent of about 100 feet perpendicular and from this place the Fort is so effectually commanded that it could never resist cannon from hence as the garrison would not dare to shew themselves in their works.

The fort itself has never been compleated; the ditches which are in the rock are very little excavated: and the rampart but partly raised: but in order to shut the place up from being surprized by Indians or others, a picketing has been raised upon it all round, which now begins to be very rotten: I had a part of it towards the bay staid up whilst I was there but the bank having lipped from under the cill, there is an opening of forty or fifty feet long into the fort. The soldiers' barrack is in indifferent repair, the powder magazine is in pretty good order, having lately had a new roof, and a window struck out of the End, it is now sufficiently dry and airy. There is a very good well sunk in the rock and there is a pile of building of masonry intended for officer's barracks about half finished: The walls nearly raised to the proper height and the window frames put in, but the roof floors, &c., are wanting. The Commanding Officer's house, the Indian and [28] Engineer's stores are without the fort, there is only one front of the fort that has flanks which is opposite to the commanding ground.

Considering the foregoing circumstances and situation of this place, I cannot help being of opinion, that as a military post, the greater part of the expence bestowed here has been a waste of money. If the works were intended as a defence against musktry or Indians only, too much was designed; and if against cannon, by far too little, and most of that little ill-judged. In the first case a picketed fort flanked with blockhouses or if designed to be permanent a loop holed wall instead of picketing would have been quite sufficient. But if an enemy with cannon was to be apprehended it was then absolutely necessary to have taken post on the commanding ground, either by a redoubt or such other work as the strength of the garrison proposed to be kept here would have pointed out.

But for the immediate protection of the town, it would still have been necessary to have the small picketed or walled fort in the situation where the present work stands; the town being under the hill is too distant & not seen from the commanding ground.

Such being the state and circumstances of this post as they have occurred to me, I cannot therefore recommend compleating the fort on the original plan and hardly any improvements or alterations can be made that will fall much short of a new one. But as a temporery business, and in [29] order as far as may be to insure immediate possession of it at least to prevent any surprize by Indians or others, I should imagine that the picketing ought to be renewed, and the platforms repaired; and if it should be judged expedient, the Officers' barracks might be compleated as they are much wanted. About 150 Men would I conceive be requisite for the defence of this place.

Falls of St. Mary.

[30] What is called the Falls of St. Mary on the communication between Lakes Superior and Huron is a strong rapid of near a mile in length and about ½ a mile across, but above and below the rapid it is about ¾ of a mile across from shore to shore, canoes pass the rapids by going up quite light and by taking out a part of their lading to come down. There is a portage on the south shore of about half a league in length partly over wet ground and partly rock, but there is no hill, it is a cart road. Near the foot of the Falls on this shore are two forts (as they are called) or dwelling houses and store houses enclosed with a picketted fence belonging to the merchants: but this place is not otherwise settled or inhabited except by such Indians and Traders as occasionally stop there.

The situation here is convenient for the trade and the land seems good and proper for settling upon, and altho' there is nothing very striking to recommend it as post, yet it may be capable of such a one at least as might be sufficient for the protection of the trade passing on this side the falls. The channel for canoes is near this shore, it is narrow and somewhat crooked but has every where about three feet depth of water, there is a deeper channel but not safe for canoes near the middle of the rapid, or rather a little towards the north shore by which small vessels have frequently passed; but the Arabausca, the vessel at present employed on Lake Superior between the Grand Portage and this place does not come any lower than the landing at the head of the falls.

North Shore.

[31] The North Shore immediately along the Rapid consists of several small islands; the channel between them is shoal, but a channel might probably be made with some Labour in the rapid itself near this shore fit for canoes to pass, and for which undertaking there are occasionally seasons here which are favourable, for when it blows hard from the eastward, it then frequently happens that the rapids or rather that part of the streights over which they pass, are nearly dry; by watching these opportunities the large stones might be blown up and others cleared away so as to make it navigable for canoes on this Side; or one of the channels passing between the island and the main shore might perhaps be able with the assistance of locks of being converted into a navigable Canal: This wou'd however, I apprehend, be attended with very considerable expense. The shore on this side opposite to the present forts is mostly low and wet of that which is dry there is but a small proportion of it good land, the remainder is rocky: but the dry ground altogether is of no great extent for at 600 or 700 yards back from the shore the land falls into swamps and savanahs, and this for the most part is the case all the way between this and Lake George.

This part of the country therefore, at least on this shore of the Streights, does not appear to be propitious for a settlement of any magnitude there are indeed to be found certain spots of good land, but they are only of small extent.

Adverting merely to the Transport of goods and convenience for trade with Lake Superior, I think there does not appear any reason to suppose that it is not possible to have that business carried on nearly or quite as well on this side as on the other. It is presumed as before observed that it is practicable to make a channel sufficient for canoes, and it is certain there can be [32] no great difficulty in making a road for carts which wou'd also be shorter than the present portage on the other side. The shore at the foot of the Falls in consequence of the projection of the several islands before mentioned, in the rapid is here formed into a safe commodious bay with from two to three fathoms water, soft bottom, where the necessary wharfs or quays might be erected, and is therefore in this respect rather more convenient for vessels to come to than on the other side, and altho' as I have before remarked from the nature of the ground that a settlement of importance cannot be established here, yet there is more ground than is sufficient for such families and buildings as might be necessarily connected with the tranport and for such works as may be requisite for their immediate protection as well as the vessels or boats while laying there. Another circumstance much in favour of this shore, which perhaps ought to be omitted, is that the whole fish of which great quantities are taken here and salted in the Fall of the year, are, as I am informed chiefly caught on this side of the

Streight, the depth of water in the mid channel for a mile and a half below the falls is five fathoms and ½ and lower down it runs in general from two or three fathoms.

Thessalon.

[33] Thessalon is twenty leagues to the eastward of the Falls of Saint Mary, the shore on each side of the entrance of the river here is low, but dry; the long projecting point is rock and sand, the river is about 100 feet across. It has a bar with only six feet water, but within that there is three fathoms, and it is navigable for boats as far as the rapids, which are eighteen or twenty miles up. On each side of the head land or projecting point before mentioned there is a good bay, secure from northerly winds, and one of them well sheltered from the easterly and the other from the westerly winds, but I should imagine neither of them to be safe when it blows from the southward. If the entrance of the River was practicable for vessels it would be a good harbour, and might perhaps be of some convenience to the trade, and could also be protected by a battery on the point of the head land with a better work behind it near the entrance of the river: but I apprehend the want of Water over the bar for vessels drawing more than five or six feet will always remain an obstacle to it's being a place of any consequence either in commercial view or as a port. I was in great hopes of being able to find a place which might have combined these objects at the south east entrance of Lake George, and at the same to have had the entire command of the ship channel which is not more than a quarter of a mile wide here, and the east shore being higher than and commanding the opposite side: but upon particular examination of the ground, I found it to consist of small rocky islands none of them capable of admitting a better work than a small battery of block house, not the least particle of earth or herbage for raising vegetables feeding stock & in all the rout from St. Mary's to Thessalon I have not observed any situation possessing advantages [34] sufficient to recommend it: indeed with respect to the concerns of trade only by the way of Lake Superior I am not aware that any post is necessary on the communication short of the Falls, there is some tolerable good land along the banks of the River Thessalon, but it does not appear to be of any great extent and from the Falls of St. Mary to this place; except some small spots of indifferent good land on Lake George the coast is rocky and barren.

French River.

French River is eighty leagues to the eastward of the Falls of St. Mary: the entrance is composed of a considerable number of small islands and channels but the westermost of these latter is the best navigation, it is about 250 feet wide and has from two to three fathoms depth of water: it is narrower a little way up and about half a league from the entrance becomes exceedingly intricate on account of the small islands and channels which are here so numerous in every direction, and so much resembling each other in appearance, as to make it extremely difficult without a guide to find the true navigable channel, which in general is deep in some places not less than thirty feet, but so narrow that there is scarce any room for two canoes to pass each other; the bank in these situations is a steep rock almost perpendicular and there are very strong currents. The country adjoining to and near this river is a rocky desert nothing growing but small scrubby bushes and pine trees not thirty feet high: my own observations did not extend above three or four Leagues up the River, but, as I am informed the same dreary pros-

[35] pect continues all the way up to Lake Nipissing which is reckoned 25 leagues and indeed I cannot speak more favourable of the general complexion of the coast all the way from Thessalon to French River, for it is a rude, barren and inhospitable shore, and in no respect fit for or capable of supporting any settlement. There are scarce any situations that I have observed capable of any cultivation, except on the borders of the River Mississague, but the tracts of good land here as well as at Thessalon appear of such small extent, and must therefore be so unconnected and unsupported that no advantage could I imagine, be expected from them sufficient to encourage any attempts to settle on the north shore of Lake Huron. The greater part of this coast is also a dangerous navigation even for canoes and would be much more so for vessels, as the rocks in many places run to a considerable distance into the Lake. Canoes, indeed with discreet management and by seeking in time for a place of safety on the appearance of a gale of wind, may generally find shelter among some of the islands which lye along most part of this coast: but vessels would not always so readily meet with a harbour; and to navigate here in storm with any probability of safety, would require a thorough knowledge of this part of the Lake.

Matchadash Bay.

From French River to Matchadash bay is about forty-five leagues and the description I have already given of the north coast of the Lake will also nearly answer for this district as it appears equally barren and rocky, there is a range of islands - which line almost the whole extent of it in some places not spreading more than half a league from the main shore, and in others three Leagues, but no where more, there are however other islands detached and scattered about in this part of the Lake in various distances.

[36] Plan E:- Matchedash Bay lies to the eastward and southward of French River, it is of considerable extent being about twelve miles deep and an irregular breadth from five to seven miles: at the entrance from the lake there are several islands, the best chanel thro' them for a vessel is next to the main shore, throughout the greatest part of the bay there is a depth for vessels of any draft of water, but towards the bottom of the bay it is shoal having only six feet of water within about a mile and a half from the shore.

There are several small rivers or creeks which fall into the bottom of this bay, but not any one in particular, which bears the name of Matchadash. Adverting however to that which leads to Lake La Clie, and by which there is a communication (sometimes used) to Toronto on Lake Ontario: I therefore examined the entrance of this river particularly, and found that there was a bar with only six feet water within that there was two fathoms and at a quarter of a mile up a rapid. The banks of the river are rock and continue so, as I am informed the greatest part of it's course: it therefore does not seem a proper situation of a settlement but if it should ever be thought an object of consequence in the view of a communication to Lake Ontario, storehouses may be built at the entrance and protected on the south shore. But it is I apprehend to be doubted, whether it can ever become a place of much importance even in this respect, if, as I am informed, it is impracticable to pass with large canoes on account of the rapids and difficult carrying places; and if to this is added the great length of portage [37] from Toronto to Lake La Clie, and the being obliged to keep canoes on that Lake: these seem altogether at the first view to be very strong obstacles to any business being carried on this way upon the great scale of trade.

The face of the Country (as I have described it from St. Mary's) seems on a sudden in Matchadash Bay to put on a different appearance; it however, continues rocky and barren quite down to the bottom of this bay the north-east shore of it being much the same as that on the Lake but the south and south west shore has all the marks of tolerable good land and seems very well adapted for settlements.

Lake Huron Coast.

From Matchadash Bay along the east Coast of Lake Hurron down to the river leading to Detroit, the Navigation is in general dangerous, and in the last 50 leagues there is no harbour for any vessel and but one even for boats or canoes, and being an open coast the swell from the lake in westerly winds beats upon it with great violence. In this great extent of coast from Matchadash Bay which has been hitherto little known or frequented except by some few Indians: the country has various appearances in some places sandy and barren, but in many others very proper for cultivation, there being several considerable tracts of land, which I make no doubt may hereafter be settled to advantage, but for more distinct information as to the particular situation of these places, I beg leave to refer to the annexed general sketch of Lake Hurron.*

I will now beg leave to close this Report with observing that I have endeavoured as far as in my power to adhere to the spirit of my instructions, and to give every information as compleat as possible not having designedly omitted any thing which I thought could be in the least useful. I have at present only further to add by way of recapitulation, a few remarks on the subject of the Lakes in general; that vessels sailing on these waters being seldom for any length of time out of sight of land, the navigation must be considered chiefly as Pilotage to which the use of nautical charts are essential and are therefore much wanted. That gales of wind or squalls rise very suddenly upon the Lakes and from the confined state of the waters or want of sea room (as it is called) vessels here may in some degree be considered as always upon a lee shore, and this seems to point out the necessity of their being built on such a construction as will best enable them to work to windward: schooners should perhaps have the preference as being rather safer than sloops they should be from 80 to 100 tons burthen on Lake Ontario and 50 tons burthen on Lake Erie and Huron, but if not intended to communicate between these two lakes they may then be of the same size as on Lake Ontario, and if this system is approved, there can be no necessity to deviate from it, unless an enemy should possess vessels of greater magnitude or force; but as the intent of bringing any such forward, at least the building them can never remain a secret there may be always time [39] to counteract such a design by preparing to meet them at least upon equal terms.

It does not seem advisable nor do I know any reason to continue the practice of building vessels flatbottomed, or to have very little draft of water, they are always unsafe and many of the accidents which have happened on the Lakes have perhaps in some degree been owing to that construction: on the contrary, if they are built on proper principles for burden as well as for sailing, they will be safer and will find sufficient depth of water, proportioned to any tonage which can be requisite for them upon these Lakes.

*Not contained in the Warsaw papers. (Editor's note.)

Concerning the Early Surveys, etc.

Book of Official Instructions

TO THE

Land Surveyors of Upper Canada

No. 5

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I. B.

QUEBEC.

INSTRUCTION BOOK

No. 5.

George the third by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and the Territories thereunto, Defender of the Faith, and so-forth

To our Trusty and well beloved the Honourable John Collins of the District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Esquire——

Greeting: Know you that we have thought fit to empower you, and we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority to tender and administer unto all persons, whom it may concern, the oaths directed by Law, and the declaration followeth that is to say:

I do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my power the authority of the King in his Parliament, as the Supreme Legislature of this Province, and to receive [2] from such persons their subscriptions severally to the oaths and declarations and what you shall do herein, you are here to make return into the office of our Clerk of the Council for our said Province together with this Writ.

Witness our Trusty and well beloved Frederick Haldimand, our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our said province of Quebec at our Castle of St. Lewis in our City of Quebec the Seventeenth day of May in the Year of our Lord 1784.

17th day of May, 1784.

(Signed.) Fredk. Haldimand.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed,) Alexr. Gray, a C. C.

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[3] Quebec, the 11th Sepr., 1783.

John Collins, Esquire, D.S.G.:

See copy letters received, vol. 3, page 896.

Sir,—It being my Intention to establish the settlements for the provision of part of the distressed Loyalists resorting to this Province, at, or in the neighbourhood of Cataraqui upon Lake Ontario—You are hereby required and directed to proceed to that place without loss of time, for the purpose of surveying and laying out the several lands in townships, and lots agreeable to the following Instructions:—

1st., You will make an exact survey of the Neck intended for the Town Plot, describing and expressing the nature of the ground and soil and if Point Frederick is not commanded from Point Henry, on both which places sufficient spaces for a Fortification must be reserved.

L.R. Vol. 3, p. 896.

2nd., At the west side of Cataraqui Harbour, the ground near the Fort and within the Lines (as marked in the Plan A, B, C) must remain to the Crown for the use of the Garrison, and as a [4] place of resort for the Indians, where some of the most noted might be allowed to build, reserving sufficient space round the ships (where vessels were formerly constructed) unincumbered with buildings.

3d., Tho' a Common containing about 400 acres must be reserved for the use of the Town, lease may be given for a term of years, not exceeding thirty years, to settle* there as the people for the present will be glad to be as near the town as possible, and the common will be clear by the time the town will be in want of it.

*Vol. 3, L.R.P. 897.

4th., The method of laying out the townships* of six miles square I consider the best to be followed, as the people to be settled there are most used to it, and will best answer the proportion of lands I propose to grant to each family, vizt., 120 Acres, of which

*L.R. vol. 3, L.R.P. 897.

six are to be in front, which will make 19 Chains in front, and [5] 63 Chains and 25 Links in depth—so that every Township will have 25 Lots in front, and four Chains 75 Links will remain for roads, with 7 concessions in depth 58 Links will remain for a road by which distribution each township will contain 175 Lots of 120 Acres

For your assistance in the execution of this business, you will be joined at Montreal by Captain Sherwood, and Lieut. Ketté, and also by Mr. Grass, Captain of one of the Companies of Militia intended for this Settlement, and these Gentlemen will be attended with axemen, etc., proper for the occasion.

You will begin your survey by a township on each side of the Bay, and transmit it to me together with your remarks, reporting to me in the like manner from time to time the progress you shall make.

[6] As it is not improbable that in exploring these lands, some of the persons employed may make choice of particular situations, and make preparations accordingly, to prevent which, you are to signify to them that my intentions are to distribute the lots impartially by drawing for them, and that all timber cut down this Fall, or any loghouses they may chuse to make, and reside in until the settlements shall be regularly granted, will not be considered as any right of such persons, but entirely as a temporary beginning, and should any of them prefer remaining there this winter, to returning to Sorel, may have lots of four acres marked out for them in the common which they will enjoy for 30 years as beforementioned, by which means whatever work is done will forward the clearing of the common, and be for the public good. Vol. 3, L.R. page 898. Vol. 3, L.R. page 898.

The Officers commanding at Carleton Island, Cataraqui, or any Post you shall have occasion to call at, are hereby directed to [7] afford you every assistance in their power, whether in provision, or otherwise, for the speedy and effectual execution of these instructions. Wishing you Success, I am, Sir, your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

(Signed) Fredk. Haldimand.

Quebec, the 17th May, 1784.

Instructions from His Excellency Governor Haldimand to John Collins, Esquire, for Granting Lands in the Siegniory of Sorel.

Sir,—In pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions for granting lands in the Seigneurie of Sorell, to Refugee Loyalists, in this Province, you are directed to repair to that place without loss of time, and to distribute Lots of such land as remains to be conceded to the Loyalists specified in the enclosed list, provided that from the information you shall receive from Captain Barns, and [8] others to whom they are known, you shall esteem them fit persons to be placed there together with any others of the same description who shall be desirous to settle thereon.

His Majesty's Instructions particularly direct, that the land in this Seigneurie be laid out in as small lots as possible. You will therefore be careful not to grant to any person more than one lot consisting of sixty acres. When a situation for a town shall be determined upon, the persons who now settle upon farm lots,

and who are mechanics, will each be allowed a town lot. Major Jessup, his son-in-law Mr. Walker, Captain Barns, Captain Gleisenberg, and Lieutenant French, have had my permission to settle each a lot, which you will see marked upon the plan.

The persons now to be settled, are to draw for their lots in conformity to the general rule, I have established throughout the Province for settling the Loyalists, they may afterwards make whatever exchange amongst themselves they shall think proper. You will herewith receive one of the books prepared to take down the names of the settlers in each Seigneurie and containing the King's Instructions, etc., for their information, together with the oaths, and declaration, necessary for them to take and subscribe, and also certificates that are to be given to each settler in the [9] manner, and for the purpose which has already been communicated to you, which you will explain to Captain Barns, leaving the book and some certificates with him that he may be enabled to receive such settlers as may hereafter apply for lots, for which he will be furnished with proper authority.

You will compleat this business with all the dispatch possible, and join Major Holland at Montreal, and proceed with him in settling the Loyalists upwards to Cataraqui. I am, Sir, your most Obedient and most Humble Servant,

(Signed), FRED. HALDIMAND.

Samuel Holland, Esquire, Surveyor General of His Majesty's Province of Quebec, and the Northern Districts,

To John Collins, Esquire, Greeting. By Virtue of the power and authority to me given by His Majesty, I do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you to be my Deputy Surveyor General, for the admeasuring, surveying, setting out of roads, and lands in the Province of Quebec, agreeable to my instructions [10] hereunto annexed, with power to the said John Collins, to do, execute and perform by himself, or the Assistant Deputy, or Deputys, all things whatsoever belonging to the said office, To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the same during our pleasure, together with the salary granted by Parliament and a moiety or half part of all salaries, fees, perquisites, profits, and advantages, thereunto belonging or appertaining to the said office, subject to further instructions in the premises and for so doing this shall be your deputation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Quebec, this eight day of September, in the fourth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign, Lord
8th Sept., 1764. George, the third, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

(Signed), SAMUEL HOLLAND.

[11] Province of Quebec:

Commission from His Excellency Genl Carleton to J. Collins as Deputy Surveyor Genl May 2nd 1775.

Guy Carleton, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec and the Territories depending thereon in America, Keeper of the Great Seal of the said Province, Vice Admiral of the same, and Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, Commanding the Northern District of North America, etc., etc.,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting.

Know ye that being well assured of the loyalty, prudence, and integrity of the Honourable John Collins, of the City of Quebec, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, and one of the Members of

His Majesty's Council for the said Province, and having had experience during the course of many years' service, of his capacity, and abilities in the execution of the office of Deputy Surveyor General of Lands of the said Province, I have thought fit to constitute, [12] and appoint, and do by these presents constitute and appoint, him the said John Collins to be Deputy Surveyor General of Lands in, and for the said Province of Quebec, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the office of Deputy Surveyor General of Lands aforesaid, unto him the said John Collins, during pleasure, together with such fees as shall hereafter be allowed, or appointed by me, or other of His Majesty's Governor in Chief, or Lieutenant Governor, or other Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being, by and with the consent of His Majesty's Council for the same, to be taken in respect of the execution of the said Office.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Louis in the City of Quebec this Second day of May, in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and seventy five.

[13] (Signed), GUY CARLETON. 2nd day of May, 1775.

By His Excellency's Command, GEO. ALLSOP.

Quebec, May 22nd, 1785.

SIR,—You will please immediately upon your arrival at Montreal to wait on the General, and acquaint him with time of your intended departure from thence, and receive his commands for any of the settlements on your route.

You will confer with Mr. Delancey before you leave Montreal, and should anything appear necessary to be communicated to me, either on account of the Loyalists, or the intended survey, you will lose no time to inform me of it. You will consult the heads of the [14] townships, and report to me briefly the state, and progress of each, with their *real* wants, not their fancied ones.

Having settled with Mr. McLean about the management of the Loyalists at the upper Townships, and directed how the mills are to be worked for the common benefit, having settled Capt. Brandts lot, and distributed the garden seeds, having left your instructions with Mr. Kotte how he is to proceed, and arranged all for the best with Capt. Potts,—you will proceed upwards to take a survey of the communication between the Bay of Quinté, and Lake Huron by Lake La Clie.

You will particularly note the depth of water at every necessary place and mark the soundings on your plan or chart. The parts navigable for the different sorts of crafts—the nature of the soil, and its produce particularly timber. The Indian tribes, on the communication, their numbers, disposition, &ca. What tract [15] of land it may be necessary to purchase, and at what rate. Calculate the time and expence of rendering the different portages, &c., practicable, consider and weigh well the disadvantages as well as favorable points. The time which the transport of goods would require if the roads were in good condition. Consult the merchants at Montreal, upon the idea of erecting stores at the different convenient places, and if you find they are desirous of encouraging the project, write me immediately.

Your prudence will suggest the necessary measures. I wish you all health and good weather, and am, Sir, Your most Obedient & most humble Servant,

(Signed), HENRY HAMILTON.

John Collins, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor General.

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[16] Quebec, 28 May, 1785.

Additional Instructions to John Collins, Esquire, respecting the surveys in the upper Country.

You will take especial notice in your report of the stations which may be most advantageous for the erecting forts, redoubts, or batteries,—having in view, first the protection of the shipping, or small craft, secondly the advantages of giving shelter and security in case of an attack from a regular force, or in the event of an Indian War. The nature of the soil, the distance of commanding grounds, the means of procuring water, and of keeping communication by land and water, are to be considered.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

(Signed), HENRY HAMILTON.

Honble. John Collins, Esqr.

Instructions to Lewis Kotte from J. Collins, Esq., respecting the surveys in the upper country. Octr., 1785.

[17] SIR,—You are hereby required and directed, after you have settled your affairs in Montreal, to go, and make the following Surveys, Viz., To go and survey and lay out in two hundred Acre lots of six acres in front commencing at a small River at West Bay, in the Fifth Township (Hallowell?) beginning on the south side of the mouth, and going round the head to the north side, until you come opposite to the place where you sit out.

You will then proceed and lay out a second Concession of eleven Lots of 200 Acres in front, in the sixth Township (Ameliasburgh?), beginning near the last Settler (or the Sixty-sixth Lot), who will shew you the beginning should you be at a loss. You will then proceed to the East Lake in the like manner, on the South side, and lay out a second concession, (Hallowell?) beginning at [18] N. 1, where, should you be at a loss, Major Rogers will shew you the place, and this shall be your order and authority for so doing. Given under my hand at Cataraqui this ... day of October, 1785.

(Signed), JOHN COLLINS.

Mr. Lewis Ketto, Deputy Provl. Surveyr.

Cataraqui, 18th June, 1785.

Instructions to Mr. P. McNiff from J. Collins, Esqr., respecting surveys in the upper country, June 18th, 1785.

SIR,—You will please to proceed immediately to make the following surveys, viz.:

In the township called Lake Township (Lancaster) you will survey and lay out the front line of the second and third concessions.—

In the Third Township, (Osnabruck), the front line of the second, third, and fourth concessions.

In the fourth Township (Williamsburg), the second, third, and fourth concessions.

[19] In the fifth Township (Matilda), the front line of the second, third, and fourth concession, leaving Roads of forty feet wide, between each concession, and taking care to set up two posts at proper distances in the division line between each Lot, to serve as a government to the inhabitants to divide their lands,—The same to be done in the front line of each township on the Lake. When you have completed the above survey, you will lay out a road for the use of the public of forty feet wide, in the front of the townships as near the Lake as the nature of the country will admit of, commencing at Coteau du Lac, and running to the upper end of the Fifth Township, taking with you the inhabitants of each township to assist you in surveying, and laying out the said road, laying down on your plan all the rivers, creeks and swamps, &c., that cross your lines in the course of your survey, which you will insert in your report, with the nature, and quality of the soil, and [21] the quantity of cleared land in each township, make due report to me of your proceedings thereon and for so doing this shall be your sufficient authority. Given under my hand at Cataraqui, 18th day of June, 1785.

Mr. Patrick McNiff, Surveyor.

Quebec, 31st May, 1786.

Instructions from Lt. Govr. Hope to John Collins Esq., respecting the surveys in the Bay of Chaleurs May 31, 1786.

Sir,—In Order to obtain more full and perfect information on objects of material importance to the tranquility of many of His Majesty's subjects, and with a view also, to secure their welfare, as well as the advantage and prosperity of the fisheries in that quarter, by the establishment of just, and suitable local regulations, in concurrence with the opinion of His Majesty's Council [22] of this Province, to whose deliberations I have submitted several papers on the subject. I am now to direct for the better attainment of these purposes, you do with all convenient dispatch proceed to the Bay of Chaleurs, there to carry into effect the following objects of my instructions.

You will in the first place make an exact survey of all the lands now held in possession by the Acadians, Canadians, and Europeans in the Bay—distinguishing whether with, or without grants, or other written titles, and ascertaining the number of acres claimed by each settler, and how many thereof are in culture. You will also make faithful extracts of all such grants and other titles, as may be produced to you, in consequence of my Proclamation of the 9th Instant, in order for your reporting to me fully on this subject on your return to Quebec.

[23] You will next proceed to survey one thousand acres of land, beginning at a small island, coming down towards the western side of the River called great Cascapebiac, together with the small island above mentioned, and make a report thereon to me, in order that a grant of the said one thousand acres, may be made to Messrs. Robin, Pipen & Co. conformable to the order of the King in Council:—I must, however, particularly recommend to your observation, and that you will point out to me, if it should appear to you that a grant of the quantity of land above-described, as demanded by Messrs. Robin, Pipen & Co., would in any shape interfere with the prior right of the Acadians, or others, with the claims of Indians, or with the general benefit and prosperity of the Fisheries. In course of your enquiries on these objects, I must

desire you will particularly inform yourself on the state of all lands which have been granted, but which remain unsettled, and [24] unimproved by the parties to whom the Grants were made.

I must request also that in concert with Lieut. Governor Cox, you will make the state of the fisheries below, the subject of your enquiries, using every means in your power to gain such information as may form a proper basis for establishing regulations on this important object.

The rights of the Indians in that quarter, will likewise justly claim your attention, the points to be punctually enquired into, appear to be their claims to the exclusive right of the salmon fishery on the River Ristigouche—to certain lands and the produce thereof, adjoining to the settlements lately made by the Loyalists, and others, and generally into the extent and situation of such [25] hunting grounds as they claim to.

To prevent difficulties arising by jarring interests of individuals, it has been lately found expedient to assume for the King's Seigneuries of Port Daniel and Ristigouche, by the Droit de retrait, from persons who had offered the same for sale, as using the right of retrait—in this instance, there was no intention to deprive the proposed purchasers of any advantages that might be derived therefrom, if not inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the Indians, or settlers, in that quarter. I must request you will particularly examine into the consequences which might result from privileges annexed to the said Seigneuries, remaining possessed by individuals, in order that after the reservation of such thereof as might prove prejudicial to the interests of the Indians and new settlers, or beneficial in any other respect to Government. The proposed purchasers may have an optional preference in the acquisition of these Seigneuries, if again to be disposed of.

[26] I am, with due regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed), HENRY HOPE.

John Collins, Esqr., Deputy Surveyor Genl. of the Province of Quebec.

Quebec, 2nd June, 1786.

Additional instructions from Lt. Govr. Hope, to John Collins, Esqr., respecting the surveys and settlements in Bay of Chaleurs 2nd June, 1786.

SIR, Having already in my letter of the 31st ult. pointed out the several objects which will demand your attention in the Bay of Chaleurs, I have now to express my desire, that you proceed thither by the first opportunity, there being no Government vessel to be sent down at this time, and as it cannot be expedient to hire one to attend on you during the whole summer, you are therefore hereby authorized to engage such boats, or craft, as may be necessary to convey you from place to place, in the Bay of Chaleur in performance of the business under your direction, and in so doing [27] I am persuaded I need not recommend to you the strictest attention to œconomy.

As I see with you the necessity of your having the assistance of a clerk, in the variety of business, which will come under your inspection, you are therefore authorized to engage a proper person in that capacity to accompany you to the Bay, whose pay will be reimbursed to you by Government.

I beg leave to charge you with the enclosed letter to Governor Cox, to whom, on your arrival you will please to communicate the

objects of your instructions. By his endeavours united with yours. I trust much information will be collected which may prove highly beneficial to His Majesty's service, as well as to the welfare of his subjects.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedt. Humble Servt.,

(Signed) HENRY HOPE.

[28] Surveyr. Genl's Office, Quebec, 18th Jany., 1786.

Copy of instructions from Saml. Holland Esq. Surveyr. Genl. to the deputy surveyrs. assigning their parts and their respective districts etc. of Jany. 18th, 1786

SIR.—By His Honor Brigadier General Hope's letter, dated the 14th December last, requiring me to report to him, the state of the Surveyor General's Department in this Province, and to specify the different expenditures for allotting lands for the Loyalists, &c., &c., I have transmitted to His Honour my letter of report thereon dated 28th of December following, wherein I at the same time laid before His Honour a plan, and proposals for the better regulating of the Department, so as to prevent for the future any extra expences to be added to the enormous sum already accumulated on that account, and as His Honour was pleased to signify to me by his answer of the 14th instant; that I should immediately give direction for carrying the same into execution. [29] I am to acquaint you for your future Instructions—

1st. That you and other Deputy Surveyors, imployed for admeasuring and laying out Lots of land for the Loyalists, and disbanded troops agreeable to His Majesty's instructions, are to be allowed 4/ Sterg. per day when in your district, and not employed on actual surveys and when employed to have 7/6 Sterling per day.

2ndly. That your district shall comprehend from Monsieur De Longueuil's Boundary Line near Point a Baudet upwards, including Township No. 8, above new Oswegatchy.

3ndly. That for the future no extra charges for chain or axmen, &c., shall be allowed; but those who desire to have lands surveyed are to make application to Stephen Delancey, Esq., Inspector of Loyalists, who is to require of them to furnish at least 6 men, or more, if necessary to assist you as a surveying party, in laying out the lands (which will naturally be supposed to be people who have their lands adjacent to each other) and those who will join in this business, to be allowed one extra Loyalist's ration of [30] provisions per day while they are in this employment: when you are to proceed on the survey, agreeable to the directions you receive from the Inspector of Loyalists, who will give you a certificate for the days you have been actually employed, on the survey, with a report of the survey you will transmit, and if you cannot perform all the business in the upper Townships yourself, you may employ under direction Mr. Jessup of New Oswegatchy, at 5/ per day, but with the approbation of the Inspector of Loyalists.

4th. That for the future no alterations in exchanging lots can be made without the approbation of the Inspector of Loyalists, and if allowed by him you are to make a report of the same to me, that the names may be altered on the plan you have transmitted by John Collins, Esqr., to the Surveyor General's Office.

5th. As I find by the plans transmitted to my office, that you have not reserved any lands for a glebe, nor more than five

hundred, nor less than three hundred acres, agreeable to His Majesty's instructions—I have sent by the bearer a copy of the [31] plan, wherein they are laid down, as they are transmitted to the Secretary of State's Office. However, if any of the lots are actually occupied by the settlers you make some alterations in laying them down, one or two numbers up, or downwards, provided they remain in the same concession, when you will return the same plan to me expressing the alterations thereon you have been obliged to make, but if possible leave them as they are on the plan.

6th. The certificates and accounts of the days you have been employed must be transmitted to me before the 10th April for the winter six months, and the 10th of October for the summer six months, in order that they may be laid before the committee of Council appointed to examine the public accounts.

The above is a copy of the instructions sent Mr. Patrick McNiff, Surveyor at Johnstown, Mr. Kotte's Letter of Instructions correspond with the above except in the following articles, vizt.:—

[32] 1st. In Article 2nd of the above instructions, that your district shall comprehend from Township No. 8 above New Oswegatchy to the upper part of the Bay of Quinty, with the neck of land between the said Bay, and Lake Ontario.

2nd. Articles 3 and 4, the same with Mr. McNiff's, excepting that the application for the surveyor is to be made to Neil McLean, Esqr., Deputy Inspector of Loyalists, instead of Stephen Delancey, Esqr., and to employ Mr. Mathew Dies, instead of Mr. Jessup, on the same conditions.

3nd. Article 5th. To specify on the different plans where glebes are reserved. Article the 6th the same with Mr. McNiff's.

Alterations in the instructions to Mr. Fry, Deputy Surveyor at Detroit.

1st. In Article the 2nd, that your district shall comprehend all the land to be laid out near Niagara, and Detroit.

2nd. Article the 3rd. The same with Mr. McNiff's excepting that the application for the surveyor is to be made the Commanding Officer.

3rd. Article the 4th. That in the Township laid out, or to be laid out, you are to reserve a glebe, no less than 300, nor more [33] than 500 acres, agreeable to His Majesty's instructions, and that in the most centrical part of the Township. Article the 5th. The same with Mr. McNiff's.

Alterations in the Instructions to Mr. Vandervelden, Deputy Surveyor Chaleur Bay.

1st. Article 2nd. That your district shall comprehend Gaspeé Bay, the North side of Chaleur Bay, with Ristigouche River.

2nd. Article 3 and 4. The application to be made for the surveyor, to Nicholas Cox, Esqr., Lt. Governor of Gaspeé, and if Mr. Vandervelden is not sufficient to perform all the business himself, Lt. Governor Cox will employ Felix O'Hara, Esqr., at 7/6 per day while employed, under His Honor's directions.

3rd. Article 5th. That a glebe is to be reserved in the most centrical part of every Township. Article the 6th, the same with the foregoing.

(Signed) SAMUEL HOLLAND.

Quebec, 1st Feby., 1786.

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[34] The business of Sorell being accomplished: or as far advanced as to admit of your separating from the rest of your associates, in that service, the Interests of the Inhabitants render it expedient that you then repair to the settlements in the Western Country above Montreal.

Instructions from Ld Dorchester to John Collins, Esqr., Dy Survyr Genl, respecting the surveys and settlements in the western country above Montreal, June 4th, 1787.

1st. Your first object in that quarter, is the accommodation of those Loyalists who remain still without their appointment of lands, and particularly in the Third, and Fourth Townships, (Osnabruck, Williamsburg) where such as are of this class, represented to be the most numerous.

2nd. The inconveniences to the planter, of assigning less land to him, than is sufficient for a farm is obvious, and the discouragement increased, if the portions of the other branches of his family are remote from the first tract, you willl be careful in laying out [35] new townships, so to proportion the lots, as to give the heads of the family three hundred acres, where he is entitled to so much, and to locate the shares of the other individuals of which it is composed, as nearly as may be contiguous to the tract assigned to the master of the family.

But in settlements contiguous to a town whose situation gives reason to expect a great increase of population, a sufficient space round such town should be kept vacant, unless already granted, for the purpose to annex a farm of fifteen acres to every town lot in the same.

3nd. For the encouragement of such settlers, who besides supporting their former characters for loyalty to the King, and attachment to the British Government and a peaceable decent deportment, have by their industry, in improving and cultivating the lands already assigned them, cause to presume that they will be good and profitable subjects, you are to add to every head [36] of a family of that description two hundred acres exclusive of what is allowed to the other members of it severally by the Royal Instructions.

4th. The Loyalists can scarcely be unapprized, that it is essential to their own safety as well as the public tranquility to guard against the admission of any persons among them of suspicious characters; you will nevertheless for their greater security, cause diligent enquiry to be made into everything connected with a subject of so much consequence to the prosperity of these settlements; and respecting persons of doubtful principles and reputations—you are to suspend the aforementioned additional favours and grants intended only for real Loyalists, until you have reported their names and cases for future determination. And you will warn the Loyalists not to harbour any persons of [37] such characters.

5th. The propriety of maintaining the same vigilance after your return, requires that you forward previous information in

what individuals among the chief settlers the like confidence may be reposed, so conveniently however separated from each other, that a constant eye may be kept upon all the settlements, and yet so situated as to be in a capacity to admit of their reciprocal aid in the general inspection.

6th. It is to be greatly regretted that there are already complaints of irregularities and disorders even in the quarters settled by the Loyalists, but much to be hoped that when the new district to be formed under the authority of the late Act of the Legislature is organised, the grounds of inquietude and animosity will be effectually removed. You are charged, nevertheless, to investigate to the causes, and hear all parties upon every subject of complaint, and accusation, transmitting to me a full report with all the proofs upon oath, that such measure may be taken, [38] as the case may require, and for your farther assistance in this part of the service, Mr. Powell will accompany you, and return as soon as the necessary inquiries upon this subject are completed.

7th. That there may be no unnecessary delay of the affairs of the Loyalists and especially such of them, who by their demeanor and dutiful conduct are entitled to all the benevolence Government can bestow upon them, consisting with the general interests of the community; you will consider everything that regards their comfort, ease, and prosperity, as within the sphere of your mission, and will find means immediately upon your arrival among their settlements to cause these instructions to be published, or fully made known to the inhabitants, and give every necessary information for affording them the speediest satisfaction, and [39] upon your return, report at large whatever may tend to the advancement, prosperity and safety of those important districts, as well as what you shall have transacted under these instructions, in such manner as shall be requisite for issuing the intended grants, in due form of law and until this can be accomplished, to leave every settler by a certificate, under your signature, pledging the faith of Government assured of the fruit of his industry upon the location you shall have assigned him, according to the form of the certificates heretofore granted, for similar purposes under the signatures of the Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, to many hundreds of individuals for lands in various parts of the Province, which are hereby recognized, ratified and confirmed.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

[40] Quebec, 4th June, 1787.

Instructions from Lord Dorchester to John Collins, Esq., respecting the surveys and settlements in the Cataraqui country.

SIR,—When you shall have finished the several objects already presented to you to be followed up at Sorell, I am to desire you will proceed from thence without delay to Cataraqui, in order finally to adjust such business as still remains to be done, for settling the Loyalists on their lands in that quarter.

It has been reported to me, that many of the first settlers in the several townships in that district, particularly in the 3rd and 4th Townships,* are still without their complement of lands, you

* 3rd. Fredericksburg, Sophiasburg; 4th. Adolphustown. T. D.

will give your first attention to see that all persons of this description are satisfied without delay.

I have also been informed that a number of persons, who are in no shape entitled to the protection and encouragement of Gov-[41] ernment have through the connivance of connections and friends crept in and settled themselves amongst the Loyalists, without any authority whatever, as this may prove an object of consequence to the future wellfare of the settlement, it is proposed that an enquiry be held into characters and pretentions of all new comers since the original settlement, for which purpose a Commission, and proper Instructions will be expidited to yourself, and such others as it may be thought fit to join with you.

It having been represented to me that irregularities have prevailed in regard to the town lots at Cataraqui, I am to desire that this may be an object of your consideration, that you will form and transmit a regular plan thereof, inserting thereon the names of the several holders, with remarks upon such persons as shall appear to have taken up lots without authority—and that you will inform the Magistrates that they alone in future are to [42] authorize the taking up town lots, in which they will no doubt take due care that no person of improper character is admitted, and they will also take care to transmit reports to the Surveyor General's Office, when the lots shall be granted, which shall specify the number of the lots, and the persons' names to whom granted.

Quebec, 19th July, 1787.

Sir,—I have received your Letter of the 10th July.

Instructions from Lord Dorchester to John Collins Esq. respecting the purchasing from the Indians the lands north of Lake Ontario July 19th, 1787.

It being thought expedient to join the settlements of the Loyalists near to Niagara, to those west of Cataraqui, Sir John Johnson has been directed to take such steps with the Indians concerned, as may be necessary to establish a free and amicable [43] right for Government to the interjacent lands not yet purchased on the north of Lake Ontario, for that purpose, as well as to such parts of the country as may be necessary on both sides of the proposed communication from Toronto to Lake Huron.

As you have been employed in the former purchase made of the Indians in that country, you will give every assistance and information to Sir John, who will correspond with you on the subject. I am with regard, etc.

(Signed) Dorchester.

Instructions from John Collins Esq. to James McCarthy respecting the surveys of the Townships in the Upper Districts, July 19th 1787.

Sir.—You are hereby required and directed with all possible diligence so soon as you shall arrive at New Johnstown to proceed to Township No. 6, or 7, and No. 8 beginning with Township [44] No. 6 where you will lay out the concessional lines that are not already run out, the distance between each lot to be 19 chains, and the course S. 66. W. or N. 66. E. remembering to leave roads between every concession of forty feet, and the roads for the depth of the concessions as laid down in the plan of forty feet, the depth of each concession to be 105½ chains, and the course N 24 W., remembering the boundaries of each township, the course of which to be in depth N. 24 W. nine miles, or seven hundred and twenty chains.

Augusta Edwardsburgh

You will then proceed to N-7, where you will act in the like manner as in Township No. 6.

Elizabethtown

You will then proceed to Township No. 8, where you will act as in Township No. 7, and as soon as you have finished this business you will immediately join me at Cataraqui, first confering with Mr. Wm. Chewett, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, in order to enquire what further business may be done for the good of the Settlement, and this shall be your authority for so doing. Given [45] under my hand at Sorell, 14th June, 1787.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Quebec, 4th June, 1787.

Instructions from His Excellency Lord Dorchester to John Collins, Esq., and William Powell, Esq., respecting the New Districts, 4th June, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,—At the same time that I wish the Article for your joint investigation as well as the other instructions herewith made known, to the inhabitants of the new western settlements, there will be need of caution, in the execution of it, for the better discovery of the principles, and temper to which it refers.

That you may be apprized of the object of that Article you will receive with this Letter, and carefully peruse the late communications from that quarter, and in marking the conduct of the chief agents, in exciting disorder and contentions you will accompany your report with proofs upon oath, to substantiate what shall appear to be exceptionable, as to deserve public animadversion. You will also give public intimation of my design to [46] form those settlements into a district, agreeable to the late Act of the Legislature, and endeavour to make your visit there useful in obtaining information concerning the fittest instruments for the several offices and trusts, necessary for its organization, as well as the most convenient distribution of them, and the proper places for a court-house, and prison, conversing with Sir John Johnson on these subjects whose acquaintance with Loyalists and disposition to serve them, and the Government I very much confide in, maintaining a proper reserve as to others, that the common curiosity may not be awakened, nor any handle given for any popular conventions, and representations upon these heads. I am with regard, etc.

[47] (Signed) DORCHESTER.

Johnstown, 26th July, 1787.

Instructions from John Collins, Esq., to James McDonnell, D. P. surveyor, respecting the surveys of Charlottenburg and Lancaster, 26th July, 1787.

SIR,—Without loss of time you will please to survey and lay out for the several families lately arrived from Britain a tract of land sufficient to give each head of a family two hundred acres—beginning your survey at No. 1, now Charlottenburg at the front line of the fifth concession one the east side running twelve and a half lots to the division line, betweeen that township and Lake Township, now Lancaster, from thence down the division line aforesaid, to the front line of the sixth concession of Lancaster, which you are to run to the east line of the said township, dividing the same into lots of six acres in depth, taking care to set up two pickets in each division line at proper distances from each other, as a government for the inhabitants and leaving roads of [48] forty feet wide in the same manner that has been done in the lower concessions, extending your survey northward, until you have compleated the full compliment as mentioned above, which

See McDonnell's plan of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh.

land you are to distribute fairly by lot, to the heads of the several families, making due report of your proceedings thereon—wishing you success. I am with due Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Quebec, 4th June, 1788.

Instructions from J. Collins Esq. to Patk McNiff, D. P. Surveyor respecting the surveys on the Ottawa River, and the allotments to the officers of the Emigrant Corps, June 4th, 1788

SIR. -You will please proceed immediately without loss of time to the north side of the Ottaway, or Grand River. Your first object in that quarter is the accommodation of the officers and privates of the late Emigrants Corps with the proportion of [49] lands allowed them by the King, viz.:—

To a Field Officer	5,000	acres.
a Captain	3,000	do
a Lieutenant	2,000	do
a Private	200	do

You will begin your survey at the foot of the Great Fall, or Long Sault, at the upper boundary of a Seigneurie belonging to Peter Panet, Esquire, and make an accurate survey of the river nine miles on a direct line, which will enable you to run your base line parallel to the river, upon which line you will set off and fix boundaries of the above mentioned land, after the manner it was done in the lower townships, a plan, and report of your proceedings you will return into the Surveyor General's Office, on having completed the survey. Wishing you health and good Weather, I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Letter of Instructions a copy of which was sent to all the Deputy surveyors, 23rd June, 1788, respecting the quantity of Field Work to be performed in the respective Townships.

[50] I enclose you a copy of a late Report in Council on the business of Surveys, and in furtherance of that œconomy which ought to be consulted, by all the Officers of the Crown, and especially in our Department, in which the expenditures have been so considerable I add you will use your discretion in carrying your field work to no greater extent than will be necessary for your returning such a protraction as will enable the Surveyor General to issue out of it returns for specific quantities in future directed to be granted, and suffice for the patentees laying out his grant with competent certainty and equal safety to himself, and the Crown. It is under this idea, that the actual survey of only one line along the river, or water, is directed to be actually run from and to [51] fixed boundaries, except when number of settlers ready to begin to work, and in danger from their want of knowledge in surveys of commencing in confusion may make it requisite, to give the first concession a road, or rather the second concession a front line, with so much of the exterior side lines of the township, and the breadth of the subdivisions of the first concession as will guide the grantees in extending the side lines, of their own lots to the road in the rear of that concession, dividing from the second as from the first, our grant will thus be made to connect with another prior in time, there must be due care to ascertain the two capital stations for the breadth of the townships, and to blaze healthy trees for purpose—several of them should be distinguish-

ingly marked, and their bearing, and distance from the precise spot.

A blaze through rind and letters cut into the wood, by such [52] an instrument as is used by coopers in marking casks, I am told has been opened, on boxed, after eighty years, and shewn the letters perfectly fresh and legible.

Council Chamber, 30th June, 1788.

Instructions to Messrs. Jas McDonell from John Collins, Esq., respecting the survey of the vacant land between Elizabethtown and Pittsburg, 30th June, 1788.

Sir, As soon as this reaches you, please to proceed without loss of time to the vacant land that lies between Elizabeth town, and Pitsburg, below Kingstown, where you will be joined by Mr. Hugh McDonell.

Your first object will be to survey and lay out the said land, dividing into three seigneuries, or townships of six miles in front, by nine miles in depth. You will run the first, and second lines, of the concessions of each township dividing the same into equal lots of six acres front, by thirty three, and one third acres in [53] depth,—making two hundred acres, fixing the front boundaries of each lot and leaving roads of forty feet in breadth between each concession, running the side lines of each township, two and a half miles in depth, fixing good strong boundaries, with a cedar post on the bank of the river, in each side of the same. You are not to promise the preference of any lot of land to any person whatever, a plan and report of your proceedings you will transmit to the Surveyor General's Office as soon as the business is completed. Wishing you health and good weather. I am with respect Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

Yonge, Escott and Landsdown.

[54] (Signed) John Collins.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 11th Sepr., 1788.

Instructions to E. McNiff, D. P. Surveyor from J. Collins, Esq., respecting the appointment of the land boards, 11th Sept., 1788.

Sir, His Excellency Lord Dorchester having been pleased to appoint Richard Duncan, John McDonell, Jeremiah French, Justus Sherwood, James Gray, John Monroe, Esquires, or any three of them a Board to examine the claims and characters of Loyalists coming into this Province—

I am to request that upon your receiving an order from the above Board, or any three of them that you immediately proceed to give each master of a family mentioned in the said order, a lot consisting of two hundred acres in either of the townships laid [55] out for the Loyalists on the Ottawa, or Grand River, they may wish to settle in having the lots fairly drawn for, transmit to the Surveyor General's Office without delay, a plan and report of your proceedings, and also whatever you may transact under this instruction, with each proprietor's name inserted in his own lot, that the same may be recorded in this office. Wishing you health, I am, with regard, Sir, Yours, etc.

(Signed) John Collins.

Instructions to Wm. Chewett, D. P. Surveyor from Saml. Holland, Esq., for laying out the lands in the

Sir, —You are hereby required and directed with all possible diligence, to set off for your District in my Department at New Johnstown, in order to carry into execution, and to compleat the following business: —

1st. You are to lay out the land of the Highlanders, agree- neighbourhood of New Johnstown, 20th May, 1787.
[56] able to the Muster Roll you are to receive from Lieutenant Angus McDonell.

2ndly. You are to lay out the family land for all those who have not yet received any, and to compleat all those who have not yet receved a portion for themselves, agreeably to your former instructions, that is to say, by Order from Stephen Delancey, Esquire, Inspector General of Loyalists.

3rdly. You are to enquire into the manner of laying out the lands in the back concessions of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Townships,* it having been reported to me of the peoples having set themselves down promiscuously in many places.

4th. You are to request the assistance of those two gentlemen who met you last Fall, and any others who may be acquainted with the country (in order to find a proper place for a road, through the Lake and other Townships) to go with you at a time most con-
[57] venient to themselves, but that it must not interfere with the aforementioned business, and I do recommend that you will try the height of land aback from the River aux Raisins, to see how far it extends, as I am induced to think it will be most expedient.

5th. When Mr. Theodore De Pencier is properly instructed in the business of our Department, you may employ him to assist you in running the side lines where the Kng's roads fall, for which he shall receive 5/—curry. per day when employed, and for which you must give him a certificate. You are to have two chainmen at 1/6 currency per day, and you and they will be given a ration per day each, for which you will give the necessary receipts.

Any other necessary business coming under the aforementioned heads, you may likewise carry into execution, and compleat, always duly reporting the same to me, and this shall be your order and authority for so doing.

Quebec, 20th May, 1787.

Surveyor General's Office, 4th June, 1789.

Instructions from John Collins, Esq., to Mr. Jas. Rankin, D. P. S. for ascertaining the boundary line of the Seigny. of D'Argentieuil surveying the south side of the Ottawa River to the River Rideau for 40 miles up, and to ascertain the distances from the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, to the St. Lawrence, June 4th, 1789

Sir,—His Excellency the Govr. having been pleased to order the following surveys to be made, you are appointed for that service, and to proceed to the execution of it without delay, and when it is finished to report the protraction of it, to this office, by a scale of forty chains to an inch.

1st—To ascertain and mark the line fronting the northern boundary of the Seigniory of D'Argentieuil, for preventing disputes between the proprietors of that Seigniory, and the subsequent Grantees of the Crown, and to fix good and sufficient but not expen-
sive boundaries, at each end of the same. You'll notify those inter-
[59] ested in that Seigniory of the intended work, and report the proofs, and principles upon which you decide and proceed.

2nd—To survey the south side of the Ottawa River, from the part already surveyed to the River Rideau, and forty miles on the south easterly side of the Rideau.

3rd—For the greater caution against errors arising from a mistake of distance, between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.

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*6 Edwardsburg. 7 Augusta. 8 Elizabeth. 9 Yonge.

two traverse lines are to be run, one in the course of the western line of the Township of Charlottenburg, to the Ottawa River, and the other from the end of the forty miles on the River Rideau, on the nearest to the St. Lawrence.

You are directed to keep a journal and field book, inserting whatever is observable for its singularity and value, towards the public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, and timber, &c.

I am charged to apprize you that besides the return to me of a map, and field book, you do also account for the time spent on [60] it in a journal to be kept for the purpose with such minuteness and certainty as will enable you to answer questions respecting the business upon oath, if the same shall be required.

It is proper that you be informed that grants may be made founded on the surveys you are to make along the Ottawa, and Rideau Rivers; and the two traverses above mentioned; You'll therefore inrich your field books and maps accordingly; and in the field make correspondent marks at the end of every mile, and sometimes at such places as have natural and peculiar determinations; for by this means a township may be granted and found independent of a re-survey, following all the steps you are to take in your present work.

There must be very strict attention to œconomy in the whole and the hands dismissed as soon as they can be spared, and as the [61] accounts will all go subject to audit, you'll take care to furnish the documents that will be expected in justification of every article of charge. It is not, however, His Lordship's intention by any small savings to disappoint the useful end for which these surveys are commanded, but there must be a responsible discretion exercised in the expences, both of time and means.

Approved (Signed) Dorchester.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1789.

Instructions from John Collins Esq to Wm Chewett for laying out a road between Montreal and Kingston 4th June, 1789.

Sir, His Excellency the Governor having been moved on behalf of the Loyalists in the western district so far as to assist them in opening the land communication between Montreal and Kingston in Mecklenburg, as to cause the routs of this interval [62] proper for the intended highway to be traced and marked.

You are appointed for that service, and to proceed to the execution of it without delay, and when it is finished to report the protraction of it to this office.

Intimations of this intended service are gone before you to Messrs. De Longueuil, and De Lotbegniere, who are interested in the vicinity of Quins Chiens in the Seigneury of Vaudreuil, the place of setting out, that they may meet you with such information as you may want as to the Line to be run, which is to depart from the general course, only so far as the nature of the intermediate country, on account of the soil, rivers, lakes and hills, &c., shall necessarily require.

As you advance to the new townships, you will premonish the Magistrates, and chief inhabitants of the day of your intended [63] arrival, that they may be ready with similar information concerning the Countries for your intended work.

Let the line of the road be well marked, and ascertained, that the inhabitants if they think fit may employ themselves upon it, where, and as their strength and conveniences may admit. You'll be careful in running the line, to set up durable posts of cedar at the end of every statute mile, and to mark the distance thereon, giving it in charge to the inhabitants to have an eye to them, as boundaries that may be refered to of property, of utility in preventing disputes, and charging the Magistrates as they decay, to fix up others with competent solemnity, and notoriety in their stead.

His Lordship is very desirous that this work be performed with as much economy as will consist with the execution of it, in a useful, accurate and workmanlike manner, and I am therefore charged [64] to apprize you that besides the return to me of a map and field book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it, in a journal to be kept for that purpose, with such minuteness and certainty as will enable yon to answer questions respecting the business upon oath, if the same shall be required.

It is trusted to your good sense & fidelity, to diverge from the main course of the whole line from one end to the other, upon good reasons and sound local information, to be noted in your journal, and special regard is to be had to such circuits, or bendings, as may be necessary to avoid places impassable on account of swamps, rocks and streams, over which it may be dangerous and difficult to throw bridges.

You and your people are to spend no part of your time in making any road; but you will do well to instruct the inhabitants of the country you pass through, as to the best manner in which it [65] ought to be performed, and in noting the places requiring ditches, bridges, and the greater efforts necessary to render the same practicable.

By Order (Signed) John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General.

Approved (Signed) Dorchester.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 20th May, 1790.

Instructions to Mr. Alexr Aitkin from John Collins, Esq., for laying out 4 townships between Kingston and Camden, in the district of Mecklenburg, 20th May, 1790, and for running the line between the districts of Mecklenburg and Luneburg May 20th, 1790

N. B.—The abovementioned township are Salisbury, Faucenburg, Aylesburg and Tryon.

Sir, His Excellency having been pleased to direct that the Land Board of Mecklenburg employ the Deputy Surveyor of their District with ten men, to survey and mark the front lines of four townships, one on a Lake adjoining the Township of Camden, one on the north of Kingston, and two in the intermediate space between the above-mentioned, and to carry the side line of the township back one mile, well marked, as may best fall in with general [66] arrangement of the summer's business of their district; and

That the Land Boards of Luneburg and Mecklenburg concert the proper mode for running the division line between their respective districts, as far as the shore of the Ottawa River, jointly by the surveyors of both Districts, or either of them, under such instructions, and at such time during the present, or the ensuing season, as the general arrangement of the business of their Districts may admit.

You are to proceed to the execution of the services, at such time and agreeable to such instructions as the Land Board of your District may direct, reporting to this office protractions of the work when finished.

You are directed to keep a journal and field book, inserting whatever is observable for its singularity and value, towards the public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the [67] lands and timber, etc., and I am charged to apprize you, that besides your return to me of a map, and field book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it, in a journal kept for that purpose, with such minuteness and certainty as will enable you to answer the questions respecting the business upon oath, if the same should be required.

There must be very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service, and the hands dismissed as soon as they can be spared, and as the accts. will be subject to audit, you will take care to furnish the documents that will be expected in justification of every article of charge.

It is not, however, His Lordship's intention by any small savings to disappoint the useful end for which these surveys are commanded, but there must be a responsible discretion in the expences exercised, both of time and means—

And you are on the receipt of these instructions, to communicate the same to the Land Board of your District, for their informa- [68] tion, and that they may be better enabled to direct such further particulars as their local knowledge and experience may suggest. I am, with regard, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Recd. 31st May, 1790, and approved by His Excellency Lord Dorchester the same day. (Signed) Henry Motz.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, May 20th, 1790.

Instructions to Mr Jesse Pennoyer, D. P. Surveyor from J. Collins, Esq., for laying out a road from Cornwall to Kingston 20th May, 1790.

SIR,— His Excellency the Governor having been moved on behalf of the Loyalists in western districts, so far to assist them in opening the land communication between Cornwall, in the District of Luneburg, and Kingston, in the District of Mecklenburg, as [69] to cause the routs of the interval proper for the intended highway to be traced and marked, you are appointed for that service, and are allowed ten men to assist you, and to proceed in the execution of it without delay, and when it is finished to report a protraction of it to this office.

Intimations of this service have already been given to the inhabitants of Cornwall, the place of setting out, that they may meet you with such information as you may want as to the line to be run, which is to depart from the general course only so far as the intermediate country on account of the soil, rivers, lakes and hills, &c., shall necessarily require.

As you advance through the new townships, you will premonish the Magistrates, and chief inhabitants, of the day of your intended arrival, that they may be ready with similar information concerning their countries for your intended work.

[70] Let the line of the road be well marked and ascertained, that the inhabitants if they think fit may employ themselves upon it, where and as their strength and conveniences may admit; You'll be careful in running the line, to set up durable posts of cedar, at the end of every statute mile, and to mark the distance thereon, giving it in charge of the inhabitants to have an eye to them, as

boundaries that may be referred to, or property, of utility, in preventing disputes, and charging the Magistrates as they decay, to fix up others with competent public solemnity and notoriety in their stead.

His Lordship is very desirous that this work be performed with as much œconomy as will consist with the execution of it, in a useful, accurate and workmanlike manner, and I am therefore charged to apprize you that besides the return to me of a map and field book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it in a journal to be [71] kept for that purpose, with such minuteness and certainty, as will enable you to answer questions respecting the business upon oath, if the same shall be required.

It is trusted to your good sense and fidelity to diverge from the main course of the whole line from one end to the other, upon good reasons and sound local information, to be noted in your journal, and special regard to be had to such Circuits or bendings as may be necessary to avoid places impassable on account of swamps, rocks, streams, over which it may be difficult to throw bridges.

You and your people are to spend no part of your time in making any road, but you will do well in directing the inhabitants of the country you pass through, as the best manner in which it ought to be performed, and in noting the places requiring ditches, bridges, and the greater efforts necessary to render the same practicable.

And you are in your way up to communicate these instructions [72] to the Land Board of the District of Luneburg, and transmit a copy thereof by the first opportunity to the Land Board for the District of Luneburg for their information, and to follow such additional directions as their local knowledge and experience may enable them to point out to you, for the more perfect accomplishment of the object of your appointment. I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant, (Signed) John Collins.

Recd. 31st May, 1790, and approved by His Exy. Lord Dorchester the same day. (Signed) Henry Motz.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 20th May, 1790.

Instructions to Wm Chewett, from J. Collins, Esq., for ascertaining the quantity of land in Lancaster under double certificates to loyalists and emigrants from Scotland and satisfying the latter out of the land on the North side of their present location.

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to direct that the Land Board of Luneburg employ the Deputy Surveyor of their District with ten men for ascertaining the quantities [73] of land in the township of Lancaster, under double certificates to Loyalists in that township, and the emigrants from Scotland, marking the line of division between them, and satisfying the latter out of the waste lands of the Crown, on the northern side of their present locations, at such time as may best fall in with their general arrangements of the summer's business of their District, and also that the Land Boards of Luneburg and Mecklenburg concert the proper mode for running the division between their respective Districts, as far as the shore of the Ottawa River, jointly by the Surveyors of both Districts, or either of them,* during the present or ensuing season, as the general arrangement of their business may admit, and likewise,—

That the Land Office Board for the District of Luneburg, cause the town plot of Cornwall (formerly new Johnstown) to be

* Under such instructions and at such time.

laid out, and subdivided in the manner suggested by the Board, and recommended by the Land Committee in their Report of the 12th April 1790—and as nearly as may be according to the tenor [74] of the additional rules and instructions for the conduct of the Land Office Department of the 25th August 1789. You are to proceed to the execution of these services at such time and agreeable to such instruction, as the Land Board of your District may direct, reporting to this Office protractions of the work when finished.

You are directed to keep a journal and field book, inserting whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, and timber, &c. And I am charged to apprize you, that besides your return to me of a map and field-book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it, in a journal to be kept for the purpose, with such minuteness and certainty, as will enable you to answer questions respecting the business upon oath if the same should be required.

[75] There must be a very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service, and the hands dismissed as soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will be all subject to audit, you'll take to furnish the documents that will be expected, in justification of every article of charge. It is not however His Lordship's intention by any small savings to disappoint the useful end, for which these surveys are commanded but there must be a responsible discretion exercis'd in the expences both of the time and means.

And you are on the Receipt of these Instructions to communicate the same to the Land Board of your District for their information, and that they may be the better enabled to direct such further particulars as their local knowledge and experience may suggest. I am, etc., (Signed) John Collins.

Recd. 31st May, 1790, and approved by His Excellency Lord Dorchester the same day. (Signed) Henry Motz.

Surveyor General's Office Quebec, 20th May, 1790.

Instructions from John Collins, Esqr. to Mr. Phillip Fry for laying out townships in the district of Niagara from the Eastern boundary of that district to Toronto, 20th May, 1790

Sir, His Excellency the Govr. having been pleased to direct that the Land Board of Nassau employ the Surveyor of their District, with ten men to survey and mark the front line of townships from the eastern boundary of their District to Toronto, and to carry the side lines of each township back one mile well marked; at such time as may best fall in with the general arrangement of summer's business of their District, and if other more necessary work will admit of it. You are to proceed to the execution of these services, at such time and agreeable to such instructions, as the Land Board of your District may direct, reporting to this [77] office protractions of the work when finished. You are directed to keep a journal, and field-book, inserting whatever is observable for its singularity, and value towards the public utility, as Water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands and timber, &c.

And I am charged to apprize you, besides your return to me of a map, and field-book, you do also account for the time to be spent on it in a journal to be kept for that purpose, with such

minuteness, and certainty, as will enable you to answer questions respecting the business upon oath if the same should be required.

There must be a very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service, and the hands dismissed as soon as they can be spared, and the accounts will be subject to audit, you'll take care to furnish the documents that will be expected in justification of every Article of charge.

It is not however his Lordship's intention by any small savings to disappoint the usefull end for which these surveys are commanded, but there must be a responsible discretion exercised [78] in the expenses, both of the time and means.

And you are on the receipt of these instructions, to communicate the same to the Land Board of your District for information, and that they may be the better enabled to direct such farther particulars, as their local knowledge and experience may suggest. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Recd. the 31st May, 1790, and approved by His Exy. Lord Dorchester the same day. (Signed) Henry Motz.

Instructions to Samuel Holland, Esqr., Surveyor General, and to John Collins, Esqr., Deputy Surveyor General, of the Province of Quebec, or either of them.

Given at Quebec this 14th day of February, 1791.

Instructions for laying out new townships in 1791.

You are hereby authorized and required for the due perform- [79] ance of the different services directed by Order in Council of the 3rd instant, to be done in your department, during the ensuing season, to employ the following surveyors, vizt.: In Lunenburgh, William Chewett, Jesse Pennoyer, James Rankin and Theodore Depincier. In Mecklenburgh, Alexander Aitkin, and in Nassau, Augustus Jones, who are to be paid at the usual rate of seven shillings and six pence per day each and to have authority to employ parties respectively not exceeding ten persons of chainbearers and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can, not exceeding one shilling and six pence per day each man, with an allowance of to each surveyor and attendant one shilling and three pence per day for provision or a ration of provision from the King's magazines in lieu thereof, at their option.

In Luneberg the following townships: Marborough, Oxford, Cambridge, Mansfield, Kenyon and Roxburg.

In Mecklenburg the following Salisbury, Fausonbury, Aylesbury and Tryon

In Nassau a town plot to be called Lennox, a row of townships from the eastern boundary to Toronto, to be called Murray* Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Clark, Bristol, Darlington, Norwich, Whitby, Edinburg, Pickering Glasgow, Scarborough, Dublin and York.

You are to give full and particular instructions, to each of the said surveyors, concerning the execution of such part of the [80] business directed by Order in Council above mentioned, as may be allotted to them respectively taking care –

1st. That they severally commence and proceed in the execution of their work with all diligence, accuracy and fidelity in conformity to the General Rules, and Regulations, in all instances not otherwise specially directed.

2nd. That they keep journals, and field-books inserting whatever is observable for its singularity, and value, such as waterfalls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, timber, &c., and likewise accounting for the time to be spent upon each service, with such minuteness and certainty, as will shew the work of each day, and enable them to answer questions upon oath in respect thereto, if the same shall be required, reporting all such journals, and field-books, under their respective signatures to

your office after the completion of the work, together with the [81] protractions thereof both to you, and to the Land Board of the district in which they shall have been employed.

3rd. That they pay very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service, dismiss the hands so soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will be all subject to audit, that they take care to furnish the necessary documents in justification of every article of charge, observing nevertheless that it is not intended to disappoint the useful ends for which these surveys are commanded, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the expenditure both of the time and the means.

4th. That the several surveys be made in that order, as to time which their urgency demands, viz.:—

In Luneburg. (*a*) One township to be named Malborough, on the west side of the River Rideau, above the junction of the two branches to satisfy a number of Loyalists now waiting for [82] their locations.

(*b*) One township to be named Oxford, between the south and west branches of the River Rideau, to satisfy the claims of certain reduced officers under the Orders in Council of the 22nd October, 1788, and 21st July, 1790, when liquidated.

(*c*) One township to be named Cambridge, on the River Petite Nation, including the location lately ordered in Council for Major Jessup and Lieut. Edward Jessup.

(*d*) To compleat the surveys of all the townships fronting on the River St. Lawrence in the said district, by extending the side line on the east and west, to the depth of twelve miles, including the parts already surveyed.

(*e*) One township to be named Mansfield, on the north boundary of Elizabethtown, to satisfy the claims of certain reduced officers, under the Orders of October, 1788, and July, 1790, aforementioned when liquidated.

(*f*) One township to be named Kenyon, fronting on the north boundary of Charlottenburg to satisfy the claims of the inhabit- [83] ants of Charlottenburg to whom the same is stated to be under certificates.

(*g*) One township to be named Roxburg, fronting on the north boundary of Cornwall, to satisfy the inhabitants of Cornwall, to whom the greatest part of it is stated to be under certificates.

In Mecklenburg. (*a*) To survey and mark the front lines of four new townships, as described in your report of the 25th of last month to be named Salisbury, the second Fansonburg, the third Aylesbury, and the fourth Tryon.

(*b*) To run the third concession lines in the Townships of Marysburgh, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg, and the lines of the second concession, if the Land Board of the District shall certify that work to be necessary.

In Nassau. (*a*) To survey and mark out a town-plot for a County Town, of the district, to be called Lenox, on the west side of Niagara River, at such place and according to such plan, and dimensions as the Land Board of the said district may direct, in [84] conformity to the General Rules and Regulations.

(*h*) To survey and mark out the front line of a row of townships, from the eastern boundary of the District of Toronto, and to carry the side lines of each township back one mile, well marked, which townships are to be designated on the chart, the first adjoining the said eastern boundary, by the name of Murray, and the rest as they follow proceeding westerly in the order here mentioned, vizt.: Cramahé, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Clark, Bristol, Norwich, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin.

The division line between Luneburg and Mecklenburg, to be run according to the patent of the 24th July, 1788, from the mouth of the River Thames, to the Ottawa River, by two surveyors, one from each district, under such instructions from the respective Land Boards, and at such time as the business may require.

5th. That no work be done in the nature of the subdivision of townships into lots, except to such number, and extent, as the Land Boards of the respective districts shall from time to time in [85] writing direct.

6th. That the several surveyors communicate the instructions they shall receive from you to the Land Boards of the respective districts, to which they relate; and copies thereof are to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment for the services they shall have performed.

DORCHESTER.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 2nd April, 1791.

Instructions to Wm. Chewett from J. Collins, Esq., D.S. Gen for running the interior lines in Charlottenburg and laying out the Township of Kenyon, 2nd April, 1791

SIR,—You are hereby directed to engage ten chainbearers, and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one shilling and six pence per day, each men, exclusive of provisions, and immediately proceed with all diligence to the township of Charlottenburg in the District of Luneburg, and there survey, and mark out the east and west boundary lines, of the said townships twelve miles in depth, including the parts already sur- [86] veyed, and to fix good and sufficient boundaries, at the end of the same and from thence to survey and mark out the north boundary line, and every third line of concession, where it has not yet been done, and fix the boundaries of the several lots on each side of the same.

When you have compleated the above survey, you are to proceed to survey and mark the lines of a township of nine miles in front, adjoining the north boundary of Charlottenburg, by twelve miles in depth, which is to be named Kenyon. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession, reserving a glebe of four hundred acres, for a schoolmaster in, or near the center. This township is to satisfy the claims of the inhabitants of Charlottenburg, to whom the greatest part of it are under certificates, when their claims are liquidated out of the residue, you are to reserve, and mark out the scite of a town, and the reservations for the Crown.

[87] 1st. You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work with all diligence, accuracy and fidelity, in conformity to the General Rules and Regulations, in all instances not otherwise specially directed.

2nd. You are to keep a journal and fieldbook, inserting whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the

public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, timber, &c., and likewise accounting for the time spent upon each service, with such minuteness and certainty, as will shew the work of each day, and enable to answer questions upon oath, in respect thereto, if the same shall be required, reporting all such journals, and fieldbooks under their respective signatures to your office, after the completion of the work, together with the protractions thereof, both to me, and the Land Board of the district in which you shall have been employed.

That you pay very strict attention to œconomy in the whole service, dismiss the hands as soon as they can be spared, and the [88] accounts will be subject to audit, that you take care to furnish the necessary documents, in justification of every article of charge, observing nevertheless, that it is not intended by any small savings to disappoint the useful ends for which they were intended, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the expenditure of both time and means. That the several surveys be made in that order, as to time which their urgency demands.

The division line between Luneburg and Mecklenburg to be run according to the Patent of the 24th July, 1788, from the mouth of the River Thames to the Ottowas River, by two surveyors from each district, under such instructions from the respective Land Boards, and at such time as the other business of the two districts may permit.

That no work be done in the subdivision of townships into lots except to such number, and extent as the Boards of the respective districts shall from time to time in writing direct.

[89] That you communicate these instructions to the Land Boards of the respective Districts, to which the work therein directed relates, and copies thereof are to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment for the services you shall have performed.

Mr. William Chewett.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 22nd June, 1791.

Instructions to William Chewett from J. Collins, Esq., D.S.G., for running the division line between the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklenburg, and for assigning 800 acres of land to Zabiah Wright and 200 to Z. Philips, 22nd June, 1791

Sir,—The Townships of Charlottenburg, and Kenyon, being compleated, you will wait on the Land Board of Luneburg and take their directions, respecting the survey of the Division Line, between that District, and the District of Mecklenburg, and fix with the surveyor of Mecklenburg, the most proper time for setting out on the business, which you are jointly, or separately as the Board shall direct, to execute, agreeable to your instructions [90] you received in the year 1790.

In inclose you herewith a Copy of the Orders of Council of the 5th March last, for assigning Zabiah Wright 800 acres of land, and two hundred acres to Ziba Philips, both in the District of Luneburg, which Orders you will execute, and report the same to this Office. I have wrote a few days past, to Mr. Joseph Frobisher to send you up immediately four months' provisions. Please let your accounts be made up to the 10th October, and sent immediately after that period by a safe hand to Montreal, with directions to forward them to me, let them be certified by the Board, in the same manner as they formerly were, let me hear

from you respecting the state of your health. Wishing you health and good Weather, I am with great regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D.S.G.

Instructions to Mr James Rankin from John Collins, Esq., D.S Genl., for marking out the new townships of Cambridge, in the District of Luneburg, as also 5,200 acres for Major Jessup and Lt. Jessup, 22nd Feby., 1791.

[91] SIR,—You are hereby directed to engage ten chainbearers, and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one shilling and sixpence per day, each men, exclusive of provisions, and immediately proceed with all diligence to the River Petite Nation in the District of Luneburg, and there survey and mark a township of ten miles square, agreeable to the plan of an inland township approved by His Excellency the Governor which is to be named Cambridge and is situated on the aforementioned River. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession, reserving the scite of the town, the glebe, and the Crown Lands, and you are to take care to include the locations of Major Jessup and [92] Lieut. Jessup, as ordered by His Excellency the Governor in Council the 4th January last in the following manner, for Lieut. Edward Jessup, fourteen hundred acres, on the west side of the second fall on the River Petite Nation, and for Major Jessup. three thousand eight hundred acres, on the east side the said River, opposite the second fall, to begin at the southwestermost angle of a lot in that concession, in which the said fall may be found, and running thence northerly, so far as may be necessary to include the number of lots required to make up three thousand eight hundred acres. (Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D. S. Gl.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1791.

nstructions to Mr Jesse Pennoyer from J Collins, Esq., D S Gl , for marking out the new townships of Oxford and Mansfield, in the District of Luneburg, 22nd Feby. 791.

SIR, —You are hereby directed to proceed to Montreal without loss of time, and on your arrival to engage ten chainbearers, and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not [93] exceeding one shilling and six pence per day each man, exclusive of provisions, and immediately proceed with all diligence by Lake St. Francis, to the River Rideau in the District of Luneburg, and there survey and mark out the lines of a township ten miles square, agreeable to the plan of an inland township prescribed by the General Rules and Regulations, which is to be named Oxford, and to be situated between the south and west branches of the River Rideau. You are to divide the front lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession, the scite of a town and glebe, and the reservations in the corners.

The township is intended to satisfy the claims of certain reduced officers under the Orders in Council of the 22nd October, 1788, and 21st July, 1790, when liquidated.

When you have completed the above survey, you are to proceed to Elizabeth-town, and there survey and mark out the lines [94] of a township of ten miles square, agreeable to the plan aforementioned, fronting on the north boundary of Elizabeth-town, which is to be named Mansfield. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession—the scite of the town, the glebe, and the reservations for

the Crown, in the corners. This township is to satisfy the claims of certain reduced officers under Orders of October, 1788, and July, 1790, aforementioned when liquidated.

You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work, with all diligence, accuracy, and fidelity in conformity to the General Rules and Regulations, in all instances not otherwise specially directed.

You are to keep journals, and field-books, inserting therein whatever is observable for its singularity, and value, towards the public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands and timber, and likewise accounting for the time to be [95] spent upon each service, with such minuteness, and certainty as well shew the work of each day, and enable you to answer questions upon oath, in respect thereto if the same shall be required, reporting all such journals, and field-books under your signature to this office, after the completion of the work, together with the protractions thereof, both to me, and to the Land Board of the District in which you have been employed.

You are to pay very strict attention to œconomy, dismiss the hands so soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will be all subject to audit, you will take care to furnish the necessary documents, in justification of every article of charge, observing nevertheless that it is not intended by any small savings, to disappoint the useful end for which these surveys are ordered, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the expenditure of the time and the means.

[96] You are to do no work of the nature of the subdivision of townships into lots, except to such number and extent as the Land Board shall from time to time in writing direct.

You are to communicate these instructions to the Land Board of Luneburg, and a copy thereof is to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment for the services you shall have performed.

It is probable that you will receive further instructions for other services to be performed by you, before these surveys are completed. Wishing you health, I am with regard, Sir, your most Obedient Servant. (Signed) Saml. Holland. S. Gl., John [97] Collins, D. S. Gl.

District of Luneburg, 21st March, 1791.

Orders from the Land Board to Jesse Pennoyer, Provincial Surveyor, respecting the laying out a township between the south and west branches of the River Rideau to be named Oxford.

That previous to the beginning of the survey of the Township of Oxford, you are to ascertain the true boundaries of Edwardsburg, in order to avoid any interference between that and the Township of Oxford.

You are also to measure the true distance from the rear of back line of Edwardsburg, to the point of land lying between the south and west branches of the River Rideau, in order to determine the place of beginning the survey of the Township of Oxford.

And as it is the opinion of us as well as the Gentlemen interested in the vicinity, that the Rideau River is navigable for

canoes, and small boats in that part on which the Township of Oxford will fall and may be of public utility—you are ordered to survey and take the general course of that part of the river so far [98] as to fix a base or front line of the township, which you are to lay out, and to run the side lines perpendicular to the general course of that part of the river, on which it may fall.

You are to run and mark every second concession line, instead of every third, as specified in your instructions from the Surveyor General's Office.

And as the gentlemen who have applied for their lands between the south and west branches of the River Rideau, have desired that the scite of a town be reserved, at the point of land lying between the south and west branches of the said river, it being thought more eligible than in the center of the township. You are therefore ordered to reserve at the point aforementioned, one mile square for a town, and one lot of two hundred acres as glebe for a minister and schoolmaster, to be situated in the center of the front.

And you are ordered to lay out remainder part of the township into lots of two hundred acres each, for the gentlemen who have applied for their lands lying between the south and west [99] branches of the River Rideau, without any other reserves whatever, it being thought that were the Regulations respecting reservations strictly to take place, it would wholly defeat the purpose of serving the gentlemen for whom it was intended.

(Note.)—It is nevertheless to be understood that the minister and schoolmaster are to have their full quantity of land, but is thought necessary for convenience that the land for a minister, and schoolmaster, should be one half in front, and one half in or near the center of the township.

JOHN MONROE,
(Signed) RICHD. DUNCAN. Commissr.
[100] MAL'M. MCMARTIN,

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1791.

Instructions to Mr. Alex Aitkin, D. P. Surveyor from J. Collins, D. S. Gl., for laying out the new Townships of Salisbury Fauconburg Aylesbury and Tryon in the District of Mecklenburg. Feb. 22nd, 1791.

SIR.—You are hereby directed to engage ten chainbearers and axmen, on the most reasonable terms that can be had, not exceeding one shilling and six pence per man, per day, with an allowance of one shilling and three pence per day, to your self and attendants for provisions, or a ration of provision from the King's store, in lieu thereof, at your and their option. And immediately to proceed with all diligence to survey and lay out the front lines of four new townships, of ten miles square each, agreeable to the plan of an inland township, prescribed by the General Rules and Regulations, and to carry the side lines of each township back one mile, well marked, the first is to be named Salisbury, and to be situated on a lake adjoining the township of Camden—the second to be named Fauconberg, and to be situated on [101] the north of Kingston, the third to be named Aylesbury, and the fourth Tryon, and to be situated in the intermediate between the abovementioned. And likewise to run the second, and third concession lines in the Townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg, if the Land Board of the District shall certify that to be necessary.

The division line between Luneburg and Mecklenburg to be run according to the Patent of the 24th July, 1788, from the mouth of the River Thames to the Ottawa River, by two surveyors, one from each District under such instructions from the respective Land Boards and at such time as the other business of the two Districts may permit. You are to commence and proceed, &c., (same preamble as Mr. Pennoyer's Instructions).

[102] (Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D. S. Genl.

Instructions to Mr Theodore De Pinciér, D. P. surveyor, from the Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor General.

Surveyor Genl.'s Office, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1791.

SIR,—You are directed to proceed to Montreal without loss of time, and on your arrival there to engage ten chainbearers, and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one shilling and six pence per day, each man, exclusive of provisions, and immediately proceed with all diligence by Lake St. Francis, to the River Rideau, in the District of Luneburg, and there survey, and mark the outlines of a township of ten miles square, agreeable to the plan of an inland township prescribed by the General Rules and Regulations which is to be named Marlborough, and to be situated on the west side of the said river, above the junction of the two branches. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession the scite of the town, the glebe, [103] and the reservations in the corners. This township is intended to satisfy a number of Loyalists now waiting for their locations. You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work with all diligence and fidelity in conformity to the General Rules, and Regulations, in all instances not otherwise specially directed. You are to keep journals and fieldbooks of your proceedings, inserting therein whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the public utility, as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the land, timber, &c., and likewise accounting for the time spent on each service, with such minuteness and certainty, as will shew the work each day, and enable you to answer questions upon oath in respect thereto, if the same shall be required, reporting all such journals, and field books, under your signature to this office, after the completion of [104] the work, together with the protractions thereof both to me, and the Land Board of the District in which you have been employed.

Marlborough, see Plan & Field Book.

You are to pay a very strict attention to œconomy in the whole of the service, and dismiss the hands as soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will all be subject to audit, you'll take care to furnish the necessary documents in justification of every article of charge, observing nevertheless that it is not intended by any small savings to disappoint the useful ends for which these surveys are commanded, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the expenditure, both of the time and the means. You are to do no work in the nature of subdivision of townships into lots, except to such number and extent, as the Land Board of the District shall from time to time in writing direct. You are [105] to communicate these instructions to the Land Board of Luneburg, and a copy thereof is to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment, for the services you shall have performed. It is probable that you will receive further in-

structions, for other services to be performed, by you before these surveys are compleated. Wishing you health I am with regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant. (Signed) Samuel Holland, S.G., John Collins, D. S. Gl.

Mr. Theodore De Pincier, Deputy Surveyor.

District of Luneburg, 21st March, 1791.

Orders from the Land Board to Theodore Depencier, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, respecting the laying out a township on the [106] west side of the Rideau River to be named Marlborough.

You are to proceed to the junction of the two branches of the River Rideau, at which place, you are to begin your operation by taking the general course is to be your base, or front, for the township, and you are to run the side lines of the township perpendicular to the base, or front, and you are to proceed in all other respects agreeable to the nature of your instructions from the Surveyor General.

(Signed) John Munro, Mal'm McMartin, Richd. Duncan, } Commissioners.

Mr. Theodore Depincier, Deputy Surveyor.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1791.

Instructions to Mr. Augustus Jones, D. P. S. from J. Collins, Esq., D.S. Genl

Sir,—You are hereby directed to engage ten chain bearers, and axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not [107] exceeding one shilling and six pence per day each man, with an allowance of one shilling and three pence currency per day to yourself and attendants for provisions, or a ration of provision, from the King's store in lieu thereof at your option. And immediately proceed with all diligence to survey and mark out a town plot, for a county town, of the District, to be called Lenox, on the west side of the River Niagara, at such place and according to such plan, and dimensions as the Land Board of the said District may direct, in conformity to the General Rules and Regulations.

And likewise to survey and mark the front lines of a row of townships from the eastern boundary of the District to Toronto, and to carry the said lines of each township back one mile, well marked, which townships are to be designated on the chart, the first adjoining the said eastern boundary by the name of Murray, [108] and the rest as they follow in proceeding westerly in the order here mentioned, vizt.: Cramahé, Bristol, Norwich, Edinburg, Glassgow, and Dublin. You are to commence and proceed, &ca. (Same preamble as Mr. Pennoyer's instructions.)

[109] (Signed) John Collins, D. S. G.

Quebec, 14th Decr., 1785.

Letter from Lieut Governor Hope to obtain information relative to the state of the Surveyor Genl's Department, Quebec, 14th Decr. 1785.

Sir,—Being desirous to obtain information on the state of the Surveyor General's Department in this Province, I have to request you will prepare for my inspection with all convenient dispatch, a report on that subject wherein you will be pleased to specify the different expenditures under separate heads dis-

tinguishing particularly the expences which have been incurred in surveying and allotting lands for Loyalists and all which may have been found necessary for other services I am, Sir, your most Obedient

[110] (Signed) HENRY HOPE.

Saml. Holland, Esqr., Surveyor Genl.

Quebec, 28th December, 1785.

Letter from the Surveyor Genl. to Lieut Govr Hope relative to the state of his Department

SIR, Agreeably to your Honour's orders of the 14th inst. (requiring a report of the state of the surveying Department with the different expenditures under separate heads distinguishing particularly the expences which have been incurred in laying out and allotting lands for the Loyalists) I have applied and inclosed a copy of your Honour's Letter to John Collins, Esqr., Deputy Surveyor General, to make a report of the upper part of the Province, where he was last summer intrusted with the direction of the Surveying Department; to which requisition I have received his Report, dated 17th instant, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, from which it appears there is very little remains to be surveyed in the five lower townships, or Seignieries; and as Mr. McNiff, the Deputy Surveyor there, reported to me last spring that all the people were on their lands but applied for changing [111] thir lots, which I perceive from the plan brought down by Mr. Collins by comparing them with those of Mr. Niff transmitted me before, I think that for the future the surveying expences should be bore by those who make application for having their family lands (which can be of no service to them until the home lots or lands they live on are cleared) should find chain, or axmen themselves.

I have further examined the several letters from the gentlemen employed in the Surveying Department, at Chaleur Bay, and Gaspee, by these it is evident that those people who have a right to claim lands are on their lots, but there is no mention made of their family lands.

By a letter from Felix O'hara, Esqr., dated 28th Septr. last, I find he is employed in laying out the town plots of Haldimand, and Douglas Town and complains much of the extravagant demands of the people he is obliged to employ to lay out their own lots, and clear the streets in their own towns, not being satisfied with 2s. per day, for which reason he thinks they should be [112] obliged to assist, or have their provisions stopt if no sufficient reason can be alledged that prevents them from assisting the surveyor.

As for the second part of your Honour's request, to specify the different expenditures under separate heads, distinguishing particularly the expences which have been incurred in surveying and allotting lands for Loyalists, I must beg leave to refer until I can obtain copies of the several accounts lodged as vouchers in the Council Office, particularly one of Captain Manvers for £278.12.1—and an other paid to the Engineer's Department of £114.19.6 with several others charged to the Surveying Account and as the charges on Account of the Surveying Department are daily accumulating to an astonishing amount, I must take the

liberty to suggest to you my thoughts on this subject, so as to prevent in future unnecessary expences.

1st. As it cannot but be supposed but that all those entitled to lands by His Majesty's Instructions are on their lots, if not, it must be their own fault, by being absent, and if those that have been absent, or those that will have their family lands laid out must join with several others who have also made application for [113] the same to assist the same the surveyors as chain bearers and cutting the lines without any pay, as for cutting roads the whole of the townships should assist.

2nd. Those gentlemen who act as Deputy Surveyors in the several Districts should have only part of the surveyors' allowance when they are not on actual surveys. Mr. Lewis Kotte was appointed with His Excellency Genl. Haldimand's approbation Surveyor at Cataraqui, at 6.6 per day, this gentleman being expert in the business, has now surveyed and laid out all the front lines of all the townships from Point au Bodet where the new settlements begin on Lake St. Francis, as far as the upper part of the Bay of Quinty, except Townships No. 1, 2 and 3 which he has since been obliged to rectify, and from Cataraqui round the north side of Lake Ontario, to Niagara, for these reasons he should be allowed 4/ per day when not employed on actual surveys and while employed 7/6 per day agreeable to the Provincial Ordinance. Mr. McNiff who was appointed to assist Mr. Kotte at 5/ per day, and is now Surveyor at New Johnstown should be allowed [114] 3/ per day when not employed and when employed 7/6 per day agreeable to the Ordinance. Mr. Jessup, acting Surveyor at New Oswegatchy, 2/ per day when not employed on actual surveys, and when employed 5/ per day. These surveyors may do all the business which remains to be done in the settlements, from Point Bodet to the upper part of the Bay of Quinty.

Mr. Felix O'hara was first appointed Deputy Surveyor at Gaspée, and Chaleur Bay, who employed under him one Tuttle, and Case, to lay out lots, but were found so erroneous in their performance, that I was obliged (with the approbation of Lt. Governor Hamilton) to appoint last spring Mr. Vanderveldon to assist in that business; and was further ordered to survey the River Ristigouche as part of the boundary of this Province, with the Province of New Brunswick; a copy of my instructions to him I have enclosed, by which your Honour will perceive that the survey of the Ristigouche River was the principal object, as Lt. Governor [115] Hamilton had then proposed to Governor Carleton to settle the boundaries of this Province and New Brunswick, on which subject Lieut. Governor Hamilton wrote to Governor Carleton.

I wrote to Capt. Sproule, the Surveyor General, by Lt. Governor Hamilton's desire, by whose answer I found that more material business in their Surveying Department would not allow them to settle their northern boundaries, so that the remaining part of the Ristigouche River may be referred until the other Province is inclined to join, and Mr. Vandervelden may be employed in finishing the survey agreeable to His Majesty's instructions for settling the Loyalists, &c., as this gentleman was qualified for a compleat surveyor, of which Lt. Governor Cox was much in want of in Chaleur Bay, I promised him 7/6 per day agree-

able to the Ordinance for the first year, which will finish next May, when 4/ per day will be sufficient when not employed on [116] actual surveys, and when employed 7/6 per day, and this for the time His Majesty continues his bounty in furnishing the settlers in provisions and surveyors gratis, when all others surveyors' allowances must cease.

Mr. O'hara at Gaspée may perform that business in and near Gaspée at 7/6 per day when employed, and the people there to assist as chain bearers and cutters, as I have proposed in the upper part of the Province.

At Niagara Lieut. Tinling has been so good as to act as Deputy Surveyor, who is now come down, and at Detroit Mr. Philip Fry, late Ensign in the 8th Regiment, now on half pay, was appointed Deputy Surveyor, by the recommendation of the late Lieut. Governor Hay, and with the approbation of Lieut. Governor Hamilton, who I find to be very deserving and capable for the business, for whom I would propose 4/ per day when not employed, and 7/6 per day when employed on survey, and as but [117] little business is carried on at Detroit, and Niagara he might serve for both places.

And in order that the surveying business should be carried on with regularity, and to prevent the surveyors being at the call of every individual, those at Chaleur Bay and Gaspée should make application to Lieut. Governor Cox, that the surveyor is wanted in such and (such) places, or townships for such business, when the surveyor should be ordered by the Lt. Governor, provided that the parties applying for him should give security to find the men wanting and no less than 6 men to form the surveying party. At Detroit, Niagara, and Cataraqui, the application should be made to the Lt. Governor, or in his absence, to the Commanding Officer, and should be ordered on the same footing with those at Chaleur Bay. Those at New Oswegatchy, and New Johnstown, to the Commander in Chief of the Province, or any other your [118] Honor thinks proper.

I have adjoined a return of those surveyors still necessary to complete the intentions of His Majesty's instructions for settling the Loyalists, &c. By which it will appear that the whole of the expence of the five surveyors, I have, proposed, will amount to 16/ per day when not on actual surveys, and to £1.15.0 per day if they are employed, which cannot be more than 5, or 6 months in a year, without any extraordinary charges.

(Signed) Samuel Holland.

His Excellency Lt. Govr. Hope, &c., &c.

Quebec, 14th Jany., 1786.

Sir,—Having maturely considered your report of the 28th ulto. on the state of the Surveyor Genl's. Department in this Pro- [119] vince under your direction and the Regulations you propose to be established for the better carrying on this service in future.

After expressing my thanks you have entered into for my information, and my approbation, of the outlines proposed for the future Regulations of the Surveying Department, I have now only to communicate to you my sentiments of the alterations I think necessary which I request you will attend to.

The persons proposed by you in your Return, to be employed as surveyors on a permanent establishment, are Messrs. Kotte, McNiff, Jessup, Vandervelden, and Fry, with different pay allowed, as therein stated.

As I find that a surveyor is not essentially requisite to be stationed at New Oswegatchie, I propose that Mr. McNiff shall [120] transact the whole business of the settlements from No. 1 to No. 8 Townships below Cataraqui. From this arrangement it will not be necessary that Mr. Jessup should continue on a permanent footing, and I am the more induced to this decision from finding that he has made no report on the surveys of Townships No. 6, 7, 8 in compliance with Mr. Collins's instructions.

I am therefore of opinion that the following persons shall be continued in pay as Deputy Surveyors in the several Districts, vizt.:

Mr. Kotte for Cataraqui and dependencies. Mr. McNiff for Township No. 1 to No. 8. Mr. Vanderveldon Chaleur Bay. Mr. Fry for Detroit and Niagara to be allowed each four shillings per day, when not in actual service, and seven shillings and six pence per day while employed in surveying for Loyalists or Government. I conceive it highly just and proper that all persons [121] in equal stations should receive equal appointments. Mr. Jessup may be occasionally employed if necessary to assist Mr. McNiff, and allowed during such time the pay you propose of five shillings per day.

I entirely approve of your proposal for regulating the mode of when surveyors are to be employed. The officers to whom such applications are to be made and under whose instructions alone the Deputy Surveyors as abovementioned shall be obliged to act. I beg leave to point out to you as follows, vizt.: For Chaleur Bay, Gaspée, &c., Lt. Govr. Cox; from Pt. au Bodet to the Eighth Township—below and adjoining to Cataraqui Stephen Delancey, Esqr., Inspector of Loyalists: for Cataraqui and dependencies, Neil McLean, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Loyalists; for Niagara, [122] Detroit, &c., the respective Officers Commanding.

Every other part of your report meeting with my perfect concurrence and approbation, I have only farther to desire that you will immediately give directions for carrying the whole measures therein proposed into execution subject to the alterations and arrangements above specified. I am, Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant.

(Signed) Henry Hope.

Samuel Holland, Esqr., Surveyor Genl. &c.

(Appendix.)

[130] Quebec, October 4th, 1792.

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c.

Sir,—A retrospect of the surveys heretofore made in the Province of Canada, fully point out their being altogether local and

confined to a small tract of that valuable country now under your Excellency's Government, in consequence of which and of the assiduous attention that distinguishes your administration in favor of any thing that promotes the welfare of the Province, I am induced to mention what strikes me as requisite to be executed, in order to establish the geography of Upper Canada; which the much frequented and now rendered of the utmost importance, is still far from being accurately delineated on any plan or map yet extant, owing to the want of a general survey being made, and latitudes taken to ascertain the true position of the most principal places situated on the several Upper Lakes. Under your Excellency's fostering hand this most useful task might be executed, which if in your wisdom you should judge expedient I take the liberty of proposing the following plan as appearing to me the most eligible for carrying the same into effect.

To commence by taking latitudes and longitudes at the different places as here under mentioned, and in order to obviate the [131] principal difficulties that present themselves to impede the undertaking (that of sufficient instruments and observers) I am ready with a tried and approved set of astronomical instruments to take an active part in the operation myself, and aided by an assistant of capacity such as I am well assured of procuring, I should recommend taking the first latitude at that part of the River St. Lawrence which is intersected by the line of 45° N.L. secondly, at Oswegatchie, third, at Kingston, at Oswego, Toronto, at Niagara, lat. and long., the same at Fort Erie, two lat. on the north side of Lake Erie, at Detroit, latitude and longitude, at Michilimacinac, lat. and long., on Lake Michigan, 2 latds., to determine the most northerly and southerly part thereof. Several latds. on Lake Superior with the long. at the most westerly part thereof, which will not only determine the length of that lake, but more accurately ascertain the distance from Capt. Cook's line of coast, discovered on the western Ocean—to compleat this undertaking the true shape, appearance and nature of the tracts passed over must be expressed by a survey which has in view the knowledge and extent of a country which may be rendered highly beneficial to the purposes of agriculture and greatly facilitate and increase the settlement and population of those dreary forrests, which from climate, excellence of soil, extensive inland navigation, and contiguity to the new establishments making rapidly by the American, becomes daily of greater import, in the perform- [132] ance of this work the ambition of meeting your Excellency's approbation and patronage would be no small inducement towards my executing it with every possible care, exactitude and dispatch. I have the honor to be your most devoted Humble Servant,

[133] Jn. Fak. Holland.

To His Excellency John Graves, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c.

Sir,—As your great love and cognizance of science in every branch is so universally known, and your character for encouraging and benefitting your country by useful knowledge and dis-

very so conspicuous, I shall with less fear for my presumption ke the liberty of laying before you my thoughts on a scheme hich is universally allowed to be replete with the greatest adntages to the nation, on the score of trade and essentially necsary to geography.

I mean the exploring the interior parts situated the north west uarter of America lying between the Slave Lake in about the atde. of 60° and Longtde. 140, and the Line of coast discovered y Capt. Cook.

What I have to offer on this head originates from some proosals my Lord Grenville condescended to offer me in London uring the Winter 1790, owing to Peter Pond's discoveries in ose parts, and is the result of the remarks and observation which nce my return to this country I have gathered and collected from ndry people personally concerned, who notwithstanding their sappointments all agree in the practibility and great utility of e scheme, attributing the chief difficulties to be derived from the verity of the climate, the Indians &c., but these are obstacles
34] no way impeding to me being inured to the climate, acstomed to woods, and competent in the Chippeway language, the ngue universally spoke by the back Tribes.

The last account we have from the Slave Lake have been obined through medium of a Mr. Mackenzie, a person employed y the merchants of Montreal (self intitled the North west Comany) in exploring one of the outlets issuing from that lake and pposed by them to have communication with the Western Ocean, e contrary of which he has discovered as he has informed us of is having followed the course of the river a length of distance estward where it took a turn to the northward he continued cording to his account his pursuit to the 70th Degree of North atitude where he met with a small tide and saw several large a fish, this river he thinks empties itself into the Frozen Ocean; e inclemency of the season having prevented his proceeding any rther.

After the bold and almost incredible attempts of Russia, a ation but of yesterday, who have with the greatest spirit pushed eir discoveries through Siberia to Kamatshatka, an extent of pwards of 137 degrees of Longitude in that Parallel and, notithstanding this great length the forests they passed through, nd the small advantages they had from navigable rivers, most
135] of them crossing their tract, and emptying themselves into e Frozen Sea still found means to transport materials for buildng vessels; from where they prosecuted their discoveries even to he Western part of America, and were the first to prove that the readth of this continent from Hudson's Bay, and of course the act we had to explore did not exceed in length one fourth the istance they had traversed in gaining the Western Ocean—add n our favor the superior nature of the country, and numberless dvantages of inland navigation, which if we except some trifling arrying places, may be said to continue from the Atlantic to within 2 or 14 degrees of Longde. of the Western Ocean, the greatest art of which if not whole there is all reason to suppose is navigble in same manner to canoes.

It is not for me, Sir, to acquaint you whose knowledge in these matters is so well known, of the necessity of this undertaking, and that exploring these countries and penetrating to the Ocean, independant of the honor accruing to the nation, has further in its behalf the necessity of preventing foreign States from making encroachments.

Particularly as I am creditably informed Mr. Peter Pond is at present using his endeavours in the United States, to procure them to form a Company of Trade with the Indians and explore those parts, and I have great reason to think he will succeed in carrying this into effect, if, not early anticipated by us.

The expence of this undertaking would in comparison be very [136] moderate as two assistants, the one to aid me in my astronomical observations, and the other in sketching in the opposite side of a lake, to that taken by the Chief Surveyor or other detached work that may present itself. I should propose my party not to exceed sixteen people to be divided in seperate canoes, four of which should understand boat building, for obvious reasons.

The expence of instruments if furnished me would be the heaviest, as without a good astronomical quadrant, a time piece and two good telescopes, acroamatic, and reflector of sufficient power to observe Jupiter's Sattelites my equipment would be incompetent, a barometer constituted for measuring heights, a thermometer considerable lower graduated than ordinary with an Azemath Compass would also be essential. Since my arrival from England I have been observing with an excellent astronomical quadrant of Bird's make, which with the telescopes, timepiece and other apparatus to me belonging will be fully sufficient for the purpose, and which I would with great pleasure lend for this business, as being with them myself I could keep them in that nice order so requisite to prevent their being deranged, and occasioning error.

[137] If therefore your Excellency should judge it expedient to employ me, and consider my being once intended for this business by My Lord Grenville as any recommendation, I shall with the utmost dilligence and attention endeavor to fulfill your intentions and have the honor to remain with the utmost respect. Sir, Your Excellency's most devoted and most Humble Servant,

Jn. Fak. Holland.

Quebec, 6th Oct., 1792.

SURVEYORS' LETTERS.

NOTES, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.,

From 1788 to 1791.

BOOK "S"

A survey of a lot of ground belonging to the King situate in the lower town of Quebec fronting on the River St. Laurence on which the Forges now in Ruins was formerly erected, with the addition of a water lot annexed to the Same.

Beginning on the Bank. Quebec, 7th July, 1788. J. C.

A survey of a lot of Ground belonging to the King situate in the lower town of Quebec lying between Champlain Street and the foot of the Cape of Rock, bounded on the east by Champlain Street, on the west by foot of the Cape or Rock, on the south by a lot belonging to Pierre Canac and on the north by a lot belonging to Edward Harrison, Esquire, beginning on Champlain Street at the northeast angle of a lot belong to Pierre Canac and running north sixty degrees west forty-nine feet. (On back of paper:—)

Description of a Lot of Land for Mr. Antrobus, July 7, 1788.

Dear Sir.—There are some parts yet, the Surveyors of which should be named specially, if they can be ascertained. I have made remarks in pencil against some of these articles. There are also several townships mentioned in a lump to be surveyed by several Surveyors, so as not to shew the part done by each. That should be explained as far as can be done. There is a very uncouth Indian name to one of the rivers. If it is one of those to whom English names were given by the patent of 1788, the name should be added. If not, an English name should be given to it and added to the Indian name. I have also corrected the spelling in several instances. Yours sincerely,

11th October. H. Motz.

Province of Quebec:

Dated the 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1788.

The Bearer hereof, Mr. James Todd, Montl., by virtue of His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Order in Council of the 23d July, 1788, has drawn a Lot consisting of One hundred feet in front by two hundred and seventy-five feet French measure in depth, situated on the beach of the lower Town of Quebec, adjoining his own lot, containing twenty-seven thousand five hundred superficial feet, and having taken the Oaths, and made and signed the Declaration required by the Instructions, he is hereby authorized to settle thereon, he shall receive a Patent, Grant or Deed of Concession, at the expiration of Twelve Months from the Date hereof, to enable him to hold an Inheritable or Assignable Estate in the said Lot. J. C.

(On back): Copy of a Certificate for Mr. Jas. Tod, Montl., for Lot No. 1, Lower Town, Quebec, 27 July, 1788.

Do., do., for lot No. 2, Lower Town, Dated 10th feby., 1791.

The Chairman as Deputy Surveyor General laid before the Committee a sketch of the land claimed by Captain John and other Mohawks and informed me that in the year 1787 he surveyed the Townships of Thurlow and Richmond on the north side of the Bay of Quinty leaving between them a tract or space of about twelve miles front on the said Bay for Captain John and about twenty families of the Mohawk Nation who had then settled themselves on it. The tract is bounded easterly by the line of the Township of Richmond and westerly by that of Thurlow, to run northerly as far as it may please Government to assign. This tract is a part of a purchase made in 1784 by Captain Crawford of the Indian department by Order of Sir John Johnston from the Missisague Nation by deed bearing date ..... which deed, it seems by Sir John's letter of 25th Ma. 1791, is still in the hands of Captain Crawford.

Mr. Williams being called in, observes to the Committee that the minute in the Council Book (mentioning a Copy of a Speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John the Chief of the Mohawk nation and his friends, with Captain John's answer thereto addressed to Major Potts at Cataraqui, 12th January, 1785, and a Letter from Joseph Brandt of the 21st February, 1785) is of the 7th March, 1785, when Mr. Williams was absent, in England, with leave, the duties of the Council Office being performed during his absence by Alexander Gray, Esquire. That he, Mr. Williams, has never seen either of the three papers above mentioned, and therefore apprehends they were not lodged as official papers with Mr. Gray, and for the ground of this idea he acquaints the Committee that on his return to the Province and resuming his office, Mr. Gray delivered up various papers relating to Detroit affairs among which is a Deed of Cession by Indians of a Tract of Land between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the King; and a Deed of Sale of the Island of Michilimackinac from Indians to His Majesty. That he found with those papers a List of them and in which List no such papers as are specified in the above minute are mentioned. (On back):—10th March, 1791. Mr. Williams' information to the Committee on Indian claims. (No. 2.)

Report entered 13th June, 1784:

On the petition of Captain Thomas Darey (?) and Seven other Loyalists for Lands on the south side of the Grand River.

Order of the same Day:

Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, that the Surveyor General lay out a Tract of thirty thousand acres according to the prayer of the petition; and that there be assigned to the petitioners, within the same, and to other Loyalists, willing to associate with them, such proportions as have been surveyed and located for other Loyalists in the new Townships on the River St. Lawrence, giving to each the usual certificates, pledging the faith of the Government for the Royal Grant, upon application therefor, within such period as may be in such certificate expressed.

J. Williams.

(On back):—Captain Thomas Darey(?) & Seven other Loyalists.
A Copy of this Sent to Mr. McNiff, 26th September, 1788.

Report entered 23rd July, 1788:

On the petition of Simeon Covel a reduced Captain of His Majesty's late loyal Rangers, for lands between Oswegatchi and Cataracoui.

Order of the same day:

On reading the Report of the Committee relating to the petition of Mr. Simeon Covell, a reduced Captain of the Loyal Rangers:

Ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that the Surveyor General report a survey of seven hundred acres of land for him.

J. WILLIAMS.

(Captain Simeon Covell, 23rd July, 1788.)

Report entered 13th June, 1788:

On the petition of Captain Lachlan McLean, late of the 84th (now of the 60th) Regiment for 3000 acres of land at St. Regis, if so much waste land is there to be found; and for the quantity short of 3000 acres, to be laid out for him at Carillon.

N.B.—The Report states that the D. Surveyor General informed the Committee that the lands prayed for at St. Regis are reserved for the Indians, but that the quantity may be sett off for him at Carillon near the tract applied for by the Officers of the 84th Regiment.

Order of the same Day:

On reading the Reports of the Committee relating to the Petitions of Captain David Grant, Captain Lachlin McLean, and Lieut. Niel McLean, His Lordship and the Council concur in the Report of the Committee, and order that the Surveyor General report a survey of the tracts, and the Attorney General a draft of the Patent in favor of the Petitioners respectively.

(Captain Lauchlin McLean, 13 June, 1788.) J. WILLIAMS.

Report entered 13th June, 1788:

On the petition of Lieut. Niel McLean, late of the 84th Regiment, for 1400 acres of land (the remainder of 2000 acres which he is entitled to) at Carillon.

Order of the same Day:

On reading the reports of the Committee relating to the Petitions of Captain David Grant, Captain Lachlin McLean & Lieut. Niel McLean, His Lordship and the Council concur in the Reports of the Committee and order that the Surveyor General report a survey of the tracts, and the Attorney General a draft of the Patent in favor of the Petitioners respectively.

(Lieut. Niel McLean, 13 June, 1788.) J. WILLIAMS.

Report entered 13th June, 1788:

On the Petition of Captain David Grant, late of the 84th Regiment, for 3000 acres on the east side of the River L'Assomption, adjoining to the lands prayed for by Captain William Dunbar.

Order of the same Day:

On reading the Reports of the Committee relating to the Petitions of Captain David Grant, Captain Lachlin McLean and Lieut. Niel McLean, His Lordship and the Council concur in the reports of the Committee, and Order that the Surveyor General report a survey of the tract, and the Attorney General a draft of the Patent in favor of the Petitioners respectively.

(Capt. David Grant. A Copy of this Sent 25 Sept., 1788.) J. WILLIAMS.

Names of the gentlemen employed in Surveying the Settled parts of Canada, during the years 1759—1760—1761—1762.

Year 1759:—General Wolfe's campaign was surveyed. The S. W. point of the Island of Orleans with the ground where the Army was en-

camped at Montmorenci by Captain Debeig. From the Montmorenci Falls to the passes, entrenchments, &c., with part of Rr. St. Charles by Captain Holland.

Year 1760:—Begun after taking Montreal. South side River St. Lawrence from La Prarie la Magdelaine to Sorel, including the River Richelieu with the several Signiories, to St. Johns, by Captain Holland. North Side River St. Lawrence from Long Point to N. E. end of Isle Montreal, with all the Island in that Extent of River, by Captain Holland. Town of Montreal, with St. E. side of Isled. of Montreal as far as La Chine, by Mr. Montresor.

Year 1761:—Nth. side Rr. St. Lawrence from Quebec to pt. aux Tremble including Cap Rouge Rr. by Capt. Holland. Nth. side Rr. St. Lawrence from pt. aux Tremble to St. Anne's by Lt. Peach. Nth. side Rr. St. Lawrence, from St. Anne (including the Rr. as also Rr. Batiseau to Three Rivers), by Ensign Pitman. Nth. side Rr. St. Lawrence, Town of Three Rivers, from thence to Machiche, including the Rr. St. Maurice to above the Forges, by Capt. Holland, and from thence to Berthier, by Lt. Fusier. From Berthier to The Ferry at Repentigny to Isle Montreal, by Capt. Holland. South side Rr. St. Lawrence from Sorel to pt. Levi opposite Quebec, by Capt. Holland including the several islands in that extent of Rr. The island of Orleans by Messrs. Montressor & Spry. Nt. side Rr. St. Lawrence from Montmorency to St. Joachim by Ensign Pitman. Rr. Chaudiere from Falls to the uppermost Settlements, including the Road from Nouvelle Beauce to St. Henri and Rr. Treize Chemins, by Lt. Haldimand. Remaining part of Isle Montreal; Isle Jesus; Isle Bisarre, with the North Shore as far as the Cedars; and Sth. shore from thence to La Prarie, by Messrs. Fusier and Montressor.

Year 1762:—St. side Rr. St. Lawrence from Pt. Levi to St. Thomas, by Capt. Holland. Sth. side Rr. St. Lawrence from St. Thomas to St. Rock, by Lt. Haldimand; the Islands and Nth. Shore to Bay St. Paul's by the same.

Surveys made in Canada during the years 1767-1768-76, under the direction of Capt. Holland, Sr. Genl. N. District of N. America.

1767. Nth. side Rr. from St. Rock to Rr. du Loup, by Capt. Holland.

1768. Rr. St. Lawrence, including both Shores and Islands, from the Cedars to the Entrance of Lake Ontario by Lt. Christopher Carleton.

Part of Chaleur Bay and Gaspee, by Ensign Sproule.

1767. Island of Anticosti, by Mr. Wright.

1768. Nth. side Rr. St. Lawrence from Bay St. Pauls to Rr. Sagenay up the sd. River to Lk. St. Johns, by Mr. Blas Rowitz.

Sth. side Rr. St. Lawrence from Isle au Bis. to Mount St. Louis, by Mr. Hanson. From Mount St. Louis to Gaspee, by Mr. Sproule. The Labrador Coast from Rr. St. Johns, to Natistagoet Harbour, by Messrs. Sproule and Wright.

1769. From Rr. Saguenay to Rr. St. Johns by Mr. Blas Rowitz. A Chain of Triangles from Pt. Levi to Rr. Trois Pistoles, by Ensign Sproule.

Dr. Sir,—You will perceive by the inclosed Extract that every impediment that lay in the way of the Township of Rawdon's being surveyed is now entirely removed.

*Minute of Council, 19th July, 1792.

You will therefore commence your survey of that township as soon as possible, as many of the other townships depend upon the survey of Rawdon. I am, Sir, Your most Obedt. Servt. S. H.

Quebec, 26th July, 1792. Capt. Willm. Fortune, D.P.S.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 24th May, 1791.

Sir,—You are hereby directed, immediately to proceed with all diligence to the Township of Cornwall in the District of Luneburgh, and there survey and mark the east and west boundary lines of the said township twelve miles in depth, including the parts already surveyed, and to fix good and sufficient boundaries at the end of the same, and from thence to survey and mark the north boundary line, and every third line of concession where it has not yet been done, and fix the boundaries of the several lots on each side the same.

When you have compleated the above survey you are to proceed to survey and mark the lines of a township of nine miles in front, adjoining the north boundary of Cornwall,—by twelve miles in depth, which is to be named Roxburgh. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of concession, reserving a glebe of four hundred acres, and two hundred acres for a Schoolmaster in or near the Centre. This Township is to satisfy the claims of the inhabitants of Cornwall, to whom the greatest part of it are under certificates, when their claims are liquidated, out of the residue you are to reserve and mark out the scite of the town, and the reservations for the crown.———

You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work, with all diligence, accuracy and fidelity in conformity to the General Rules and Regulations.

You are to keep journals and field books, inserting therein whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the publick utility as water falls, minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, timber, &ca., and likewise accounting for the time spent upon such service, with such minuteness and certainty, as will shew the work of each day, and enable you to answer Questions upon oath in respect thereto if the same shall be required, reporting all such journals & field books under your signature to this office, after the completion of the work, together with protractions thereof, both to me and the Land Board of the District in which you have been employed.

You are to pay a very strict attention to oeconomy in the whole service and dismiss the hands as soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will all be subject to audit you'l take care to furnish the necessary documents that will be expected in justification of every article of charge, observing nevertheless that it is not intended by any small savings to disapoint the useful ends for which these surveys are ordered, but that there must be a responsible discretion exercised in the expenditures both of the time and the means.

You are to do no work in the nature of the subdivision of townships into lots, except to such number and extent as the Land Board of the District shall from time to time in writing direct.

You are to communicate these instructions to the Land Board of Luneburgh, and a copy thereof is to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment, for the services you shall have performed.

(Signed) John Collins, D.S.G.

James Rankin, D. P. Surveyor.

The above is a true Copy of my Instructions, James Rankin, D.P.S.

Montreal, 3d Feby., 1791.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 30th of January by order of the Committee, of which you are Chairman, inclosing His Lordship's Order in Council of the 4th of the same month, and the committee's resolve thereon, I have the honor to transmit herewith for their Information substance of Captain Brant's wishes respecting forming a Settlement of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nation Indians upon the Grand River, see together with extracts of two letters from General Haldimand upon the subject of the two Grants under consideration, all which I think I transmitted to His Lordship. The purchase on the Grand River was made in consequence of the orders I received from the Commander in Chief, and the deed, I think is lodged in His Lordship's office at Quebec. As no survey has yet been made of the Tract, it is uncertain whether the Course described in the Deed, commencing at a certain point at the entrance of the Little Lake at the head of Lake Ontario will intersect the Grand or Oswego River so high up as the River La Tranche.

When at Niagara I proposed to the Land Board to employ Mr. Kotte to determine that point and the boundaries of the intended Grant but the Commanding Officer objected to the measure.

I am not without hopes that Brant and all concerned will relinquish a small township in depth, from the mouth of the River upwards, so as to preserve a continuation of the Settlement forming on the Lake Side, and in hopes that the River may prove a harbour for Small vessels.

The original demand of the Mohawks was from the centre of the River Apane to another river or creek, the name of which I do not recollect, but you have their Boundaries as last agreed on. I imagine they expect to extend in rear as far as the country was purchased from the Mississagas. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

John Johnson.

Extract of a Letter from Lt.-Col. Butler, Dated

Niagara, 26th August, 1788.

"I called them to Council, and made a Proposal to purchase all the Lands to the Bay of Quinty, and as far back as Lake La Clay and the Rice Lake, which, after two or three meetings, they agreed to. I then proposed to them to run a Strait Line from the place of Beginning above Toronto 15 or 16 miles Back as that being supposed to be the Breadth from the Clay bank to the said Place of beginning."

The Council alluded to above was held at Toronto. The Clay Bank, I take to be the white Banks that appear from Niagara about fifteen or sixteen miles below Toronto. J. J.

(Extract of Lt.-Col. Butler's Letter respecting the Bounds of Lands purchased from the Indians. 1788.)

Quebec, 28th November, 1791.

Sir, As Chairman of the Land Committee, it becomes particularly my business to see that due attention is paid to the directions given to the Board by the Commander in Chief, and this brings me to call your recollection, that on the 25th of June, I communicated to you a letter, written to me by Mr. Secretary Motz of the 24th of that month, which was laid before the Land Committee and there read on the 15th of July, requiring from the Committee, a more detailed schedule of the plans in the Surveyor General's drawing room, than that annexed to the Committee's Report delivered to Lord Dorchester, the 3d of June, and to insert the scale of the plans, the date of the surveys, with the name of the surveyors by whom they were made: Also a list of all

field books and journals in the Surveyor General's Office;—a list likewise of all remarkable places, such as bays, rivers, and rivulets mentioned in the field books of Mr. Pennoyer, to be reported to Lord Dorchester, with such names as the Committee may judge best calculated for making them known and easily distinguishable, by familiar names taken from rivers, etc., in England, Scotland or Ireland.

I on the same day laid before the Committee another letter from Mr. Motz (of 11th July) which accompanied papers from the Land Board of Lunenburg, referred by Lord Dorchester. You then informed the Board that in consequence of the communications you had already had of those letters from the Chairman, you had given directions for everything necessary to be done on the premises, and that you would report a list of the places noted in the field books lodged in the Surveyor General's Office, within a month from that day; and that you would, in obedience to the directions given in Lord Dorchester's letter of the 11th July, lay before the Committee, views of all locations in progressive protraction upon the General Maps of the Country once a month at least;—but seeing now no less than four months elapsed without any report from the Surveyor General's Office upon any of the businesses which the Land Committee have been required to see performed, I must entreat you to assign the reasons of that delay on the part of the Surveyor-General's Office, that they may appear upon the Minutes of the Committeee.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

John Collins, Esq. HUGH FINLAY.

(From the Honble Hugh Finlay, Esqr., Chairman of the Land Committee.)

Quebec, 31 March, 1792.

DEAR SIR,—I did not answer your favor of the 17th November, 1791, as the Ottawa River was made the Division between the Two Governments, what you desired was answered. A few days past I was favored with your letter the 16th January respecting a small island, which I have this day Memord. the Governor for on your behalf. As soon as I receive his answer I shall let you know the success of your application. I am with Great regard, Dear Sir, your most obedient Servant, J. C.

Daniel Robertson, Esqr., Montreal.

Quebec, 26th Jany., 1791.

DEAR SIR,—By His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Order in Council of the 4th of January, "the Land Committee are to inspect the Maps, Plans, Surveys, "Field-Books, and papers touching the credit and authenticity of any par-"ticular surveys, belonging to the Surveyor General's Office, concerning "the disposition and arrangement of which they are to make report, with "their opinion of such regulations as they may conceive most expedient to "answer the purpose of their preservation, and of opening a cheap and easy "access to them for the benefit of the public."

As I have understood that there will soon be a Council, I must entreat you to inform me when you will be ready by an exhibition of all the Maps, Plans, &c., mentioned in the order of Reference to put it in the power of the Land Committee to make report relative thereto, as has been commanded. I suppose that His Lordship, at the first Council, will make enquiry touching the progress the Land Committee has made in this business.

The Land Committee were upon the same day further charged "To report "a list of the Instruments remaining in the Land Surveying Office, or that "are in the hands of the several Deputy Surveyors, distinguishing those

"appurtenant to the Office, from such as may be private property, and "Whether any & what kinds of Instruments may be wanted for the better "execution of the work of that Department, together with an estimate of the "probable expence of supplying the deficiency." I must request that you will have the goodness to furnish the list of the Instruments in the office of the hands of your deputies, as also a list of the Instruments wanted together with the estimate required by the Order of reference. I am with much esteem, Dear Sir, Your very obedient humble servant,

HUGH FINLAY.

John Collins, Esq., D. Surveyor General, Quebec.

Surveyor General's Office, Quebec,
22nd June, 1791.

SIR,—The business directed by your former Instructions being completed you will apply to the Land Board of Luneburg and receive their Instructions respecting the service you are to go upon which please communicate to me, with a full state of what you have done under your former Instructions, that I may be enabled to let His Excellency the Governor know how far the busines is advanced, you will confer with Mr. Chewitt or Mr. Penoyer the best means for sending down your accounts and vouchers, let them be made up to the 10 October and set down immediately after by a safe conveyance let me know the time you expect to be at Montreal that I may provide for the payment of your party on their arrival, I have wrote Mr. Frobisher to send you up four months' provisions, which I hope will arrive in time. I wish you health, and am, with regard, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

J. COLL.

Mr. Theodore Depencier, D. Surveyor, at the river Rideau, Luneburg.

Quebec, 22d June, 1791.

DEAR SIR,—The accounts against Government were not paid until the 10th Instant, the same day I paid Mr. Lester & Co. your draft of £106, currency, there was something rejected in your last account by the Committee, which I shall let you know. Since your departure I was ordered by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to make a Statement of all your accounts from the year 1786 to the present date, shewing the days you had been employed at 7/6 currency and those at 4/ sterling in making out this state I find in the six months commencing the 10 October, 1789, and ending the 10 April, 1790, being 1 and 2 days at 7/6 pr. day to £68:5, from which same if deducted £27:16:1 for want of a voucher from the Board, and also a deduction of 10/8 postage of letters, the charge of 8/ for repairing instruments rejected, please to apply to the Land Board for their voucher for making the above charge, and make oath that the sum of 10/8 charged in your account was for letters on Government's Service. This will enable me to recover this money for you at the next meeting of the Board of Accounts. I find in the year '87 a further deduction from your accts. of £8:10 for want of vouchers, please let the men you employed on that occasion sign the receipts in the presence of witnesses, and send them by the same conveyance. Write me fully respecting the business you have in charge. Wishing you health and good weather, I am, dear sir, with great regard, your most obedient servant, J. C.

P.S.—Let your present accounts be made up to the 10th of October with every necessary voucher and send them down immediately after by a safe conveyance.

Alexander Aitkin, D. Surveyor, Kingston.

Surveyor General's Office, 10 June, 1791.

Sir,—His Excellency Lord Dorchester has been pleased to order one thousand acres of land to be layed out at Toronto for Mr. Rochblanc (?), and for Capt. Leforse and Capt. Bouchet Seven hundred acres each at the same place, which please lay out accordingly and report the same to this office, with all convenient speed. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Mr. Augustus Jones, Dept. Surveyor at Nassau. J. C.

Quebec, 23d May, 1791.

Dear Sir,—Inclosed is an Order on Mr. John Gray's house for five months' provision, viz., five barrels pork, ten bushels pease, and two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds flower, by Mr. Samuel Hopkins, who leaves this place to-morrow. I shall send you instructions and money. I am with regard, Dear Sir, Your Most obedient Servant, J. C.

Mr. James Rankin, Depty. Suevryor, Montreal.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 31 March, 1794.

Sir,—In consequence of your two Reports of the 21st and 28th instants, I am directed by His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, to inform you, that it is His Lordship's determination that the Order made by him in Council on the 23 July, 1791, should be strictly adhered to; and that, in future, no monies will be paid by Government on account of surveys, whether general or particular, unless the expence has been previously ascertained, and authorized by a special Order. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most humble Servt.

Herman Witsius Ryland.

Saml. Holland, Esqr., Surveyor General.

(from Mr. Secry. Ryland, 31 March, 1794.)

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

Charles Réaume, prays for seven hundred acres at Toronto.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of two hundred acres to be granted to him. J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

Mr. Charles Thomas, late Judge Advocate of the Brunswick Troops, prays for five hundred acres of land on the Ottawa River, opposite to the lands laid off for the 84th Regiment.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of five hundred acres of land to be granted to them accordingly.

J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

Sir John Johnson for himself.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of the Island of Tonti, to be granted to the Petitioner.

J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

Sir John Johnson, Baronet, for the heirs of Guy Johnson, on the south side of the Ottawas River.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of one thousand acres on the south shore of the Ottawas River, to be granted to the heirs of Guy Johnson, deceased.

J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

William Dummer Powell for lands on the south side of the Ottawas River between the upper boundary of Mr. De Lotbiniere's Seigneury, and the lower boundary of that of Monsr. de Longueuil. (Grand or Ottawa River.)

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of three thousand acres corresponding as nearly as may be with the location described by the petitioner.

J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

John Emerson, a Loyalist, prays for two thousand acres on the south side of the Grand River.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey of five hundred acres, to be granted to him as located.

J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Monday, 29th December, 1788.

Lieut. Lewis Foy, on the half pay of the 44th Regt. prays for 500 Acres on the South side of the Grand River.

Ordered that the Surveyor General report a survey accordingly.

J. Willaims.

To the Committee of the whole Council charged to enquire respecting any Inroads into the Province of Quebec, on the South Side of the St. Lawrence.

Report from the Office of Surveyor General in Answer to the Several Questions proposed by the Committee.

Gentlemen,—Having duly deliberated upon the Questions proposed to this Office We answer to the

First Question—

Supposing a North perpendicular from the end of the line run for the Latitude of 45 North, on Connetticut River to the St. Lawrence, there will be continued to the Westward therefrom to St. Regis and between the River St. Lawrence and the said latitude Agreeable to the Plans and Surveys of the River St. Lawrence in our possession about Six Millions eight hundred. Sixty two Millions six hundred and fifteen thousand, eight hundred and forty Acres is already granted, and the Ballance remaining ungranted will be four Millions two hundred forty six thousand eight hundred and eighty eight English Acres.

We answer to the Second Question—

Eleven Statute Miles.

We answer to the third Question—

About One Million One hundred and eighty-three thousand four hund red and twenty Acres.

We Answer to the fourth Question—

A grant to Nicholas Rine Le Vasseur by Le Marquis de La Gallisoniere Governor and Bigot Intendant Of Six Leagues front up the River Missis-

koi, and three Leagues depth on each side of said River, dated 23 Septemr., 1748, the said Grant is ratified by the King at Versailes the 30 April, 1749 and the Ratification is registered in the Register of the Superior Council at Quebec, the 29 Septemr., 1749. This Seignory is the Property of Thomas Dunn, Esq., and is now claimed by him Four Leagues and two thirds front to the Lake of this Seignory by six Leagues depth, lies south of the latitude 45 and of course Mr. Dunn's claim between the Parallels will contain One hundred and Twenty-nine thousand One hundred and eighty four Superficial Acres.

The Tract of land now called Caldwell Mannor was formerly granted to Monsr. Foucault by the Marquis de Beauharnois, and Monsr. Hocquart in two Concessions the 1st dated 1st May, 1743, Containing three Leagues in front of the River Chambly and the second a Continuation of that front two Leagues farther to the Point de Detour or Point Algonquin, which is oposite to Dutchman's Point, on Grand Isle, where there is a King's Post, the Concession dated 1st Novr., 1744. The above Grants from a peninsula bounded on the North by the Senory de Noyan now belonging to General Christie and Colonel Campbell, to the South by the Waters that run from Lake Champlain into Missiskoi Bay to the West by the River Chambly and to the Et. by the Bay of Missiskoi Of the first Concession about four Miles only are to the No. of 45, the remaining eleven Miles are to the Southward of 45, and each Contain about 20,000 Acres. The above lands were Sold by Mr. Foucaults Heins to the Honorable General James Murray, and are now in the Possession of Henry Caldwell, Esq.

We answer to the fifth Question—

On the North Side of the oblong none to our Knowledge on the South side what is Comprized within the tracts Mentioned in the Answer to the 4th Question.

We answer to the Sixth Question.

What is west of the Perpendiculars abovementioned is already stated to be four Millions two hundred and forty six thousand eight hundred & eighty eight Acres, What is Eastward of that Perpendicular We Compute at Sixteen Millions five hundred and forty Nine thousand five hundred and fifteen acres, and the amount of both is Twenty Millions Seven hundred and Ninety Six thousand four hundred and three Acres, and the Contents of what is within the oblong is Stated to be,—One Million, One hundred and eighty three thousand four hundred and twenty Acres.

We answer to the Seventh Question—

His Majestys' ungranted lands between the point of Intersection of the 45 degree with the River St. Lawrence and a line due North, from the Height of land passing through the Junction of the River St. Johns and Madawasca, and Intersecting the River St. Lawrence is 11,936,163 Acres. From our own Knowledge of great part of that Country and good Information had from persons of Characters, We are of the Opinion that two thirds of that Quantity may be fit for Cultivation & Settlement. His Majestys ungranted lands between the discharge of the River Madawasca and the Bay of Chaleur if 8,860,240 Acres, from the best Information I have had of this Country I suppose not more than one third of the above Quantity may be fit for Cultivation.

We answer to he Eight Question—

From the line of 45 North to point au fer 5¼ Miles from the line of 45 North to Dutchmans Point is 11 Miles. The Bredth of the Royal Occupations from point au fer to Connecticut River is 87¼ Miles; from point au fer to River St. Lawrence is 84 Miles—From Dutchmans point to Con-

netticut River is 81¼ Miles. From Dutchmans Point to the River St. Lawrence is 95 Miles.—How far there are actual possessions in the Oblong under the Crown We cannot ascertain, but they must be within the tracts abovementioned to be now Claimed by Mr. Dunn, Colonel Caldwell, & Genl. Christie. What there are possessed without the Royal Authority in the said oblong Et. and Ws. of these tracts We are not Sufficiently informed of to ascertain the Committee.

We have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedt., Humble Servant
(Signed) Saml. Holland, S. Gl.
Jno. Collins, D. S. Gl.

To His Excellency Alured Clarke, Esqr., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.. &c. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in America, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of John Collins. D. S. Gl.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialists is in want of Six hundred and fifty pounds Currency to enable him to pay off and discharge the several parties, now employed by the Surveyor General's Department, in Carrying into Execution His Excellency Lord Dorchesters Orders in Council of the 14th February, 1791.

He therefore prays a Letter of Credit on the Acting Receiver General, for that Sum, for which he will hereafter Account.

And your Memorialist as in Duty bound will &c.

Quebec, 30th August, 1791. (Signed) John Collins, D. S. Gl.

Sir,—You will please to proceed immediately to make the following, Surveys, Vizt.

In the Township called Lake Township, you will Survey and run the front line of the second and third Concession. In the third Township the front line of the second and third and fourth Concessions. In the fourth Township the front line of the second, third and fourth Concession. In the fifth Township the line of the second, third and fourth Concessions, leaving roads of forty feet wide between each Concession, and taking care to set up two Posts at proper distances in the division line between each Lot as a Government to the Inhabitants to divide their lands—the same to be done on the front line of each Township on the Lake, when you have completed the above Survey, you will lay out a road for the use of the Public of forty feet wide in the front of the Townships, as near the Lake as the nature of the Country will admit of, commencing at Coteau du Lac, and running to the upper end of the fifth Township, taking with you the Inhabitants of each Township to assist you in Surveying and laying out the said Road, laying down on your Plan all the Rivers, Creeks, Swamps, &ca that cross your lines in the course of your Survey, which you will insert in your Report with the nature and quality of the Soil, and the quantity of cleared land in each Township. Make due Report to me of your proceedings thereon, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under my hand at Cataraqui this 18th day of June, 1785.

Mr. Patrick McNeef, Surveyor.

The Governt. of Quebec

1765. To Jno Collins, Dr.

E	To fixing the Boundary between this Province and ye Province of New York, on the Lakes Champlain and St. Francis, agreable to the Order and Instruct of the Honorable James Murray, Esqr., Governor of the said Province and the Honorable, his Majesty's Council, from 2d March, 1765, to the 19 May, both Days included is 79 Days, @ 24/ p day	94.16.
F	To My Assistants Employed during the above time of 79 Days, at 15/ p Day	59. 5.
D	To Sundry Expences attending the same, Viz.: postage by Land hire of Batteaus & Cannoes, Men's wages, Provisions, &c.	
G	To admeasuring, Surveying and Setting out the Lands of the Bays and Harbors of Gaspey and Chaleur from the 1 Day of July to the 1 Day of Novemr., both Days included is 124 Days, @ 24/ p Day	148.16
H	To my assistant Employ in the Survey from the 15th July to ye 1 Novemr., 1765, both Days included is 110 Days, at 15/ p Day	82.10
	the article at Letter C must come in here before letr. K.	
K	To making a fair Entery and recording the Several Surveys in the Surveyor General's Office	32.10
A	To a Sett of Plans returned to the Honorable board of this Province a Set of Plans	32.10
B	To a Set of Plans returned to the Honorable board of this Province to be returned to the Honorable board of Commissioners of trade and Plantations	32.10.
	Amount Carried forward	£

Dr. Province of Quebec in acct, Currt. with John Collins Deputy Surveyor General,—Cr.—

76	Amount brought forward	£
C	To two Chain Carriers and 2 Hatchet Men employ'd during the time of the Survey, 61 days, @ 3/ p. Day	36.12
	To taking Charge of the King's Highways and the Streets in this Province giving all necessary Orders for having them kept in good Repair agreable to my Deputation and Instructions from the Surveyor General	100.
I	To my Office, &c., to be allow'd by Government £50 Sterling p. Annum	66.13.6
	Quebec Currency	770.19
	Exchange at 33⅓ p. ct.	192.14. 9
	Sterling	578. 4. 3

John Collins, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec, Humbly prays an allowance the under mentioned sums for money Disbursted and Services done for the Province, and in taking the Latitude and fixing the Boundary of the same and making Sundry Surveys by Order and Instructions the Honorable James Murray, Esqr., Governor of the said Province & the Honorable his Majesty's Council.

27

1765, February the 26th, Recd. Orders from His Excellency Genl. Murray to Survey and Lay out five thousand Acres of land on Lake St. Francis.

28 February. By the same Authority to lay out four thousand and fifty Acres same place.

1st March. By the same Authority to lay out Seven thousand and fifty Acres as Above.

28 Do. . . By the same Authority to Ascertain the 45 Degree of North Latitude on Lake St. Francis & Champlain and Survey the River St. Lawrence from Montreal to the long Sault.

1769 Feby. 10th. . . Recd. His Excellency Governor Carleton's Order for Surveying the River St. Francis, & Nicholet. The same day by the same Authority I was Ordered to draw the Boundary lines between La Prarie, Sault St. Louis La Salles and the King's ungranted Lands.

May 18th. . . By the same Authority to Survey the River Chatauguay to the Boundary line of the province.

1772. . . . By Order of Lieutenant Governor Cramahe met the Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York, at the River La Cole, the first of March and proceeded on the Survey of the Division line between the two provinces.

1766 March. . Omitted a Survey of the Seigniory of River Du Loup and Six thousand Acres on the Back of the same, by the Authority of General Murray.

The above Surveys were made under the Authorities abovementoned by (Surveys made in the Winter by Jno. Collins, 1761 a 1772.)

(Copy) 2d September, 1793.

Questions proposed to the Surveyor & Deputy Surveyor General by order of the Committee for Examining the Public Accounts.

1st Q.: Was not the River St. Lawrence Surveyed on both Sides from Quebec to Three Rivers in March and April, 1792.

2nd Q.: How comes it now to be Surveyed a Second time by Messrs. McCarthy & Ecuyer.

3rd Qn.: How comes Mr. Depencieres Provisions to be charged so high, say Pork at £5 p. Barrel, when Mr. Peachy charges his 5d. p. lb., and all the other Deputys £4 p. Barrel; Biscuit at 12/6 p. Cwt., and Mr. Peachy Charges 11/8 p. Cwt., Pease at 5 p. Bushel, and Mr. Peachy Charges only 3/4 p. Bushel.

4th Qn.: What is the usual Allowance of time you make to the Deputy Surveyor to come from Sorrel to Quebec.

5th Qn.: Do you think it could take Mr. Depenciere 32 days allowed him by you for Copying his Field Book and Drawing his Plans, seeing he was not employed more than 30 days in the Field.

6th Qn.: Does it appear to you that the Deputy Surveyors have strictly adhered to His Excellency the Governors Warrants of Survey, or in what instances have they materially deviated.

7th Qn.: Can you inform the Committee why the Charges for Surveying the Townships in general are so high, as stated in the Account sent by you to the Chairman the 19th of last Month & in particular the following Townships—

Vizt. Alton on which the Committee are informed, the Line is run only about 8 Miles ..... £ 74. 2. 2½
Stanfold nearly finished 112.15.10½
Bulstrode of which only the front on the River Becancour and the line dividing it from Stanfold is run..... 72. 8. 2
Aston the out lines not finished 113.10. 8
Blandford ditto "and what is done appears to interfere with the Old Seigniories" 59. 0. 0
Maddington do do 71. 0. 0

8th Qn.: The Charges for running the out lines of Townships as stated in the Account sent by you to the Committee appearing to be much higher than was Estimated. Does it appear that the time Charged in the Accounts of the Deputy Surveyors for field work from the time they got their Instructions from you was properly employed.

Ansrs. to Questions.

1st & 2d. The River St. Lawrence was surveyed in March & April, 1792, from the Chaudier to the Becancour River on the south side, and to Cape Magdaline on the North Side: but these not agreeing so nearly as was wished, and the Surveys being ordered to be continued in 1793, we thought it best that the latter Surveyors (who at any rate would have to travel to where the Surveyors of 1792 left off) should proceed with their Instruments & Chain in order to ascertain the former Mistake seeing that the Difference of Expence would be but trifling whether they so measured or travelled without Measuring. We are however sorry to add that on the Surveyors of 1793, getting to the Commencement of Lake St. Peter, they found the Ice there broke up in consequence of which Mr. Ecuyer who was on the south side returned. Mr. McCarthy travelled to the upper end of the Lake St. Peter and there commenced his work again, leaving the intermediate Part to be surveyed when the Ice shall next serve.

3d. We are unable to say why the Provisions supplied to Mr. DePencier are charged higher than the others. It was proposed to give Mr. DePencier a Letter to Bernie & Jones of Montreal for them to supply him with Provisions as they did others of the Deputies, but Mr. De Pencier requested a Letter to Mr. David and his request was complied with, no suspicion being entertained of Mr. David's charging higher than the others. Whether the Provisions furnished by Mr. David was or was not of a Superior Quality we are unable to say. Mr. De Pencier should undoubtedly have taken care that his Provisions should be charged at a reasonable Rate, particularly as the Person who supplied them was recommended by himself.

Ansr. to the

4th Quest. We have not usually made any particular allowance of Time for travelling, because the same Distance sometimes requires a greater and sometimes a lesser Number of Days according to the weather, the state of the Roads, &c., by Land, and according to the Wind if going by Water. We should however think that a Person in Health might easily *walk* from Sorel to Quebec in a week when the Roads are in any tollerable State.

5th. The 32 Days mentioned is certainly a very great allowance of Time for such a service. But the work being done, for the greater accuracy, from a computation of the Northing & Southings, Eastings & Westings of the several Courses, a method which Mr. De Pencier had

not been accustomed to, we are of opinion that he would have employed himself the 32 Days mentioned if he had been in Health during the whole of the Time. The method of Plotting by the abovementioned computations is so much more accurate than any other, that we would willingly introduce it as the general method to be used in future:—After People are once accustomed to it they will be able to proceed with equal Expedition as they could do by those Methods that are less accurate.

6th. There are sundry Instances in which the Deputy Surveyors did not strictly adhere to the Tenor of the Warrants & Instructions they received. They were directed in their Instructions to agree with the Petitioners with respect to the One Half of the Expence to be by them defrayed previous to their incurring any Expence in the Business. But on Account of many of the Petitioners living remote and having no Agents here The Deputy Surveyors found it impracticable to make those Agreements in many Instances and they therefore omitted it altogether, on a supposition that the Petitioners might settle their shares of the Expence when they should take out their Grants.

There are likewise Deviations from the Warrants in the Running of the Lines of the Townships of Blandford and Maddington on the North Side of the River Beccancour, those Lines being so run that they interfere with the Old Seigneuries, and the westerly Line of Maddington being run from a Point on the River Five Miles *below the Falls* whereas the warrant directs it to run from a Point *at the Falls*. In consequence of this Deviation Maddington is made to cover a great Part of the Lands that were intended for Storrington (?). These Deviations appear to have been owing to the Course of the River Beccancour, and the Distances from one Point thereon to another turning out to be extremely different from what had been represented in the Petitions on which those Warrants were issued. We are of opinion that Deviations and Errors of this sort will never be effectually avoided by the Deputy Surveyors untill we shall have obtained such a knowledge of the Country as shall enable us to point out to them, before they set out, the several courses and distances they are to run.*

There is likewise a Deviation from the Warrants in the Townships on the Province Line between Lake Memphramagog & Connecticut River. There not being the full Distance for all those Townships, the Deficiency which ought to have fallen on the *Youngest* Warrant has been thrown on the *Oldest*, whereby the Township of Hereford has been laid only about Six Miles along the Province Line instead of Ten.

There was also a Deviation from the intended Parallelism of the Lines of the Townships on the West side of Lake Memphramagog, but this has been corrected, except in a Part of the North Line of Bolton and the North Line of Brome.

Ansr. to the

7th Questn. We are sorry that we are not able to inform the Committee, so satisfactorily as we could wish, why the Expences of Surveying the Townships are in general so high. We however beg Leave to observe that a great Part of the Expences of Alton & Aston (Two of

*The Check Lines which are now running will furnish us with a very considerable Degree of Knowledge in this Respect, but it can never be *completely* obtained untill the Boundaries of the French Seignories shall be established by actual Surveys.

the Townships particularly mentioned by the Committee) were incurred for the Purpose of ascertaining the Boundaries of the adjoining Seignories on which those Townships have their Dependance, as mentioned in our Statement of the 8th of August. The other Townships particularly mentioned by the Committee appear by the Field Books to be difficult surveying, and equally difficult for getting on the Provisions, on account of thick Swamps, and the lowness of the water in the River Beccancour. It appears likewise that some of the Men fell Ill on the Surveys of these Townships which occasioned more Time to be taken up therein than would otherwise have been required.

8th. We are sorry that we are unable to answer the Eighth Question in such a Manner as to be really satisfactory either to the Committee or to ourselves. The Field Books do not give us altogether that satisfaction which we could wish. It is not indeed possible for us to say that *so many Hours* might have been more advantageously employed on *one Day* and *so many Hours* on *another Day* making in the whole *so much*. But we are sorry to say that we cannot on the whole give it as our Opinion that the Time in general has been employed to the best Advantage.

Copy of Instructions from Samuel Holland, Esq., to the Deputy Surveyors.

Surveyor Genl's. Office, Quebec, 18th Jany. 1786.

Sir,—By His Honor Brigadier General Hope's letter, dated 14th December last, requiring me to report to him the State of the Surveyor Genls. Department in this Province, and to specify the different Expenditures for allotting Lands for the Loyalists, &c., &c., I have transmitted to His Honor my letter of report thereon, dated the 28th December following, wherein I at the same time laid before His Honour a Plan and Proposal, for the better regulating of that Department so as to prevent for the future any Expences to be added to the enormous Sum already accumulated on that amount, and as His Honour was pleased to signify to me by his answer of the 14th Instant that I should immediately give direction for carrying the same into execution.

I am to acquaint you of your future Instructions. 1st. That you and the other Surveyors employed for admeasuring & laying Lots of Land, for the Loyalists and disbanded troops, agreable to His Majesty's Instructions, are to be allowed 4/ pr. day when in your District & not employed on actual Surveys and when employed to have 7/ 6d. pr. day.

2dly That your District shall comprehend from Monsr. Longueuil's Boundary line near Point au Baudet upwards including Township No. 8 above New Oswegatchy.

3dly. That for the future no extra charges for chain or Axmen &ca., shall be allowed; but those who desire their Lands Surveyed are to make application to Stephen Delancey Esqre., Inspector of Loyalists who is to require of them to furnish at least 6 men or more if necessary to assist you as a Surveying Party in laying out the Lands (which naturally be supposed to be people who have their Lands adjacent to each other) & others who will join in this business, to be allowed one Royalist ration of Provisions pr. day while they are on this employment; when you are to proceed on the Survey, agreable to the Instructions of Loyalists, who will give you a Certificate for the days you have been actually employed on the Survey which Certificate, with a report of the Survey you will transmit me, and if you

cannot perform all the business in the upper Townships yourself, you may employ under your direction, Mr. Jessup of New Oswegatchy at 5/ pr. day, but with the approbation of the Inspector of Loyalists.

4th. That for the future no alterations in exchanging the Lots can be made without the approbation of Loyalists, & if allowed by him you are to make a report of the same to me, that the names may be altered on the Plan you have transmitted by John Collins, Esqre. to the Surveyor General's Office.

5thly. As I find by the Plans transmitted to my office that you have not reserved any Lands for a Glebe, no less than 300 nor more than 500 Acres agreable to His Majesty's Instructions, I have sent by the bearer a copy of the Plan wherein they are laid down, as they are transmitted to the Secretary of State's office. However, if any of the Lots are actually occupied by the Settlers you may have some alteration in laying them down, one or two numbers up or downwards, provided they remain in the same concession when you will return the same Plan to me expressing the alterations thereon you have been obliged to make, but if possible to leave them as they are on the Plan.

6thly. The Certificates and accounts of the days you have been employed must be transmitted me before the 10th April for the winter Six months, in order that they may be laid before the Committee of Council appointed to examine the public accounts.

The above is a copy of the Instructions sent Mr. Patrick McNiff, Deputy Surveyor at John's Town, Mr. Kotte's letter of Instructions corresponds with the above except in the following Article, viz.

1st. In the above Instructions, Article 2d, that your District shall comprehend from Township No. 8 above New Oswegatchy, to the upper part of the Bay of Quinty, with the neck of Land between said Bay and Lake Ontario.

2d. Article, 3 & 4 the same with Mr. McNiffs, except that the application of the Surveyor is to be made to Neil McLean Esqr., Deputy Inspector of Loyalists instead of Stephen Delancey, Esqre., and to employ Mr. Mathew Dies instead of Mr. Jessup on the same conditions.

3d. Article 5th to specify on the different Plans where the Glebes are reserved—article the 6th the same with Mr. McNiffs alteration in the Instructions to Mr. Fry, Deputy Surveyor at Detroit.

1st. In Article, the 2d, That your District shall comprehend all the Lands laid or to be laid out near Niagara & Detroit.

2d. Article 4th. That in the Townships laid out or to be laid out, you are to reserve a Glebe no less than 300 nor more than 500 acres agreable to His Majesty's Instructions, and that In the most centrical part of the Township. Article 5th, the same with Mr. McNiffs.

Alterations in Instructions to Mr. Vonderveldon, Deputy Surveyor, Chaleur Bay.

1st. Article 2d. That your District shall comprehend Gaspé Bay, The North side of the Chaleur Bay with the Ristigouche River.

2d. Article 3 & 4. The application to be made for the Surveyor to Nicholas Cox, Esqre., Lt. Governor of Gaspé. And if Mr. Vondenvelden is not sufficient to perform all the business himself, Lt. Governor Cox will employ Felix Hohara, at 7/6 p. day, while employed under His Honors direction.

3d. Article 5th. That a Glebe is to be reserved in the most centrical part of every Township; article 6th, the same with the foregoing.

(Signed) Samuel Holland.

Quebec, 1st February, 1786.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, 21st July, 1790.

Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, that a Copy of the Proceedings of the Land Committee of the 24th & 28th of June, relative to a letter of the 18th of the same Month from the Deputy Surveyor General respecting the District of Hesse and the Original Papers therein retered to, be transmitted to the land Board of the District of Hesse for their Information apprizing them that no Survey of their District can be sent from hence, none being in the Possession of the Surveyor Generals Office.

21st July, 1790. (Signed) J. Williams.

Extract from the Minutes of the Council of the 22d February, 1790:-

His Lordship expressing his opinion of the utility of furnishing the Council Chamber with a General Map of the province, and separate Maps on a larger scale of the several Districts into which it is divided shewing the parishes, Seignories and their Concessions, in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal; and the Townships Grants and tracts held under Occupation Certificates, throughout the Province. It is accordingly ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Board, that the Surveyor General's Office proceed to the execution of this work without delay: and that a Duplicate of the General Map be also prepared for transmission to the Office of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

The destination of each Map to be inscribed thereon as well as the names of the persons by whom the original surveys were made, distinguishing the parts done by each, and at what time.

The Scale of the General Map to be six miles to an inch, and the Scale of the Maps of the several Districts two miles to an inch.

And to facilitate the design with greater accuracy and dispatch, it is committed to Messrs. Finlay, Harrison, Delery, Grant & Baby as soon as may be to make report to His Lordship of a list of the parishes, and of all the Seigneuries and Grants they respectively comprehend, specifying the dates of the creation of the parishes as well as the dates of the Seigniories and Grants. That for this purpose they send for persons, papers and records, and that they take course for calling in the assistance of the Seigniors, Clergy and Officers of the Militia for such information as the case may require, and for returns from every parish of the *names* of all Males therein of the age of sixteen years and upwards, discriminating those under nineteen years from such as are above that age: and also distinguishing of what Seigniories or Grants they are stated inhabitants.

(Signed) J. Williams.

(Copy.) Bellwood, near Montreal, 7th March, 1790.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 27th Ultimo I duly received Yesterday on my arrival in town, a part of which Surprised me much. However I now beg leave to Send you a Notorial Copy of the proceedings for Captain McLean, which as one of the Attorneys for him, and if agreeable to your Ideas I must request to be presented to Mr. Collins for his final Confirmation, or if that is refused other Steps must be taken to force open to the World the uncommon transaction that is the Cause. -I am exceedingly Sorry to be thus forced to push matters upon Mr. Collins, but in my opinion We have no Alternative in the proper discharge of the trust reposed in us.—Another's property and right is not to be Sported with, and no mistake whatever or Subsequent Certificate can annul Mr. Collins' Original Instructions Executed in so formal a manner, nor can bear the test against the Vouchers whereof I

now send you duplicates properly authenticated, as well as others in my possession.—It is for that reason and as a friend to Mr. Collins that I have taken so much pains and expence thus to transmit for his information, &ca., and his final decision how to conform himself and to Show how well prepared and Sufficient is Captain McLean's well grounded right, and Vouchers in my possession as well as in the Council Office, where it will appear that Colonel Harris's application for Lands in form was only given in to his Excellency at Montreal in September, 1788, and at the same Instant that he himself (Colonel Harris) gave in the last Representation by Captain Robertson (for himself and the Original Memorialist) for them to be first Served, &ca., and which, as was expected, prevailed,—as is evident from Mr. Collins' own Letter to Captain Robertson and his Instructions of the 2d of October following therein inclosed for Mr. McNiff—Captain McLean was at that very time on duty with his Regiment at Niagara from whence I had a letter from him (just now before me) of the 5th July, 1788, respecting his Lands on the Grand River;—in that very Letter he informs me that Colonel Harris was expected from England and to join that fall, &ca. Strange to Observe that Colonel Harris possibly could be Supposed to be served before another Officer equally entitled that regularly and previously went through the Official form of Office before Colonel Harris' arrival in the province, or asked for any lands whatever, and of course it is obvious which Side it ought immediately to preponderate. I have been thus again more particular to remind Mr. Collins and to explain to him the Ground we Stand upon in behalf of Captain McLean (and not to be diverted from) to prevent further trouble I must Confess that this business is very disagreeable to myself, between Gentlemen I esteem.—I hope what I have said and possibly forced to do, will be attributed to the Idea I have always of common Justice and Equity as well as the trust reposed in us, and it must be the same to you, for the trouble your good nature has led you into. I am, Dear Sir, Your Most Obedt. Servant,

(Signed) Dun. Macdougall.

P.S.—You will be so good as to take care of the Notorial Copy after Mr. Collins' perusal of it, as it is not without trouble and expence I can get another of the same.—D.M.D.

(Copy of Mr. McDougall's Letter to Mr. McDonell respecting Lands in Dispute between Col. Harris and Captain McLean.—7th March, 1790.)

12th April, 1790.

Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Board, that Messrs. Finlay, Dunn, Harrison, De Lery and Baby, or any three of them, be a Committee to examine & certify all transcripts of the Minutes of the Council for transmission to His Majesty's Minsters from this day until the last day of August next, and Messrs. Collins, Mabane, Pownall, Lanaudiere & Dunré or any three of them, for the residue of the year, & Messrs. Caldwell, Grant, Holland, Davison, & Harrison, or any three of them, for the first four months of the ensuing year, and that the trust and service continue in this rotation yearly until further order be made respecting the same, and that the Clerk of the Council from time to time give early notice to the then sitting Committee of the transcripts ready for their examination, and lay the same with the original records before them at such times, as such Committee shall appoint.

And in case of any member of the Committee not being able to attend, it shall suffice, if he procure any other member of the Council, not of the Committee to attend in his place.

Cornwall, 22nd April, 1791.

Dear Sir,—Having found out a Girl, whom I mean to make a partner for life, and without which it is impossible to exist in this Settlement, having no settled place to retire to after the fatigues of a Survey, or take care of the little property I have,—this I hope you will not think unreasonable, at the time of life I am come to,—as it does not proceed from motives of folly, —but of mature, and deliberate consideration. I therefore must pray you as my friend to obtain a licence for me and Isabella McDonell (she is of the family of Major Archibald McDonell of the Long Sault) to be sent by the first opportunity, and in so doing you will oblige an old Servant, who is with the greatest respect, Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

W. Chewett.

The Honorable John Collins, Esqr.

Montreal, 16th November, 1791.

The Honorable John Collins, Esquire,
Deputy Surveyor General, &ca., &ca.

I this moment received Your favour of the 20th October last and of the 15th Instant for which I acknowledge myself under a very great Obligation.

By Your letter of the 20th October I am both surprised and ashamed and hardly know what reply to make that can in any measure do away the mistake or Errors You speak of, at the same time I am confident that there is no mistake in the original Field-book from which I protracted the work, as the meathod I made use of on the paper was the same as that in the Field I allways cast up the contents of every Angle and if such glaring mistakes had been in the original I could not have helped discovering them. I have left tne Original Field-book at Edwardsburg and when I return there will with the greatest care Copy it and send You a copy attested by a Majistrate and if You should think it necessary I will examine every mile mentioned in Your letter or do any thing else that may lie in my power to endeavour to clear the matter as much to Your satisfaction as possibly I can.

I shall write Mr. Dunn on the subject of my Accts. and next Post after this shall send You a Journal of every days business which I have done this season, which I hope may be a sufficient Voucher to that part of my Accts. which it respects, as You will thereby be enabled to Judge whither the charge against Government is Just or not, and as I mentioned in my last letter as soon as possible You shall have the Field-books and Plans of the business which I have done. I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Jesse Pennoyer.

Matilda, 4th November, 1791.

Dear Sir,—The honor of your favor enclosing the Order of Council only came to hand a few days ago. I cannot say it was any surprise to me, as I received an intimation of something in a former letter; which soon came to me from public report. I now find, I have been serving my whole life for nothing. You will say I have been paid for it, to which I agree; but in the service of Government, having been brought up in it, the expectation is of being continued. There is no Surveyor, in the same line with myself, that has the same right to expect a continuation, from having been always on one service, or another—this you will say, was so much the better for you—however, I trust, you will be able to find me some employment, either in

our Department, or some other, before the expiration of December, 1792. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, Dear Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

W. CHEWETT.

The Honorable John Collins, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, &ca., &ca.

Matilda, 4th November, 1791.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose my Accts. to the 10th October, by which you will perceive there is a balance of £..... Currency in my favor.

I send also the plan of the work I have executed, of which I have given a Copy to the Board. I likewise send the Survey of the Line between the 12th and 13th Concession in the Township of Lancaster, and the Order of the Board for that purpose.

Enclosed is the Return you demanded.

I shall now proceed with all possible speed to the River Thames, where I shall in conjunction with Mr. Aitkin, begin the Division Line between the District of Luneburg and Mecklenburg, and continue so long out, as the Season will permit. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant,

W. CHEWETT.

The Honorable John Collins, Esq., Depy. Surveyr. Genl., &ca., &ca.

turn over

. . . . . .

I laid before the Board your Instructions to me relative to fixing the reserves for the Crown, &ca., in the Township of Kenyon, immediately on the recital; but I never received an order for that purpose. Captain Duncan's sudden departure for the States, I suppose postponed this matter.

Pray excuse my writing to you on a half sheet of paper, as there is none to be had. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

W. CHEWETT.

The Honorable John Collins, Esq., Deputy Surveyr. Genl., &ca., &ca.

Niagara, 16th November, 1791.

Sir,—I am honored with your three letters of different dates, with the inclosures, and have been busy in making out the Plans of the Township of of this Settlement, and in Compleating a List of reduced Provincial Troops, being under the Description you direct.

The Death of my Father and Brother which happened last Month, prevented me from making my Returns to you so soon as I could have wished.

The Plan which I mentioned to have left I left with the Clerk of the Land Board, (when I was ordered by them out on a Survey) he was to have sent it the first opportunity that might offer, he falling sick it was neglected and I concluded it was gone down, till I received Yours. As the Draft has been somewhat defaced hope you will excuse the present appearance, as I had not time to make a new one. This I send with the Plans of the separate Townships, and with each proprietors Name inserted in his own lot, which I hope will meet your Approbation.

Enclosed is a charge of Expenses incurred in Surveying the last Six Months, with the Vouchers both from the Land Board, and the Men who have been employed, which I trust you will find right.

I have compleated the Survey from the Eastern boundary of this District extending Westerly two Miles beyond Toronto, including the fronts

of Eleven Townships, agreeable to your Regulations in that respect. A Plan thereof together with the Field notes, I will extend for you the earliest opportunity that may offer after this.

The land Board order me to proceed in laying out the Lots in Lenox, for the Accommodation of several Persons who wish to Build. When this is Compleated, I shall have the honor of laying it before you.

New as yet in the Office you have had the Kindness to place me in, I trust to your Goodness to overlook any Inaccuracies, or Omissions I may have been guilty of, and I will most thankfully receive any Corrections or Instructions, you may be pleased to favor me with.

With Sincere Respects, I am, Sir, Your most obedient, Humble Servant,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS JONES, D. P. Sr.

John Collins, Esq., D. S., Gl.

Saturday, 30th July, 1791.

The Committee took up Mr. Jones's Account of Disbursements to Ax Men, Chain Bearers, &ca., amounting to, New York currency £102

from which the Committee deduct for an error in Calucluation 4 days, at 4/ 16

Remains, New York Currency £101 4

This account being Certified by the members of the Land Board, the Committee recommend the payment, Strg. £56.18.6.

Then this account for Services as Deputy Provincial Surveyor from the 28th Novemr., 1789, to the 10th April, 1791, Currency... £149 0 9

Upon the 1st Article in this Account 6 15

The Question arises, by what Authority Mr. Jones was Employed? If by the Land Board or other Authority, Proof thereof should accompany the account to enable the Committee to Determine whether or not the Charge is admissable.

The same, on the 2nd Article	£4	17	6
The same, on the 3rd Article	31	17	6
The came, on the 4th Article	76	12	0
The 5th Article, viz., for 463 Rations of Provision at 1/3	£28	18	9

is inadmissable, the Deputy Surveyor General having informed the Committee that Provisions are not allowed to Deputy Provl. Surveyors Except when actually employed.

The Committee therefore recommend that Mr. Lester, who presented himself as Attorney to Mr. Jones, be permitted to take a Copy of this day's Minute of the Committee.

A true Extract.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

Montreal, 10th November, 1791.

The Honorable John Collins, Esquire,
Deputy Surveyor-General, &ca., &ca.

I send You herewith my Accounts up to this date, which, I hope, may meet Your approbation, for I have endeavored (as by my instructions directed) to vouch for every article of charge, and You will perceive that I have not charged anything for Cariole or Calache hire, nor for carrying provisions across the carrying place, Piloting down the Rapids, nor many other small

things which I have really been obliged to pay money for, lest they might be thought unreasonable, and, of course, disallowed. I therefore really hope there may nothing be struck off my Account.

I am affraid my Accounts will arive too late to come under the consideration of The Honble. Committee of Council this Season, but my situation is such that I hope they may not or could wish they might not. If they should be too late, and there should be a Ballance of anything coming to me I must humble beg that You might send it up by the returning Post as I want some money to pay off my Party and shall wait here until I may be favoured with Your Answer on the subject.

I have left a Plan of the Township of Oxford with the land Board of the District of Lunenburg, but not having had time to make out another for the Surveyor General's Office, as well as of the rest of the work which I have done, neither should I have had it in my power to have furnished the land Board with a Plan had it not have been for the accident which I met with last summer of cutting my Leg as during my lameness when I could do nothing else I made the aforesaid Plan.

However, I shall take particular care to furnish the Surveyor General's Office with Plans, Field-books and Journals of every part of the work which I have done this season in as good Order as may lie in my power to make them out. At the same time I must beg Your Indulgence and permission to do a piece of Business for General Christie, Colonel Caldwell and Colonel Campbell first, if you can see it consistent. Colonel Campbell spoke to me on the subject and I desired him to be so obliging as to try to obtain Your permission for me to compleat the business above mentioned for himself, General Christie and Colonel Caldwell before I made out the Plans and field books for the Surveyor General's Office.

The business which the Gentlemen would wish me to do is to run a line of Separation between the Seignories which they own and have been in dispute on Lake Champlain. As I have left my Field books and Journals up the Country, thinking to return there and make out the Plans, &c. of the work which I have done for Government, and as the season is coming on when the business can most properly be done for the Gentlemen before mentioned, I hope You may be so Indulgent as to let me do their business first, which if so I shall immediately after make out my returns for the Surveyor General's Office and be on the spot ready to receive any commands You may be pleased to honor me with which shall ever be executed with the greatest pleasure and punctuality by Honor'd Sir.

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JESSE PENNOYER.

A SHELF.

Augusta, 2 Copies. Adolphustown, 3 Copies, 40 Chains. American purchase in the Genessee Country. 800 Perches to an Inch.

B.

Bay of Chaleurs, 3 Copies. Bonaventure Harbor, Bay of Quintie, 2 Cops. Bay of Gaspé, 2 Cops.

C.

Cornwall, 2 Copies. Camden, 2 Copies. Caermorthen, 2 Copies. Charlottenburg, 2 Cops. Cox Township. Coteau du Lac.

D.

Dartmouth River.

E.

Elizabeth town, 2 Cops. Edwardsburg, Ernest town, 2 Cops. Eight Townships from point Aubudit to Oswegatchie, 2 Cops.

F.

Fredericksburg, 2 Copies.

G.

Grand River, from the township of Chatham to Buckingham, including eight Townships, 2 Cops. of Do., containing each Chatham, Grenville, Caermarthen and Hawkesbury.

H.

Hopetown, 2 Copies.

I.

Isle aux Grues to Isle au Coudre, Johns town, Isle of Tonte.

K.

Kentucke, Kingstown, 3 Cops.

L.

Lancaster, 3 Cops. Leeds & Lansdown, 2 Cops. Lake Champlains, Lake Ontario, part of, 2 Copies. Lake St. Peters. Little Paspipebiac. Land Belonging to Ursuline Convent. Lake St. Francis, Lancaster, Charlottenburg & Cornwall. Lake Erie.

Shelf No. 2.

Township No. 1 and 2 above Point au Budet, Caughnawaga Boundary line between the province of Quebec and New York 2 Cops, River, St. Francis Fort Frontiniac, Lake St. Francis, St. Louis & St. Pierr's Gaspee Bay 2 Cops. Laprairie, Dist. of Luneburg, City of Montreal, District of Nassau, & Marysburg & Sophiasburg, District of Mecklenburg, Lake Ontario, From Isle Periot to La Nonay Project for laying out Townships.

Shelf No. 3.

Parts of the Province 6 Copies, Plan of the Province, Town of Quebec, Seigniory of Sorel, Toronto Harbour, Sketch of the upper lakes

William Murry,
in Council Room.

M.

Montreal 2 Cops., Marysburg, &c., 2 Cops., Michilimackinac, Matilda 2 Cops., Maul Bay Meridian Line at Quebec 2 Cops.

N.

Nine Townships at the head of Lake Ontario, 2 Cops. New Carlisle.

O.

Osnabruck, 2 Cops.

P.

Points Henry & Frederick, Pittsburg, part of the province of Quebec, 3 Cops. Ponds plan of the upper Country, Paspipibiac 2 Cops.—Portage to Lake Tamisquata—Port Daniel 2 Copies, Project for a Town & Township on a Lake or River.

Purchase made from the Indians at Toronto.

Quebec Claims in Do. 2 Cops. Quebec Bason, Parts of Quebec 4 Cops.

R.

Richmond 3 Cops., River Restigouche 2 Cops., River Riddeau—River Gananoqui—River Batiscan, & River Yamaska 2 Cops., Rivers Chambly & Yamaska, River Niagara, River Chateaugai. Road from Coteau du Lac to Kingstown 2 Cops.

S.

Survey from Oswegatchie to Cataraqui, St. Lawrence, Subburbs at Montreal & Sydney, 2 Cops., Seigniories of De Rigaud, De Vaudreuil, De Soulange & Nouvelle Longeuile, & Sketch of Vacant land between Col. Christies Seigniories and Beauharnois,—Sketch of Hudson's River—Seigniory of St. Johns. Sketch of the lower Townships, Sketch of the River from Tadousac to Masquinonge—Sketch from Montreal to Lake Ontario, Suffolk Survey from Charlottenburg to River Petite Nation.

Toronto, 2 Copies, Toronto Harbour Thurlow –Township No. 1 & 2 above Catariqui, Townships No. 3 & 4 above Cataraqui.

U.

W.

Williamsburg, 2 Cops. William Henry.

Y.

York River.

Shelf No. 1 contains work unfinished.

(List of Plans in the Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 3d June, 1791.)

15th August, 1791.

Read the following Report of the Land Committee:

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &ca., &ca.

May it please Your Excellency:

The Land Committee beg leave to refer Your Lordship to their Minute of this Day hereunto annexed, wherein is Stated their opinion relative to a proposal from the Land Office Board of Luneburg touching a deviation from the General Rules and Regulations laid down for fixing the Scites of Towns in the Townships that may hereafter be laid out, which that Board wishes may be permitted, in laying out Four New Townships on the River Rideau; Which is nevertheless most humbly Submitted to Your Lordships great Wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee at the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace, Quebec, 5th August, 1791.

(Signed) HUGH FINLAY,
in the Chair.

(In pencil) Order for Ottawa City to be laid out.

Minute of the Land Committee.

At the weekly meeting, Friday, 5th August, 1791. Present: Mr. Finlay in the chair, Mr. Collins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Lanaudiere.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the Contents of Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter of the 11th of July last, addressed to Mr. Finlay, which had been already read at the Board on the 15th. He observed, that tho' there lies upon the Table many returns from the Land Office Boards of the New Districts, which ought to be reported upon according to the Dates of the References accompanying them, yet considering the nature of the business contained in the last communications from the Land Board of Luneburg referred to in Mr. Motz's letter of the 11th July, he submitted whether the Committee should not without delay report on the 8th Article of the Paper entitled "Remarks and Observations suggested by the Land Board of Luneburg, humbly submitted for the consideration of His Excellency, Lord Dorchester," which is in the words following:

"It is submitted whether a Town at the Junction of the Forks of the River Reddo, surrounded by four Townships, would not answer a good purpose, and in this as well as in some other cases, induce a departure from the established Rule."

The Committee considering the same, conceive that the proposed deviation should be reported upon immediately, in order that His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Pleasure concerning it may be communicated to the Land Board of Lunenburg without delay, if so it shall please his Lordship.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it is advisable, in the present instance, to permit a deviation from the General Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department in laying out Townships. They therefore humbly recommend that the Scite of a Town may be laid off at the forks of the River Reddo, as delineated in a Plan drawn by Mr. Chewett 28th March, 1791, and referred to by the Land Office Board of Luneburg, to serve as a Town Plot in the Center of four adjoining Townships, two on each side of the Main Branch of the aforesaid River, the Reserves to be Sixteen farm Lots in the Outer Corners of each of the said four Townships as laid down in the Plan.

Ordered, that the chairman report the Minute of this Day to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, with Mr. Chewett's Plans thereunto annexed.

Signed by order of the Committee,

(Signed) HUGH FINLAY, in the chair.

His Lordship, taking the said Report into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve of what is therein recommended to be done, and to order that the same be carried into execution by the Surveyor General's Department, taking care that there be no diminution of the established Reservation of two and thirty farm Lots in each of these four Townships, and also that a Glebe of four hundred acres for a Clergyman, and a Glebe of two hundred acres for a Schoolmaster, be set apart in each Township adjoining to the Common Town Plot, agreeable to the general Regulations.

J. WILLIAMS.

Copy.

4th January, 1791.

His Lordship informed the Board that a Map of the Province compiled in the Surveyor General's Office, pursuant to the Order of the 22d February last had been transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State together with a Schedule of the Plans in the Office of Surveyor General to the intent that His Majesty's Ministers may be Enabled to direct the transmission of Copies of such of them as they may think necessary.

The Schedule is inserted in Land Book B, page 25 to 29. J. W.

A duplicate of the Schedule was then read in the following words—

Take it in..... ....

Read also a representation of the Surveyor General, a copy of which His Lordship informed the Board had been transmitted to England at the same time, in the following words:—

Take it in..... ....

The Representation is inserted in ditto, page 31 & 31. J. W.

Ordered that the Land Committee inspect the Maps, Plans, Surveys, Field Books and papers touching the Credit and authenticity of any particular Surveys belonging to the Surveyor General's Office concerning the disposition and Arrangement of which they are to make report, with their opinion of such Regulations as they may conceive most expedient to Answer the purpose of their preservation, and of opening a cheap and easy access to them for the benefit of the Public.

And as soon as may be after the first day of May and first of November, in every Year, the land Committee are to make like reports, noting any additions of Maps, Surveys or other papers of the description aforementioned which may have been acquired in the course of the six Months then next preceeding.

And in respect of the Increase of the Business of the Surveyor General's Office and the Necessity of performing all Surveys with due Accuracy, the Land Committee are also charged to report, a List of the Instruments remaining in that Office or in the hands of the Several deputy Surveyors, distinguished those appurtenant to the Office from such as may be private property, and whether any and what kind of Instruments may be wanted for the better execution of the Work of that department, together with an Estimate of the probable Expence of Supplying the difficiency.

(Signed) J. Williams.

12 January, 1791.

List of the Plans in the Surveyor General's office:

In Compartment A

Augusta 2 Copies, Adolphustown 3 Copies, American Purchase in the Genesee Country ————.

In Compartment B.

Bay of Chaleurs 3 Copies, Bonaventure Harbour, Bay of Quinte 2 cops. Bay of Gaspee 2 Copies.

C.

Cornwall 2 Copies, Camden 2 Copies, Caermarthen 2 Copies, Charlottenburg 2 Copies, Cox Township, Coteau du Lac.

D.

Dartmouth River.....

E.

Elizabeth town 2 Copies, Edwardsburg, Ernest town 2 Copies, Eight Townships from point au bodet to Oswegatchie.—2 Copies.

F.

Fredericksburg 2 Copies.....

G.

Grand River including the Townships of Chatham, Hawkesbury, Grenville, Caermarthen, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Buckingham, Two Copies of Grand River Contaning each Chatham, Hawkesbury, Grenville and Caermarthen.

H.

Hopetown 2 Copies ....

I.

Isle aux Grues to Isle au Coudre, Johnstown, Isle of Tonte.

K.

Kentucké, Kingstown 3 Copies.....

L.

Lancaster 3 Copies, Leeds & Lansdown 2 Copies, Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, part of, 2 Copies, Lake St. Peters, Little Paspipibiac, Land belonging to the Ursuline Convent, Lake St. Francis, Lancaster, Charlottenburg and Cornwall, Lake Erie. ————

M.

Montreal 2 Copies, Marysburg &ca. 2 Copies, Michilimackinac, Matilda 2 Copies, Maul Bay, Meridian line at Quebec, 2 Copies.

N.

Nine Townships at the head of Lake Ontario & Niagara River 2 Copies, New Carlisle.————

O.

Osnabruck 2 Copies.....

P.

Points Henry and Frederick, Pittsburg, Part of the Province of Quebec 3 Copies, Ponds plan of the Upper Country, Paspipibiac 2 Copies, Portage to Lake Tamisquata, Port Daniel 2 Copies, Project for a Town and Township on a Lake or River, Purchase made from the Indians at Toronto.————

Q.

Quebec, Claims in ditto 2 Copies; Quebec Bason, Parts of Quebec 4 Copies.

R.

Richmond 3 Copies, River Ristigouche 2 Copies, River Riddeau, River Gananocqui, River Batiscan, River Yamaska, 2 Copies, Rivers Chambly and Yamaska, River Niagara, River Chateauguay, Road from Coteau du Lac to Kingstown 1 Copy.————

S.

Survey from Oswegatchie to Cataraqui, St. Lawrence Subburbs at Montreal, Sydney 2 Copies, Seignories of De Rigaud, De Vaudreuille, De Soulange, and Nouvelle Longeuille, Sketch of Vacant Land bewteen Colonel Christies Seigniories and Beauharnois. Sketch of Hudsons River, Seigniory of St. Johns, Sketch of the 3 lower townships. Sketch of the River from Tadousac to Maskinongé, Sketch from Montreal to Lake Ontario. Suffolk. Survey from Charlottenburg to River petite Nation.

T.

Toronto 2 Copies, Toronto Harbour, Thurlow, Townships No. 1 and 2 above Cataraqui (now Ernest town & Fredericksburg), Townships No. 3 and 4, (Fredericksburg & Adolphustown).————

V.

W.

Williamsburg 2 Copies, William Henry.—— ——

Y.

York River.....

Shelf No. 2 Contains plans of too great length to be put in the lettered Compartments.

No. 1 and 2 above point á Bodet, Caughnawaga, Boundary line between the Province of Quebec and New York 2 Copies. River St. Francis, Fort Frontiniac, Lakes St. Francis, St. Louis & St. Peters, Gaspee Bay 2 Copies, Laprairie, District of Luneburg, City of Montreal, District of Nassau, Marysburg & Sophiasburg, District of Mecklenburg, Lake Ontario, from Isle Perot to LaNauray.—Project for laying out Townships ————

Shelf No. 3 Contains.—Plans of great length.

Parts of the province 6 Copies, Plan of the Province, Town of Quebec, Seigniory of Sorel, Toronto Harbour, Sketch of the upper Lakes.

Quebec, 30th June, 1791.

———

3rd February, 1791.

Read the State, and Estimate of the Expense of business proposed to be done by the Surveyor General's department in the ensuing Season, and the Report of the Committee of the whole Council thereon. ——

His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, is pleased to approve of the foregoing report of the Committee of the whole Board, and to order hereby, that the work therein recommended, be carried into Execution accordingly, in as far as proper Persons can be found for the Service, to which end the Surveyor General's Office is to report a List of names to His Lordship for his Approbation and final Orders thereon.

J. WILLIAMS.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the whole Council upon the Statement, and Estimate proposed, by the Surveyor General's Department for 1791.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Provinces of Quebec, &ca., &ca.

May it please Your Lordship,

The Committee of the whole Council, in obedience to your Excellency's reference of the 28th January, have taken into consideration the Statement of the business proposed by the Surveyor General's Department for the ensuing Season, together with an Estimate of the expense, and beg leave to refer their opinion relative to the business referred;

All which is nevertheless, humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, Chairman.

Council Chamber, Bishop's Palace, Quebec, 2nd Feb., 1791.

Council Chamber Bishop's Palace
Quebec, 2d February, 1791.

At a Committee of the whole Council
Present
His Honor Major General Clarke Lieut. Governor
The Chief Justice

Messrs—Finlay	Messrs—Coldwell
Harrison	Grant
Collins	Baby
De Lery	Holland
Pownall	De Lanaudiere

Read Lord Dorchester's reference to this Committee the 28th January as follows,

"Read a statement of the business proposed by the Surveyor "General's department for the ensuing season, with an "estimate of the Expence."

"Ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the "whole Council."

Read a paper dated the 25th January 1791 and signed by John Collins Esqr. the Deputy Surveyor General, Intituled "State of business proposed by "the Surveyor General's Department for the ensuing Season," then read an Estimate of the expences that will be necessarily required to execute the proposed Surveys amounting to One thousand three hundred and fifty three pounds ten shillings likewise signed by Mr. Collins the 25th of January.

Resolved

To concur in the proposals from the Surveyor General's Office, with condition that no work proceed in the nature of the Subdivision of a Township

into Lots, except to such a number & extent as the Land Board of the District shall from time to time to the Deputy Surveyor in writing direct, to the intent that no further expence may be incurred than the utility and exigency of this service may require; and it is expected that the Land Boards will give facility and dispatch to the Deputy Surveyors, and failing therein, that they be elsewhere Employed in the other work to be performed under Instructions they may have received form the Surveyor Generals' Office,

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, Chairman.

A true Copy

J. WILLIAMS.

(On back)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the whole Council, respecting the Statement & Estimate of surveying business for 1791, to accompany the Order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council of the 3rd of February 1791.

For the Surveyor General's office.

J. WILLIAMS.

5th February 1791.

15th August 1791.

His Lordship expressed his approbation of the principle upon which the Committee discommend the granting of Joseph Crette's petition, and, adverting to the Islands opposite to the Seigniory of Sorel, observed upon the expediency of the Government being apprized of all such tracts and lots of land in the Province as have been either purchased by the Crown, reannexed to the Royal Domain or ordered to be reserved, on account of their utility to the public, upon which it was ordered, that the Land Committee, by communication with the Surveyor General's office, and the Commanding Engineer, inform themselves of all tracts and lots of the description aforementioned, that they report a list thereof, and that in all cases of Petitions for grants of Land the Committee make it an object of inquiry whether the Lands prayed for have been so purchased, reannexed or reserved, to the intent that in all future dispositions of the Crown Lands due attention may be had to the condition of all tracts and Lots of the description aforementioned.

J. WILLIAMS.

(on back) 15th August 1791. Order respecting Lands purchased by the Crown, reannexed, or reserved.

Saturday 23rd July 1791.

At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace

Present

His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester Governor

The Honorable

Major General Clarke Lieutenant Governor

The Honorable

William Smith Esquire Chief Justice

and

The Honorable

Hugh Finlay	George Pownall
Thomas Dunn	Henry Caldwell
Edward Harrison	William Grant
John Collins	Francis Baby
Adam Mabane	Samuel Holland
J. G. C. De Lery	Chas. De Lanaudiere

Esquires.

His Lordship observed, that, as soon as the business of settling the Loyalists and reduced Troops on the Waste Lands of the Crown free of expence should be brought to a Conclusion, there could be no further occasion for the employment of extraordinary Surveyors in the different parts of the Province at Stated daily allowances, and that it was reasonable to suppose, that all claims to land of the nature abovementioned were now nearly satisfied.

Upon which it was ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that all stated daily allowances now paid to Surveyors in different parts of the Province do cease at the close of the work which may be ordered for the next Season, and not later than the first day of December 1792.

Ordered likewise, that all Services hereafter to be performed in the Department of the Surveyor General be previously authorized upon annual Estimates of the Expence to be brought forward by the Surveyor General's office, and approved by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being in Council.

Ordered that Copies of this Entry be transmitted by the Clerk to the Office of Surveyor General, and to the respective Land Boards, for the information and guidance of all persons concerned.

J. Williams, C. C.

Extract from the Minutes of Council of the 17th March 1794.—

"His Lordship observed to the Board that notwithstanding the order in Council of the 23 July 1791 directing that all stated daily allowances paid to Surveyors in different parts of the Province should cease on or before the 1st Decemr. 1792, Yet that the pay of Mr. Vondenvelden had been continued to the 10th April 1793 -And thereupon ordered that another Copy of the order of the 23rd July 1791 be transmitted by the Clerk of this Board to the Surveyor Genl. & that he be desired to give his reasons for the disobedience of the said order.

J. Williams.

Council Office 18th March 1794

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester to transmit you the inclosed Extracts from the Minutes of Council of the 23rd July 1791 and 17th inst. You'll please to observe that I am directed by the Order, comprised in the last mentioned Extract, to desire you to give your Reasons to His Lordship for the disobedience of the Order of the 23rd July 1791. I have the Honor to be Sir, your most obedient humble Servant.

J. Williams.

Samuel Holland Esquire Surveyor General.

State of Business proposed by the Surveyor General's Department the ensuing season.—

1st.....To Complete the Survey of all the Townships fronting on the River St. Lawrence in the said District by extending the side lines on the East and West side, the Distance of twelve Miles in depth, including such part as has been already Surveyed and fix the Boundaries of the Interior Lots.

2nd .....To Survey and lay out a Township fronting on the North Boundary of Charlottenburg, the same to be divided into lots of 200 Acres each, to satisfy the Inhabitants of Charlottenburg, to whom it is under Certificates.

3rd .....To lay out a Township fronting on the North Boundary of Cornwall, divided into lots as above, to satisfy the Inhabitants of Cornwall to whom the greatest part of it is under Certificates.

4th.. ...To Survey and lay out a Township on the petite Nation, to satisfy Major Jessup, and others who wish to Settle there.

5th.....To lay out a Township fronting on the North Boundary of Elizabeth Town, to satisfy the Inhabitants and Officers of Sir John Johnsons Corps, who may wish to settle there.

6th.....To Survey and lay out a Township between the South and West Branches of the River Rideau to satisfy the Officers and others of Edwardsburg, Augusta and Elizabeth town, who are desirous of Settling there.

7th.....To Survey and lay out a Township on the West side of the River Rideau, above the Junction of the two Branches, to satisfy a Number of Loyalists recommended by the Board of Luneburg and impatiently waiting to begin their Settlement.

8th.....To Survey and run the Division line between the Districts of Luneburg & Mecklenburg, from the mouth of the River Thames to the Shore of the Ottawa River.

9th.....To Survey, and mark the front lines of four Townships, one on a Lake adjoining the Township of Camden, one on the North of Kingston, and two in the intermediate Space between the above mentioned, and to carry the side lines of each Township back one Mile well marked, and likewise to Survey and run the second and third Concession lines in the Townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg, and to fix the Boundaries of the several lots in the said Concessions.

10th.....To Survey and mark the front line of Townships from the Eastern Boundary of the District to Toronto, and to carry the side lines of each Township back one Mile well marked, and Likewise to lay out a Township, at Niagara agreeable to the proposed plan sent up for that purpose.

It is proposed that in a Township of twelve Miles Containing Nine Concessions in depth, where the front line is already ascertained, it will only be requisite to run the third Concession line in the 5th the 7th and 9th and the back boundary line of the Township, which will be a saving to Government of one half of the work.

It is proposed that the Business of Luneburg may be completed by 4 Surveyors with 10 Men each during the Summer.

That the Surveyor of Mecklenburg is sufficient to Complete the business of that District.

That the Surveyor His Excellency shall be pleased to appoint for the District of Nassau, will be sufficient to Complete the Business proposed for that District.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D. S. G1.

Quebec 25th January 1791.

Reduced officers on half pay in the District of Hesse.

Officers Rank and Names.	Their Proportion of Land in Acres.	Acres of Land received.	Acres of Land yet remaining due.
Captain William Caldwell of Butler's Rangers.....	3,000	800	2,200
Captain William La Motte of Detroit Volunteers.....	3,000	320	2,680
Captain Matthew Elliot of the Indian department.....	3,000	800	2,200
Captain ——— Chabier of Detroit Volunteers	3,000	.....	3,000
Lieutenant ——— Bolange of Detroit Volunteers.....	2,000	.....	2,000
Lieutenant Robert McDugal of the 8th Regiment....	2,000	.....	2,000
Lieutenant Henry Hay of 2nd Battalion of Royal Yorkers	2,000	.....	2,000

The Lands already received by Captains Caldwell, La Motte & Elliot they do not acknowledge to hold as any part of their Quotas of Land as reduced officers they only consider it as a gift made to them by the Indians as by a deed of Conveyance from the Indians on the 7th June 1784 will appear.

PATRICK MCNIFF, Depy. Survyr.
Detroit 30th September 1791.

To The Honble. John Collins Esquire.

Detroit 30th September 1791.

Sir—I am honored with your Letter of the 4th of August last Covering the Minute of Council of the 23rd July 1791, which came to hand last evening. In conformity thereto I enclose you a List of the reduced officers of Provincial Corps in the District of Hesse.

I cannot avoid observing that if the Minute of Council so far as it respects the dismission of Surveyors on Stated Subsistance from Government in different parts of the Province Should be meant to Extend to me, that I had been much better off for the time past with my family in the middle of the lower parts of the Province at 2/6 per day pay, than all I have received here from Government: I had Exactly the same Idea of it prior to my leaving Quebec, but ever obedient to the Commands of my Superiors and willing to promote the Interest of that Government which I have so long and so faithfully served and for the support of which my Sufferings have been great, I did not hesitate to come here with my family; tho was convinced I was (under my then pay) doing wrong, being well Informed that on an average, three Shillings at this place in the purchase of the Necessaries of Life, was not better than one Shilling the same Currency below, but could I at that time suppose or even entertain the least Surmise that my Long and past Services should be so little regarded by Government as first to order me with a numerous & helpless family into the Heart of a Wilderness near one Thousand Miles from the Seat of Government, and there cut me off from all Support and leave my Infants to Suffer; could I have thought this, I Still would have obeyed, but would have left my family below; but as I have and ever had that Confidence in Government that She never would lead a faithful Subject and old Servant to do an act by which he must unavoidably be ruined, I flatter myself I may be entirely clear of the Effect Intended to proceed from said Minutes of Council. Yet must Confess would be happy how soon I was ordered down from here; but should said Minutes of Council be meant to Effect me here, I have to

request that I may take the most early opportunity by the opening of the Ensuing Spring to convey my Infants from hence to some place where they may not perish for want of the Necessaries of Life.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect Sir your most obedient humble Servant.

PATRICK MCNIFF, D. Surveyor.

Honble. John Collins Esquire.

Quebec 21 June 1791.

Dear Sir,—I rec'd your favor of the 1st Instant, and herewith Inclose you a Copy of the Report made by the Land Committee of Council in favor of Major Jessup and Lt. Edward Jessup, respecting their Lands at the river Petite Nation, and request you will lay out their lands according to the report. I wish you health and am with regard Dear Sir your most obedient Servant.

MR. JAMES RANKIN, D. Surveyor.

Surveyor Genls. Office Quebec 21 June 1791.

Dear Sir,—I have before me your favor of the 6th & 19 May, and am truely sorry you should think your Conduct had given me the least uneasiness the only Concern it gave me was that it was at that time out of my power to Comply with your request. I observe by your favor of the 19 May you Expected Soon to finish the Business you were upon, and to go upon the Survey of The Township of Mansfield, and that you should want provisions in about six weeks it gives me Greate pleasure your work is so far advanced I have requested Mr. Joseph Frobisher to send to you Mr. Depencier and Mr. Chewett each four Months provisions the pork I bot from Mr. Isaac Todd, it arived a few days past from London, and must undoubtedly be good and I hope it will reach you in good time. I approve of your Sending down your accounts, and request they may be made up to the 10 of October, and Sent immediately by a Safe hand to Montreal with directions to forward them to me in time to be Examined by the Committee, you can give notes to your party for the Money due them, and let Each man Sign the Receipt in the presence of witnesses, and if your own account is Certifyed by the Board it will be better, your Instructions clearly points out the mood you are to pursue. I request you will let me know in time when you Expect to be at Montreal as I shall make provision for the payment of your party on their arrival there. Write me when opportunity presents. I wish you helth and am with Great regard Dear Sir your most obedient Servant

J. C.

Jesse Penoyer, D. Provincial Surveyor at the River Rideau.

P.S.—Please assign to Ensign Francis McCarty 1500 acres of Land in the Township of Oxford and Report the Same to this office.—J. C.

Quebec 25 April 1791.

Dear Sir, I have not been favored with a line from you Since the Letter that accompanied your accounts, which came to late, as the public accounts were closed before they arived, and I fear it will be the Case with your present Accounts as they are not yet come to hand. I paid Mr. Dunn and all your drafts that hath appeared. I sent you four months provisions and shall send you a further Suply before you are in waute, if you are in wante of Cash draw on me at a Short Sight for one hundred pounds. I wish you all happiness and am with Good Esteem your Sincere friend and most obedient Servant.

J. C.

Make my kindest respects to Capt. and Mrs. Duncan.
Mr. William Chewett.

Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 17 Sept. 1791.

Sir,—I received your Letter of the 17th August and approve of what you propose in Crossing the Country with your party to the river Petite Nation and completing that part of your Instructions which respects Major Jessups Land the Intent of laying out that Township was to Serve him and his Son, and as you are in possession of the Order of Council which clearly points out the manner those Lands were to be Laved out so as to Include the rapids or proper places for Erecting Mills, I request you will do it before you return to Montreal, it would be a very Great disapointment to the Major should any thing prevent your doing it this faul. Let your accounts be made up to the 10 October, and sent down immediately after by some safe hand, indeed, I wish the Gentlemen Employed in Luneburg would all send their accts. by the same conveyance as soon as possible after the 10 October, let them be clear in every particular, let each man you have Employed Sign the receipt in the presence of witnesses, and make oath to your Accounts before a Magistrate, this will prevent any difficulty with the Committee in passing them. On your Return to Montreal dispose of the provisions that may remain on hand and credit me with the amount.

I am with great regard Sir your most obedient Servt.

J. C.

Mr. James Rankin, D. P. Surveyor Cornwall.

Quebec 17 Septr. 1791..

Dear Sir,—I reed your Letter Marked the 31 April which I suppose was a mistake as I immagine it was the 30 April, accompanyed with a plan of the District of Hess, for which I am much obliged to you. I layed before His Excellency Lord Dorchester as I have done every letter I reed. from you, his Lordship was pleased to observe your Letters were well wrote and gave great information respecting the Settlement. I observe what you mention respecting a number of persons found in the Course of your Survey to fall within the Lands reserved by an order of Council for the Crown, I do not know if His Lordship wrote the Board on this Subject, in Consequence of the information he reed from your Letter, but I must observe that in a Similar instance which hapened this Sumer in laying out Two New Townships on the Back of Charlottenburg and Cornwall the Order of Council was so far disposed of that the whole reserve for the Crown was made in the Corner Lots of the Town Townships adjoining the upper Boundary which I think would be the only means the Board could fall upon to prevent the ruin of a number of Poor people. I request you will Continue to furnish me with Plans of such parts of your district as has not yet been Sent down and Give me Every information you can respecting your Settlement. Lord Dorchester left us the 18th Augt. Genl. Clarke is our Lt. Governor the Act for Dividing the Province of Quebec in to upper and Lower Canada reed. the Royal assent the 7 June, so that you may soon Expect a New Governor and officers of Every denomination for your new Province. I beg my respects to Mrs. McNiff and am with Good Esteem Dear Sir your most obedient Servant.

J. C.

Mr. Patrick McNiff, D. P. Surveyor, Detroit.

Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 5th Septr. 1791.

Sir,—I received your favor of the 1st Instant and am truly sorry for the Cause that obliged you to come to Montreal, agreeable to your request I inclose you Mr. Winslows Order on Capt. Genevey for One hundred pounds Currency for which same please send me your Receipt. I am much obliged to my Good friend Mr. Frobisher for Supplying you with provisions, with respect to the Batteau, hire one on the best terms you Can, and proceede with all diligence on the most necessary part of your Survey, and on your Arival at Montreal when the Season for Surveying is over, dispose of the provisions that may remain on hand. Your accounts are very proper, let the next you send down be in the Same way. I send you here with an Order of Council of the 15 Augt. 1791 respecting a Town to be laved out in the forks of the river Rideau, and a Copy of my Letter of the 30 Augt. to Mr. Chewitt on that subject.

Wishing you helth I am with regard Sir your Most Obedient Servant,

J. C.

(Mr. Jesse Pennoyer.)

Quebec 15 Novr. 1791.

Dear Sir,—I am truly Sorry to find by your Letter of the 10 Instant that we shall not have the pleasure of seeing you this winter, your accounts are before me and Mr. Chambers is Employed in bringing them in to Our General Account respecting money matters. I have so far assisted my Friends that I have not left five pounds in my house nor will it be in my power to advance any farther until the accounts are paid. Mr. Dunn is charged with the Committee on the Public Accounts. I have called twice to spoke with him respecting your going to Lake Champlain, but have not Seen him. I think you will do well to wait next post, if the Committee will dispence with that part of your Instructions that respects your Journal and field book for a Short time you shall have my hearty Concurence.

I am with Great regard Dear Sir your most Obedient Servant.

J. C.

N.B.—The Tryton Frigate arived on friday last with Govr. Simcoe and a New Commission for Lord Dorchester, Genl. Clarke & the Act for dividing the Province.

Mr. Jesse Pennoyer, P. Surveyor.

Surveyor Generals office Quebec 31 August 1791.

Sir, —I received your Account with the Inclosure, which I layed before His Excellency Lord Dorchester, who was pleased to refer it to the Committee of Council appointed to report on public Accounts. A Copy of their Report I herewith Inclose you, that no time may be lost in sending down your Vouchers required, at the same time send down your accounts for the present Six months which will end the tenth of October next, let them be properly attested and Vouched agreable to the Orders of Council Sent to Mr. Frey long since. The Plan of your Settlement which you mention to have Sent down, I never received. Indeed I am in Great want of a plan of your District, and have long expected it, being assured by Mr. Frey I should receive it three years past. I am now to request that such plan be sent to this Office with all diligence, let it be done by a Scale of forty Chains to one Inch, and the proprietors names wrote in their Lots, with the Lands claimed by Joseph Brant and his people, Surveyed by you, and all other Indian Claims Clearly laved down, and also a List of Coll. Butlers Core and the Quantity of Lands they

have received, and a List of all other officers that come within the meaning of His Lordships order in Council which puts them upon a footing with the 84 Regiment.

And the Quantitys they have recd.

I wish you helth and am with regard Sir your most obedient Servant

J. C.

Augustus Jones, D. P. Surveyor, District of Nassau.

Surveyor Generals Office 5 Septr. 1791.

Sir. I received your Letter of 13 August respecting a Complaint against Mr. Stegman, as that Gentleman is not Employed by the Surveyor Generals department, it is out of the line of my duty to interfere, it rests Entirely with the Land Board of the District, who ought to put a Stop immediately to Such Illegal proceedings, which is suffered to go on, will through the whole Settlement into Confusion I hope your present party will Enable you to Complete the Instructions you Recd. from this office, and those you have Since recd. from the Land Board of Luneburg both of which please send me an Exact Copy. Let me have your account with all the Mens receipts properly attested, mad up to the 10 October and Sent down immediately after to this office, and on your arrival at Montreal dispose of the provisions that may remain on hand.

Wishing you helth I am with regard Sir your most obedient Servant.

J. C.

Mr. Theodore Depencier, D. P. Surveyor.

Quebec 11th July 1791.

Sir,—His Excellency Lord Dorchester is pleased to refer the communications from the Land Board of Luneburg, herewith Sent, to the consideration of the Land Committee, for such report and observation thereon, as they may Conceive to be pertinent.

The Committee are at liberty to call upon the Surveyor General's Office for a written report upon any questions they may think proper to raise upon their contents, and for Such Sketches and diagrams as they may find necessary for a clear comprehension of the subject.

A regular deposit of all papers of this description for future access will be very material in the business of investing the Settlers with the property of their respective Shares by legal Titles.

A uniform Orthography of the Names of places, Rivers &ca. is also of great importance for avoiding the mischief of doubtful boundaries, and locations.

All unauthorized deviations from the general regulations should be brought into full view for such injunctions to the Boards and Deputy Surveyors, as the Case may require.

His Lordship wishes all concerned in the Land granting Department to be properly impressed with the Importance of accuracy in the Transactions, and perspecuity & Certainty in the Descriptions, of all the Occupations made upon the public Faith, in the Waste Lands of the Crown, as well for the security of Individuals and the Encouragement of their Industry, as for the Comfort and harmony of the rising Settlements, and the preservation of the Common Tranquility and prosperity. And in these views His Lordship recommends it to the Land Committee, to exercise all possible vigilance within the Sphere of their own Trust, and to diffuse a correspondent attention among

the Offices concerned in the Granting of Lands, and that it may be thence extended to all their Subordinate Agents, both in the Field and the Drawing Room.

It will conduce to this end, that the Surveyor General's Office frequently hold up to the land Committee views of all the Locations, in progressive protractions upon the general Maps of the Country once a Month at least, that when the Reports of the Land Committee wait the confirmation of the Board of Council, the spots may be instantly pointed to, and the Government from time to time be apprized, as far as the Maps can exhibit it, of the general progress of the Occupation and Cultivation of the Lands of the Province, and that the Grants for the Legal Confirmation of the Estates of the Occupants may be perfected with the greatest facility and certainty, and with as little expence as possible to the Settlers.

I am Sir your most obedient humble Servant,

HUGH FINLAY.

SCHEDULE OF THE INCLOSURES.

A Letter from Mr. Duncan, Chairman of the Land Board of Luneburg dated Williamsburg 4th April 1791, accompanied by

1. Remarks of the Land Board.
2. Return of Lots under double Certificates &ca.
3. Report of Mr. Chewett in regard to Stegmann's lines &ca.
4. Copy of Instructions from the Board to Mr. Pennoyer & Mr. Pancier.
5. Minutes of the Land Board with a List of persons admitted from 4th January to 1st March 1791.
   25 Petitions in One Bundle Mark'd—Granted.
   12 Ditto in another Do—mark'd—Recommended.
   3 Ditto in another Do mark'd—Referred.
   Map by Mr. Chewett of a Town Surrounded by 4 Townships.

Sunday 1st May 1791.

Dear Sir,- It is now almost ten weeks since the Land Committee met. This being a day of tranquility, uninterrupted by business I determined early in the morning to sit down & turn over the leaves of our minute-book to see

The matters now before us are of great magnitude.

I find that there remains a good deal to be done in your office before the Committee can proceed to Report.

I find that the Maps & Plans in the Surveyor General's office are yet to be exhibited & compared with a Schedule which you are to deliver, shewing at one View, their Titles & the places where they are deposited, so that they may be had recourse to in a moment upon occasion. I find the Committee met on Friday 28 Januery to examine the Maps, they were not ready. The Com. adjourned until Wednesday 2d february not ready; adjourned to Thursday—Mr. Collins at the Chateau on Thursday—Nothing done.

Friday 4th february –Were told in the office that pressing business had prevented the making out of the list of Plans. Examination of the Plans therefore deffered until friday 11th.

Friday 11th Mr. Sketchley the draftsman, informed the Committee, that he had not had time to label the Maps & Plans. Adjourned, previously agree-

ing to meet Mr. Collins in the Surveyor General's Office, whenever he should give notice to the Chairman of the Land Committee that he was ready to exhibit his Maps & Plans agreeably to Lord Dorchester's Order of the 4th of January last.

Having heard nothing from you since, it becomes my duty to put you in mind, that that very pressing business remains unfinished, & that it lies at present on your shoulders.

I have likewise to put you in mind, that you have not furnished the Committee with a list of all the reduced officers of Provincial Corps who have applied for Grants of the Waste Lands of the Crown in this Province –in compliance with the request of the Land Committee signified to you in my letter of the 12 February inclosing a form in which they desired the list to be made out.

I am Dear Sir Your very obedient Servant,

HUGH FINLAY.

John Collins Esq.

I beg you may return the Papers from Mecklenburg which I sent to you the 20th April.

(Copy)

Quebec, 24th June, 1791.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to observe upon the Schedule of Plans, in the Surveyor Generals Drawing Room, annexed to the report of the land Committee of the 3d Instant, that a more detailed and Accurate description of the contents of the different Plans, appears to be requisite for making it a useful, and Satisfactory guide to the information to be had from the Collection.

The Scale of the Plans and the date of the Surveys should also be mentioned, with the Name of the Surveyor by whom they ware made.

His Lordship desires the Committee will give such intimations on this Subject to the Surveyor Generals Office, as they may Conceive the case to require, and after receiving a more dilated Schedule of the Plans, that they will cause them to be laid before them, and on finding the descriptions given in the schedule to be correct they will mark each Plan as inspected by the Committee.

A list of all field books & Journals in the Surveyor Generals Office should likewise be reported, and proper care taken for the preservation of these documents, which at a future day may become very important to the elucidation & Authenticity of the Surveys to which they relate.

It is material for the prevention of future Confusion and uncertainty of limits, that all remarkable places, such as Bays Rivers and rivulets, should be universally known and distinguished by certain established Names.

The Field Books of Mr. Pennoyers Survey of the Road from Coteau du Lac to Kingston contain a variety of spots of this description, which may be made the more useful in this view, from the Specific mention of the Number of Miles, and Chains of their distances, which are noted in the books.

I am therefore to Signify his Lordships desire that the Committee call upon the Surveyor Generals Office for a list of all such places to be found in the field Books before mentioned, and that they report the same to His Lordship, with such Names as they may judge best calculated to Answer the end proposed, by the Simplicity and clearness of their Sounds and Spelling, as

well as a dissimularity to either French or Indian Names, which having possible been applied heretofore, to more places than one may be less eligable than English Scotch and Irish Names hitherto not made use of in this Country.

I am Sir Your Most obedt. and Most Humble Servant,

(Signed HENRY MOTZ.

The Honble. Hugh Finlay Esqr.

(Copy)

No. 1.

Quebec 5th February 1798.

Dear Colonel,—I have the Pleasure to enclose you the Minute of Council the 29th December last in your Favor of 5000 Acres of Land adjoining the 84th Regiment. As soon as the Season will permit I shall have the Land laid out agreeable to His Excellency's Order, and transmit you a Certificate for the same.

I am with great Regard Dear Colonel Your Most Obedient Servant.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Lt. Col. Jno. Adolphs. Harris.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Monday 29th decmr. 1788.

Lieut. Col. Harris praying for his proportion of Five thousand Acres, as Major of the late 84th Regiment adjoining to the Nine Miles already surveyed for the Officers of that Regiment on the North Side the Ottowas River.

Ordered that the Surveyor General return a Survey of Five thousand Acres accordingly within the Tract assigned for the 84th Regiment or adjoining thereto, if that is already disposed of.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Dated the Thirty first Day of December Anno Domino 1788.

The Bearer hereof Colol. Jno. Adolphs. Harris being entitled to Five thousand Acres of Land, by His Majesty's Instructions to the Governor of this Province, has drawn No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, & ½ 21 in the first & Second Concessn. consisting of Five thousand Acres in full of the said proportion, in the Seigneurie or Township No. 2 No. Sd. Gd. River and having taken the Oaths and made and signed the Declaration required by the Instructions, he is hereby authorized to Settle and improve the said Lot without delay; and being Settled thereon, he shall receive a patent, Grant or Deed of Concession, at the Expiration of Twelve Months from the Date hereof to enable him to hold an Inheritable or Assignable Estate in the said Lot.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS, D. S. Gl.

Copy. No. 2.

Quebec, 29th June, 1789.

Dear Sir,—I have before me your favor of the 16th Instant, by which you make a Demand of the Common reserved for the Town. As your Application was previous to the Regulation approved by His Excellency Lord Dor-

hester, respecting Towns, I shall strip the intended Town of its Commons, nd add it to your Land. Please send the Certificate you have received.

I am Dear Sir Your Most Obedt. Servant.

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Col. John Adolphus Harris.

Copy. No. 3.

Quebec 20th July 1789.

Dear Colonel,—I am truly sorry to acquaint you that the Land you applyed for on the North Side the Ottowas River, and for which you obtained an Order of Council, & afterwards had my Certificate for the same, had been previously granted by the Council and surveyed for Brigadier McLean and the Officers of his Corps, mentioned in the said Order, who had actually Settled and agreed upon the Mode of carrying on their Settlement, and it appears by their Statement, that the part you possess is claimed by Capt. McLean & St. Ours, who has Memorialed His Excellency on this head, and I make no Doubt but Mr. Motz has wrote you fully on this Subject as the prior Order of Council must always have the preference. I am to request the favor of you to return the Certificate I gave you, in Order that the Mistake may be amicably Settled, and your Application take place immediately after those that are prior to yours.

I am with regard Dear Colonel Your Most Obedt. Servant,

(Signed) JOHN COLLINS.

Lt. Col. John Harris.

Copy. No. 4.

Detroit 7th Augst. 1790.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the Receipt of yours of 16th Ult. with its Inclosures. In consequence of which have collected what I here enclose from my Instructions & Memorandums, which I transmit for your Information. It was in August 88 that I gave a small Memorandum to Mr. Warburton of them Lots that you ought to ask for; from that time untill the 27th October I heared nothing more on that Subject with respect to yourself; Mr. Collins's Order was positive nor could I refuse complying with it, but I consider it Null and Void to all Intents and purposes as the Order was not immediately put in execution with respect to the whole of the persons, it could only be valid with respect to those whose Names were entered on the plan of Survey and who having obtained separate Certificates, then the Order ought again to revert to the Surveyor General.

(Signed) PATRICK MCNIFF.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Harris.

Copy. No. 5.

Surveyor Generals 2nd October 1788.

Sir,—Out of the Lands surveyed by you on the North Side of the Ottoway River you are hereby directed to give the several Officers, hereaftermentioned their Apportionments of Lands agreeable to the King's Instructions, which you will do in the following Manner Vizt Thirteen Acres in Front for each Thousand the Person is entitled to and so on in proportion the Person is entitled to and so on in proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity, provided they are willing to receive the same.

	Acres.
Col. Allan McLean	5000
Capt. Malcolm Fraser & Son	5000
Capt. Danl. Robertson	3000
Capt. St. Ours	3000
Capt. McLean	3000
Lieut. McLean	2000
Lieut. Dambourges	2000
Lieut. McDougall	2000x
Lieut. Neal McLean	1400
Ensn. Simon Fraser	1800 [a]
Ensn. Alexr. Fraser	2000 [a]
Total	30200

Make due report of your proceedings to this Office.

I am with Regard Sir Most Obedt. Servant,

(Signed) John Collins, D. S. Gl.

Park. McNiff.

On the 27th of October 1788 when at Carillon Capt Danl. Robertson and Lieut. McDougall presented to me an exact Copy of the foregoing on which I gave the following Certificate—

"I do hereby Certify that the foregoing is an exact duplicate of the Order "or Instructions from the Deputy Surveyor General addressed to me in favor "of the Gentlemen of the late 84th Regt. Agreeable to said Instructions the "Front of their Lands extends from the Upper or West Boundary of the "Seigneurie of Mr. Pannet to take two Acres into Lot No. 29, in the 2nd "Township on North Side of the Ottowa River: Always provided that they "do not claim any part of Lots No. 11, 12, & 13, in the 2nd Township until "such time, as the Lands designed for the Village is fully laid out and ascer-"tained."

(Signed) "P. McN., Dty. Surveyor.

"Carrillon 27 Octobr. 1788."

Remarks.

a.....One of these two is before included with Capt. Mal. Fraser. If I remember right it will be found in Mr. Collins's Papers that after the 27th of October as above, on Order for Capt. McLean to have his Land with others near L'asumption. this must have been the case or why had not his Name with that of others in this List been entered on the Plan of Survey of Lands on the North Side of the Ottoway.

The only Names that were entered on the plan of the Nine Miles front first designed for the Officers & Privates of the late 84th at the time that I left the Surveyor Generals Office the 4th May 1789 were those ————

Lieut. McDougal Capt. D. Robertson, Capt. Malm. Fraser and Son & Col. McLean, each of whom had issued for them severally Certificates, but none for the others on this List.

On my going into the Surveyor General's Office in January 1789, I pointed to Mr. Collins the Impropriety of Messrs. Robertson & McDougal's holding the Copy of this when they had their own Certificates for their Lands in possession, as it was evident the others did not mean to take their Lands there—in Consequence of which I was directed by Mr. Collins to call on

Messrs. Robertson & McDougall on my way to this place and receive from them the Certificate in question. On the 17th of May 1789, I waited on Mr. McDougall at La Chine and demanded of him the paper, that I might enclose it to Mr. Collins, he answered he could not think of parting with it before the Boundary between himself and Mr. Pannet was fixt, that as soon as Mr. Collins would order that to be done so as to secure to him the Lands specified in his Certificate he would then return the Paper to Mr. Collins. My Letter on this very Subject will be found in possession of Mr. Collins.

On the 4th or 5th of June 1789 on my Arrival at Niagara when conversing with Capt. McLean on the Subject of his Land I acquainted him that he was not included in the division of the 9 Miles Square first designed for the Officers & Privates of the late 84th as it was said he meant to take his proportion near L'asumption at which he seemed surprised and said he would have his Dividend of the Lands first designed for them.

(Signed) PATRICK McNIFF, Dty. Surveyor for District of Hesse.

Detroit the 7th Augst. 1790.

Lt. Col. John A. Harris.

True Copies.

JNO. ADOLPHS. HARRIS.

.....

(on back)

Copies of Papers respecting Lieut. Colonel Harris's Lands on the Grand River.

Referred to the land Committee with a petition of Lieut. Col. Harris 28 March 1791.

H. M.

Filed 29th March 1791.

Your Memorialist Daniel Robertson Esqr. Late Captain in the 84 Regiment humbly Sheweth that opposite the Land Belonging to your Memorialist on the North Side the Ottawa or Grand River There is a Small rockey Island Situated near the Shore containing about Seven Acres, belonging to the Crown.

Your Memorialist humbly prays, your Excellency will be pleased to grant the Said Island to him and His heirs,

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray ————

31st March 1792.

To His Excellency the Right Honble. Guy Lord Dorchester K.B. Governor General &c &c &c

The Memorial of Lieut. Colonel John Adolphus Harris Humbly Sheweth

That in August 1788, Memorialist requested Mr. McNiff, who surveyed the Lands on the North River to point out to him any proper Spot, where he might apply for his Lands: who recommended the Lots now in Dispute. Not knowing at that time the proper Mode of Application, he wrote to Mr. Collins to grant him the Land, who returned no Answer, but made an Offer of it to Colo. Campbell (by letter) sometimes after. Of this Memorialist complained to Your Lordship on your Return from the Upper Country the same Summer.

Your Excellency was pleased to say "it was very irregular," and commanded him to Memorial the Governor, which he had the honor of doing next day, and obtained in Consequence a Certificate of Location signed J. Collins

D. S. G1, dated 31st December 1788, for the Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and ½ 21 in Township No. 2—North Side, Grand River.

That Memorialist Settled on the Land as soon as the Season would permit, wrote again to Mr. Collins for the intermediate Lots, and received Letter No. 2, granting his Request but desiring him to return the Certificate he had received. Three Weeks after that Mr. Collins wrote him another Letter, No. 3 which Memorialist did not receive for two Months, informing him the Land had been previously granted and again desiring him to return the Certificate that the Matter might be amicably Settled.

At the Expiration of the Twelve Months Memorialist wrote to Mr. Collins for the Deeds promised in the Certificate. To this Mr. Collins did not vouchsafe him an Answer. He then wrote to Mr. McNiff, to explain his having given a Certificate for Lands in October, which he had advised him to apply for in August the same year, and received in Answer Letters 4, 5 Copies of which and other Papers tending to elucidate Memorialists Claim, he has taken the Liberty to enclose. Memorialist has been at great Expence for these Two Years past, has built a Large and Substantial Log House with suitable Out Houses on the Premises, and has now in a State of Cultivation near Twenty Acres of Land.

Memorialist therefore prays Your Lordship will be graciously pleased to grant him the Patent, Grant, or Deed of Concession, promised in the Certificate of Location, for which agreeable to the Orders to the Land Board, the Faith of Government is pledged and which he conceives himself justly entitled to, since the 31st of December 1789.

All which is humbly submitted.

Jno. Adolphs. Harris.

Montreal 21st March 1791.

Extract from the Minute of the Land Committee held at the Council Chamber Quebec 9th Decr. 1791.

Present
Messieurs Finlay, Collins & Grant.

"The Chairman earnestly called the attention of the Board to the abso-"lute obligation the Land Committee lies under to close every Reference now "before them, in any way connected with the Land-office department in the "Districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, & Hesse before the *26th of "this current month*, the day on which the Land Committee will be dissolved; "and in order to enable the Committee so to do it will be requisite for them "to call upon the Surveyor General's Office for a return of such dilated "Schedule of the Plans lodged in that office as is required by Mr. Secretary "Motz's letter to the Chairman of this Committee dated the 24th of June last, "Copy of which was delivered by the Chairman to the Deputy Surveyor Gen-"eral: Likewise to obtain a list of the Field books & Journals in the office of "the Deputy Surveyor General. Also a list of all places such as Bays, Rivers & "Rivulets &c to be found in the Field Books, that they may be Reported under "such names as the Committee may conclude to be best calculated to prevent "confusion and uncertainty by the simplicity and clearness of their sounds "and spelling, as directed by Mr. Secretary Motz's letter to the Chairman of "the 11th July, copy of which has also been delivered to the Deputy Surveyor "General: And further To request the Surveyor General's Office to enter upon "the Plans of the Townships in the Upper Districts, all such locations as have "been transmitted from time to time to the Office of the Governor's Secretary

along with the proceeding of the respective Boards, and now upon the files; and to pray that the work here requested may be laid before the Committee on or before friday the 23rd Instant, which will be the last day of their meeting under the Authority by which they at present Act as a Committee."

"The Committee acquiescing in the necessity of closing the references before them prior to the dissolution of their authority."

"Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Minute be forthwith delivered to the Surveyor General's Office, and to advertise the Deputy Surveyor General that in case the requisitions therein be not complied with by the day named the Committee will expect that reasons be assigned by the Surveyor General's Office for non compliance therewith to stand upon the Minutes of this Committee.

a true Copy.

HUGH FINLAY Chairman.

Quebec 14 July 1791.

Sir,—Lieutenant Colonel Harris's Memorial to His Excellency Lord Dorchester prefering a Complaint against me respecting his Lands on the Grand River, is accompanied with several Copies of my Letters to him on that Subject.—I am therefore to request you will be pleased to Annex to your report the Inclosed Copies of the Colos. Letters to me and also the Copy of a letter from Colo. Campbell, with its inclosure, and my general Instructions to the several Deputy Surveyors in the Year 1788.....with the copy of a Memorial from Captain Lauchlan McLean, and others of the 84th Regiment, which is humbly Submitted for his Lordships judgment.

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedt. Servant,

JOHN COLLINS, D. S. Gl.

The Honble. Hugh Finley Esq. Presdt. of the Land Committee.

Quebec 8 June 1791.

Sir, -In answer to your Letter of yesterday the List of reduced officers of Provincial Corps who have received Certificates for Grants of Lands, in this Province together with the quantity that will be coming to them provided they were to be put on a footing with the officers of the 84th Regiment.

I have made a List of Sir John Johnsons first and Second Battilon and Stated the Quantity of Land Each officer has received and the Quantity that remains due him to put him on a footing with the 84 Regiment, with respect to Col. Butlers Corps Mr. Frey the Surveyor of the District of Nassau had given them a much greater Quantity of Land than they were entitled to. I stated this to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, and was Directed by His Lordship to make out a State of what Land each officer ought to have which I did accordingly, and Sent a Copy of it to Mr. Frey, who soon after Left the Province with out making any Report. I have Since wrote Mr. Augustus Jones fully on this Subject and hope soon to have an answer from him, which will enable me to make the Report you require.

I am Sir your most obedient Servant

JOHN COLLINS.

Hugh Finley Esq.

Surveyor Generals office Quebec 29th Novr. 1791.

Sir,—I am favored with Your Letter of Yesterday respecting Lord Dorchesters Directions contained in Mr. Secy. Motzs Letters of 24 June and 11th July which require:

"1st. A more detailed Schedule of the Plans in the Surveyor Generals Room;

"2nd. A list of all Remarkable Places (such as Bays Rivers & Rivulets) mentioned in the Field Books of Mr. Pennoyer, &

"4th. A View of all the Locations in progressive Protraction on the General Maps to be made *Monthly*."

I had, as I observed to the Board in July last, given the necessary Directions for having the above Business performed with as much expedition as possible; but in consequence of sundry other matters being required by Lord Dorchester previous to his Lordship's Departure for England in August last, I was obliged to lay the above Business aside for that Time. Shortly afterds, Mr. Sketchley the Assistant Draftsman left the Office; which occasioned a further Delay. Rough Lists of the Plans and Field Books have been since made out in a more detailed manner agreeable I believe to his Lordships Wishes, but my having been engaged in examining the Government Papers transmitted to England by the Fall Ships together with other Business has rendered me unable hitherto to examine them, which I would wish to do previous to their being laid before the Board.

A List of the remarkable Places (as Bays, Rivers, &ca) mentioned in Mr. Pennoyers Field Book would likewise have been made out, but on examining the Field Book for that Purpose some few Mistakes were discovered which will require to be cleared up before this Part of the Business can be performed. Mr. Pennoyer has been wrote to on the Occasion, and he promises to examine his Original Field Notes and clear up the Mistakes as soon as possible.

The Progressive Protractions of the New Locations should likewise have been done before this Time, but the Returns are not yet received at this Office from the Deputy Surveyors, His Lordships Directions were transmitted to the Deputy Surveyors shortly after they were communicated to me, and as soon as conveniently may be after their Returns arrive, The Protractions shall be made and laid before the Board.

I have the Honor to be &c.

(Draft to Honble Hugh Finlay Esq. Chairman of the Land Committee. Novr. 29 1791.)

Extract from the Minutes of Council of the 15th Augt. 91.

On The Petition of Ephraim Jones.

His Lordship observed that it appeared to be expedient to enquire whether the Spot alluded to in the foregoing Report actually was a Common and upon what Authority it was so called, and also whether there were any other Tracts in the New Settlements of the same Description.

Ordered that the Land Committee make enquiry by Communication with the Surveyor Generals Office and the Different Land Boards, whether there are any such Spots, and upon what Authority they are so Considered and they report the result.

(Signed) J. Williams.

The land Committee, having Communicated to the Surveyor General the above Extract, of the Minutes of Council, in order for him to report from what authority the said Tracts derive the name and are considered as Commons, He in answer, thereto, has the honor to inform them, That in Consequence of His Instructions from the then Commander in Chief, The several

ownships were laid out in square tracts, of Nine Statute Miles of 5280 Feet hich where divided into 37 Lots, each Containing 19 Chains or 1254 feet in ont there remained 17 Chains, of which 3 Chains were taken for 6 Roads lowing 33 feet for each road, of Course 14 Chains the Residue was divided nd 7 Chains left at each end of a Township, which with the 7 Chains vacant etween them, Those vacancies from not having been drawn for, or Disibuted with the rest of the Lands, ware called Commons. General Sir rederick Haldimand granted some of those Vacancies or Commons to People ntitled to Lands, and absent at the General Drawing of the Lots.

(Signed) Samuel Holland, S. G1.

Quebec 23rd Septemr. 91.

(Major Hollands Answer to the Committee of Council Respecting Comons. 23rd Septr. 1791.)

Quebec, 19 July, 1787.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 16th July.

It being thought expedient to join the Settlements of the Loyalists near Niagara to those West of Cataraqui: Sir John Johnson has been directed to ake such steps with the Indians concerned, as may be necessary to establish free and amicable right for Government to the interjacent Lands, not yet urchased, on the North of Lake Ontario, for that purpose as well as to such arts of the Country, as may be necessary on both sides of the proposed communication from Toronto to Lake Huron.

As you have been employed in the former purchase made of the Indians n that country, you will give every assistance and information to Sir John, who will correspond with you on the subject.

I am with regard &c

Dorchester.

The Honble. John Collins.

(on back)

Letter from Lord Dorchester the 19th July 1787, to Assist Sir Jno. Johnson in the purchase of Land from the Missessaga Indians.

A description of the Land reserved for the Settlement of the Mohawk Nation, Situated on the North side of the Bay of Quinte Containing about twelve Miles in front, and in depth to the West Boundary of the purchase made by the Crown from the Missisaga Nation. Bounded in front on the South by the Bay of Quinte including a small Island called Johns Island, which lies oposite the Mohawk Village, and on the west by the mouth of Angoasoka River (now called the Shannon) and the Township of Thurlow, on the East by the mouth of Bowens Creek, and the township of Richmond and on the North by the West Boundary of the Purchase made by the Crown, from the Missisaga Nation.

(on back)

Description of the Land reserved for the Mohawks on the North side of the Bay of Quinte, 1786.

Cl. Chamber 30th April 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the Chair. Pres. Mr. Collins Chairman, Mr. Pownall and Baby, Grant.

The Chairman laid before the board the following letter from Sir John Johnston & its inclosures.

Take in Letter 21st March
Then—The Deed of Sale in 1784 by Wabakanyo, Nannebosure &ca to the Crown certified 23rd March 1791 by Mr. Secy. Chew.

The Chairman from the Land board then laid before the Committee a letter to Mr. Secy Motz of Nassau dated Niagara 26th Feby. with its inclosure as follows.....take in the letter 26th Feby. 1791.

Then the Inclosure dated 20 Decr. 1790.

The Chairman observed that until the Survey taken by Mr. Jones mentioned in the foregoing minute could form a Sketch of the Tract on the Grand River on Lake Erie, assigned by down, It will not be in his power to the Land Board.

The Tract given by the land Board of Nassau to Capt. Brandt and other Mohawk Indians as mentioned in their letter 26 Feby. & 26th March, 1791. & Report above stated dated

Board of Nassau to Capt. Joseph Brandt and other Mohawks. The Tract however appears to be apart of the Purchase made by the Deed of the 22d May 1784. of the Missisague Nation

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that

leave here a large Space

The Chairman as Deputy Surveyor General laid before the Committee a Sketch of the land claimed by Captain John and other Mohawks, and informed that in the Year 1787, he Surveyed the Township of Thurlow and Richmond, on the North side the Bay of Quinte, leaving between them a tract or Space of about twelve Miles front on the said Bay for Captain John and about twenty families of the Mohawk Nation who had then Settled themselves on it. The tract is bounded Easterly by the line of the Township of Richmond, and Westerly by that of Thurlow to run Northerly as far as it may please Government to assign, this tract is apart of a purchase made in 1784 by Captain Crawford of the Indian Department, by Order of Sir John Johnson from the Missisaga Nation by deeds bearing date ..... which deed it Seems by Sir John Johnsons letter of 25 March 1791 is Still in the hands of Captain Crawford.

Resolved that in the opinion of the Committee.....
(in pencil) Indian Grand River & Bay of Quité.

Saturday 24th Decr. 1791

The Committee met at the call of the Chair.
Prest., Mr. Collins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby.
Absent, Mr. Mabane undisposed & Mr. Pownall in England!

The Chairman presented Mr. Jones's survey of the lands on the Grand River promissed to Indians of the Mohawk Nation. Also a Sketch of the tract they assigned to Capt. John & others at the Bay of Quinty.

The Committee having considered that as the faith of Government pledged to the Mohawk Chiefs for the Two Tracts mentioned above, every precaution ought to be taken to preserve them in the quiet possession of the Com- Conse- several

*This paragraph crossed out in Ms.

property of them. And the Committee submit That an Act of the provincial Legislature or a grant under the great Seal of the Province be made in favor of the principal Chiefs on behalf of their Nation, or persons in trust for them for ever.

Ordered that the Chairman Report accordingly annexing thereunto the Journal of the Committees proceedings and the papers and Surveys therein mentioned.

By Order of the Committee.

J. C., Chairman

Montreal 25th March 1791

Dear Sir,—I received your letter by Post—and now send you a Copy of the Deed of Purchase of the land, on the Grand River &c with the best description of the Purchase near Toronto and up to the Rice Lake that I am able at present to furnish you with, as I never received any Deed from Crawford of the Purchase he made about Kingston and the Bay of Quinte, and the Deed I had drawn up at the Head of the Bay was left in your own hand, to fill up the Courses, since which I have never seen it.

I have the honor to be with great Regard Dear Sir Your Most Obodient Humble Servant

John Johnson.

The Honble. John Collins Esqr.

(P.S.)—The Indians have no other Claims than those of Brants and Johns Tracts. If I recollect right, the Course running from the head of Lake Ontario to the River La Tranche, is wrongly Expressed in the Deed, as by Running a North West Course it is thought it will not intersect any part of that River, and the Intention was that it should.

(On back) Montreal 25 March 1791—Sr. John Johnson—Inclosed purchase 22d May 1784 from Missisague Indians.

Niagara 26th February 1791.

Sir,—We beg leave through you to lay before his Excellency the Commander in Chief the transactions of the Land Board, in a Matter we think of Material Consequence to the future Peace and Quiet of this Settlement.

The Grant of Lands to the Indians on the Grand river extends to Six miles on each Side of that River from its mouth, till a line running North West, from the Mouth of the little Lake at the West end of Lake Ontario Shall travers it. The Division line between our Settlement and their Lands had never been Ascertained, lest incroachments should imperceptibly be made we formed the resolution found in the Minutes of the 20th Decmr. last. Fortunately at the Meeting of the Board, on the 1st of Feby. Capt. Brant with several of the Chiefs of the Grand River, happened to be at Niagara, and we thought it highly essential to Procure their Opinion & Concurrence in this Business—this was done in the Manner mentioned in the Minutes of the 1st of Feby. and we have now Sent Mr. Jones with a party Provided as before to run the Lines on each Side of the River as the plan of the River is rather Bulky, and as it cannot be Compleat till both these lines are included, We delay Sending it down till the Opening of the Navigation by the Same Opportunity we trust to transmit a Schedule of all the Certificates Granted by us, through the Settlement with the Corresponding Map which we hope will then be finished.

That these Measures may meet his Lordships Approbation is our Most Anxious Wish.

We are Sir Your most Obedt. and most Humble Servt.

A. Gordon, Lieut. Colonel
John Butler
R. Hamilton.

Henry Motz Esqr.

(On back.) Land Board of Nassau 26 Feby. 1791 recd. Quebec 26 March. reporting measures taken to ascertain the extent of the Indian Claims on the Grand River on Lake Erie. 1 enclo.

Referred to the Committee appointed on the 4th of January last relative to lands claimed by certain Indians at Lake Erie, with the Minute within mentioned.

By order of H. E. Lord Dorchester

Henry Motz.

Quebec 28 March 1791.

Extract of a Letter from Genl. Haldimand:

Quebec 23rd March 1784.

Sir,— Inclosed I transmit for your Information the Substance of Joseph Brants Requisitions, with my answer thereto. Since my Letter to you of the 15th Instant, I have had frequent conversation with Joseph upon the Subject of it, which have confirmed me in the Opinion therein expressed respecting the Settlement proposed upon the Grand River, for such of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations who shall chuse to Retire to it. The inclosed will shew you that Joseph is so sanguine in this Business as to expect it may be immediately carried into Execution, desirous to gratify the wishes of these deserving People, no Time should be lost in that part of it, which falls to our share.

You will please therefore to give Lieut. Colo. Butler the Necessary directions for Purchasing without loss of time the Tract of Country as described in the Inclosed, Vizt. The Land situated between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. Satisfied that you will be very particular in your Instructions to Colo. Butler, respecting the Terms of this Purchase, I shall only observe that the Utmost attention to Oeconomy must be paid in this, and all future Expences in a Department which has had so Great a share in exhausting the Public Treasure.

Montreal 3d Feby. 1791.

The above is a True Copy.

Joseph Chew, S. I. A.

Sir John Johnson.

(pencil) Indians Bay of Quinté

Extract of a Letter from General Haldimand:

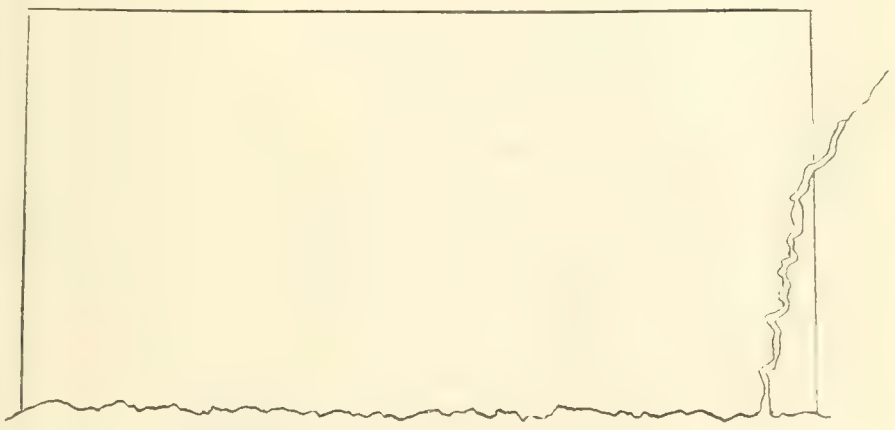
Dated, Quebec 22d April 1784.

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 15th Instant, Covering two Letters to Colo. Claus from John the Mohawk requesting your good Offices with me for an augmentation of the Land intended for the Mohawk Nation at the Bay of Quinte, and the establishment of a School in

their Village. I have so often expressed to you the Interest I take in the Welfare of the Mohawks, that it is unnecessary to say, that I shall Chearfully as far as it is in my Power, come into such measures as You, and they, shall consider the Best calculated for their Happiness, with this view, altho' I am partial to the Situation, and the arguments urged by Joseph for their settling at the Grand River in preference to the Bay of Quinte yet, so desirous am I to prevent the Nation from separating (from a Conviction that a determined Union and attachment can alone support their strength and Consequence as well with the Six Nations as the Americans) That I advised Joseph rather to yield to the General Opinion, than oppose it, if he should find the Bulk of the Nation prepossessed in favor of Quinte Bay as they, can, at any time, extend their Settlement and from such connections with any of the Six Nations who may settle higher up, as their mutual Interests shall require. I have therefore only to acquaint you, that you have my authority, to acquaint the Mohawks who have decided for Bay Quinte, that it is not my Intention to Restrict them to the 7000 Acres mentioned in their Letter to Colonel Claus, and that whatever addition shall be deemed Necessary, for their more Comfortable and happy Establishment, shall be made. I speak of the Mohawk Nation, for I never will entertain an idea of any distinction between their Villages. I shall also, in Compliance with their wishes, allow them a Schoolmaster. You have not said anything of the Person they recommend. I shall therefore rely entirely upon your choice of a Proper Person, whose attachment to Government, in all situations must be the First Consideration.

Sir John Johnson.
Montreal 3d Feby. 1791.
The foregoing is a True Copy.

JOSEPH CHEW, S. Int. No. 1.



Pursuant to an order from the honorable Paulus Emelis Erving Esqre. President of the Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec &ca—and the honorable his Majesty's Council to me directed bearing date the 8th day of Augt. 1766, I have set off according to the above scheme or plat hereunto annexed taken from the original plan, of actual survey by me the 8 Augt. 1765 for Samuel Holland Esquire five hundred acres of land lying and being in the Province aforesaid on the Bay of Chaleurs situated on the south side of the River Bonaventure beginning at a Birch standing on the south side

the mouth of Little River, and runs along the Bay North seven Degrees East six thousand feet to a Birch a corner tree then south eighty three degrees East three thousand three hundred feet to a Ceder, a corner tree then south seven degrees west six thousand six hundred feet to the Little River then down the said River running the several courses of the water to the first station.

Surveyed Quebec 12th Augt. 1766.

True Extract from the Records in this office. Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 23 Septr. 1823.

Jos. Bouchette, S. Genl.

Surveyor Generals Office 22nd Feby. 1791.

Sir,—You are hereby directed to engage ten men as Chain Bearers & Axmen, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding One Shilling & Six pence currency per day each man, with an allowance of one Shilling & three pence per day to yourself and party for provisions, or a ration of Provisions from the Kings Stores, in lieu thereof, at your and their option.

And immediately proceed with all diligence to survey and mark the front lines of four New Townships of ten Miles square each, agreeable to the Plan of an Inland Township prescribed by the General Rules and Regulations, and to carry the side lines of each Township back one mile well marked. The first to be named Salisbury, and to be situated on a Lake adjoining the Township of Camden, the second to be named Fauconberg and to be situated on the North of Kingston, the third to be named Aylesbury and the fourth Tryon, and to be situated between the intermediate space between the above mentioned.

And likewise to run the Second and third Concession lines in the Township of Marysburg, Sophiasburg and Ameliasburg if the land Board of the District shall certify that work to be necessary.

Extracted from the Instructions of the 22nd of Feby. 1791 and signed by the Surveyor General & Dy. Syr. Genl.

Alexr. Aitkin, D. P. Sy.

Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 22 February 1791

Sir, —You are hearby directed to engage Ten Chainbearers and ax Men on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one shilling and Sixpence p. day each Man Exclusive of provisions, and immediately to proceed, with all diligence to the River Petite Nation in the District of Luneburg and there Survey and mark the lines of a Township of Ten Miles Square agreeable to the plan of an Inland Township approved by His Excellency the Governor which is to be named Cambrige and is Situated on the afore mentioned River. You are to divide the front lots of Two hundred acres each and mark every third line of Concession, reserving the Scite of the Town the Glebe and Crown lands & you are to take care to include the Locations of Major Edward Jessup and Lieut. Edward Jessup as ordered by His Excellency the Governor in Council the 4 January last, in the following maner for Lieut. Edward Jessup fourteen hundred acres on the West Side the Second fall in the River Petite Nation, and for Major Edward Jessup three thousand Eight hundred acres on the East Side the said River, apposite the Second fall to begin at the South westernmost angle of a Lot in that Concession in which the

said Fall may be found, and running thence Northerly so far as may be necessary to Include the Number of Lots required to make up three thousand Eight hundred acres.

Mr. Rankin.

(On back.) Instructions to Mr. James Rankin D.P.Sr. Quebec 22d february 1791.—Entd.

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada, &c, &c, &c,: In Council

The Petition of Joel Stone Esqr. respectfully shews

That your Petitioner having received an Assignment from the Lower Province for Lots No. 11 & 12 first Concession, and half 11 & all 12 in the second Concession making in the whole seven hundred Acres (as by the annexed Certificate) which he has received and improved, prays that the same may be confirmed to him, with Benefit of any Stream of Water adjoining or running through the same. Your Petitioner further prays that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him the additional Quantity of Land which he conceives himself entitled to in the third and fourth Concession in the Town of Leeds, westward of a North Line from the East Bounds, having served as Captain in the New York City Militia last War and your Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) Joel Stone.

York 7th March 1796.

A Copy
D. W. Smith, A. S. G., U.C.

See Map—Page 195

Circular.

Surveyor Genls. Office Quebec 26th June 1792.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith an Extract of the Minutes of Council of the 21st Instant respecting the Instructions to the Deputy Surveyors, by which You will observe that when your Accounts come before the Committee to be audited, the Alterations proposed by the Land Committee (respecting the leaving of The Trees standing in the Line) are ordered to be laid before the Committee of Accounts. You will therefore avoid every unnecessary Expence and delay that may be occasioned by cutting down the Trees where the deviation of your Needle shall not absolutely require it.

I am Sir Your humble Servt.

To Mr. Jesse Pennoyer—gone.
Mr. Simon Z. Watson—gone.
Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy—gone.
Mr. James Rankin—do.
Mr. J. B. Duberger—do.
Mr. Walter Dibblie—do.
Mr. Joseph Kilborn—gone.
Mr. James McDonel—do.
Mr. Wm. Fortune—do.
Mr. Nathl. Coffin—do July 13.
Mr. Thedr. Depencier—do July 16th.
Mr. Robt. Jones—Augt. 2d 1792.

(On back.) Circular to the Depy. Surveyors directing them not to cut down the Trees except where the Deviation of the Needle shall render it absolutely necessary. June 26 1792.

Account of the Distances run by Mr. Jones in the following Townships:

	Chs.	L.	
Durham	2,654	79	Finished.
Melbourne	1,956	61	Not finished.
Brompton	1,062	49	
Weekham	2,376	16	
Grantham	840	—	
Upton	92	50	
	8,892	55	

(On back.) Acct. of Distances run by Mr. R. Jones in Sundry Townships on the West Side of the River St. Francois. 1792.

List of the Familys who have drawn Lotts in the 4th and 5th Concessions Cataraqui 4th July 1785.

Names.	Familys.	Lotts.	No.	In what Concession.
Captn. Grass & Lieut. Ellibeche	9, 3	3	22, 24	4th Concession.
Widow Wright & John Holmes	6, 2	2	1, 4	5th Ditto, 4th Ditto
Amos Anesley	4	1	3	4th Ditto
Captn. McGuinn David Whitman	3, 1	1	8	5th Ditto
John Edgar Captn. Everett	2, 2	1	17	4th Ditto
Mellen Knight	4	1	3	5th Ditto
Jacob Bastisto John Most	6, 2	2	15, 21	4th Ditto
George Buck	12	3	18	do do
.....	.....	.....	5	4th
.....	.....	.....	10	5th
Captn. Anderson	4	1	8	4th
Aron Brewer, Elijh. Broomes, Thomas Moore	1	.....	19	Do
Arthur Auser Jno. Monier	3, 1	1	11	4th
John Warner John Herring	1, 3	1	20	Do
Gilbert Auser	2	2	25	4th
John Nappin	3			
Willm. Taylor	3		6	5th
Judah Johnston Abrahm. Collier	1, 3	1	16	4th
John Cameron	4	1	7	4th
Willm. Howe	4	1	5	5th
Robert Graham Widow Auser	3, 5	2	2, 10	5th Concession. 4th Do
Nichs. Wisdell	7	3	9, 6	5th Do, 4th Do
Captn. Herkerman	5		23	Do Do
Thomas Burnett	1			
Tenbrook	1			
Capt. Grass	1	1	9	4th Do
Mr Monier	1			
Mr. Wartman. Solomon Auser	2, 2	1	11	5th Do

List of Familys who have drawn Lots in the 4th and 5th Concessions, etc.—*Continued.*

Names.	Famlys.	Lotts.	No.	In what Concession.
Lieut. L. Kotte				300 acres 24½, 25, 5 Concession.
Mr. Philips			1	6th Concession.
Jno. McLaughlin, Senr Jno. McLaughlin, Junr		1	18	5th Do
Willm. Woursier William Baker		1	15	Do Do
Terence Dunn John Watson		1	13	Do Do
Christr. Gorgon		1	16	Do Do
John Warner		1	12	Do Do
Wm. Taylor David Leming Jno. McFarlane		1	22	Do Do
Edwd. Gross, half of			20	Do Do
Lean. L. Vanaller, other part			20	
John Gullay the half			21	Do Do
Wm. Caldwell, half of			21	
			19	Not Drawn, 20th July.
Hugh Simpson			23	Reserve half of that for him Absent.
John Cook, half of		1	23	5th Concession.
Jacob Powly			2	3 Concession Given up to him by Terence Dunn & David Purdy.

The Certificates for the abovementioned people are dated 2d September, 1785.

(On back.) List of the Familys Who have Drawn Lotts in the 4th and 5th Concessions Cataraqui 4 July 1785.

Township No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Expences incurred by carrying into Execution His Majesty's Instructions for Surveying and Allotting Lands for the disbanded Troops and Refugee Loyalists in the province of Quebec by the undermentioned Deputy Provincial Surveyors from the 10th October 1787 to the 10th April 1788 Inclusive.

Names.	From what time.	To what time.	No. of days.	Pay per day. Currency	Pay per day. Sterling.	Sums Currency £	s.	d.	Remarks and Vouchers.
J. F. Holland	10th Oct., 1787	10th Apl.,'88	183	7/	6.	68	12	6	Actually employed.
Wm. Chewett	7th Dec., '87	10th Apl.,'88	126	7/		47	5	0	District of New Johnstown. Actually employed.
Wm. Vondenvelden.	10th Oct., '87	10th Apl.,'88	183	"	4/	40	13	4	Bay Chaleurs.
Alexr. Aitkin	10th Oct., '87	10th Apl.,'88	183	"	4/	40	13	4	Cataraqui.
Philip Frey	10th Oct., '87	10th Apl.,'88	183	"	4/	40	13	4	Niagara.
Thedr. dePencier	31st Oct., '87	10th Apl ,'88	162	1/	6. "	12	3	0	Chain bearer. Johnstown.
Mathew Diese	"	"	162			8	5	6	Letter A.

Township No. 1.—General Account of Expenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Names.	From what time.	To what time.	No. of days.	Pay per day. Currency.	Pay per day. Sterling.	Sums Currency. £	s.	d.	Remarks and Vouchers.
Lewis Kotte	27th Oct., '87	6th Feb, '88				58	12	6	Letter B.
Alexr. Aitkin	10th Apl.,'87	10th Oct., '87				31	5	0	do. C.
Wm. Vondenvelden.	1st May, '87.	1st Feb., '88.				23	9	0	do. D.
Philip Frey						79	13	7	do. E.
John Collins, Esq	10th Apl.,'87	10th Apl.,'87				101	8	5½	do. F.
Totai					£	552	14	6½	Currency.
Deduct						55	11	1½	
						497	3	5	Total currency.

Quebec 12th June 1788.

Errors Excepted.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES.

	£	s.	d.
Michael Asmus, for Sundries furnished the Surveyor General's Office, as per Voucher No. 1	5	3	6
Philip Brown, for repairing Instruments, &ca., No. 2	1	16	0
William Brown, for Stationary, No. 3	13	19	3
Joseph Dubois as Attendant on the Surveyor General's Office, from 7th to 31st December, 1787, both days inclusive, No. 4	1	5	0
Gasper Dagann, as Attendant on the Surveyor General's Office, from the 8th to the 10th April, 1788, both days inclusive, No. 5	0	3	0
John Dagann, as Attendant on the Surveyor General's Office, from the 7th April to the 4th June, both days inclusive, No. 6	2	18	0
Michael Asmus, as Attendant on the Surveyor General's Office. from 1st January to 7th April, 1788, No. 7	4	18	0
Total £	30	2	9

(on back.) copy. Surveyor Generals Department. General Acct. of Expences incurred from 10th October 1787 to the 10th April 1788 Inclusive.

Particular Return of the Inhabitants of Township No. 5, Septr., 1787.

Mens Names.	Number Men	Woman.	Acres of Land Granted.	Children. Males under 15.	Children. Females under 14.	Houses.	No. Acres Land Cleared. Arable.	No. Acres Land Cleared. Medow.	Bushals of Grain Sowed.	Bushals Grain Gathered.	No. of Arms	Number & difft. Species of Cattle. Horses.	Colts	Oxen.	Bulls	Cows	Heifers.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Captn. Alln. McDonell	2	1	700		2	1	20	2	9	100	1	2		1	1	3	2		4
John Shaver	2	4	100	4	6	1	12		16	200	1	2				3	3		3
Henry Albrant	1	1	100	1	2	1	9		9	100	1	2				3	1		1
John Shaver	1	1	100	1	1	1	5	2	11	140		2			1	2	1		7
William Baxter	1		100			1	8		10	130	1		1		1				4
Adam Shaver	1	1	200	1	1	1	16		12	240		1				1	1		1
Necolus Shaver	2	1										2	1			2	1		4
Jno. Shaver	1	1	100									2	1			1	1		1
Lieut. Thos. Smyth	2	1	500		1	1	9		1	5	1			2		1	1		1
Sergt. Teeple			200				5												
Antony Wallice	1	1	200		1	1	18		20	210	1	1			1	1	2		2
Jno. Bice	3	2	100	2	2	1	20		17	200	1	1			1	2	2		2
Jno. Shriver	1		100								1								
Jno. Van Camp	1		100				3	4				1				1	1		1
Jab. Van Camp	2	1	100	3	1	1	20		14	160	1	1	2			1	1		6
Cospard Cown	1	1	100	2		1	12		14	110	1	1	1		1	1			3
Jno. Doun	2	1	100	1	4	1	10		5	16	1	1	1			1	1		
Martain Staly	1	2	100	2		1	10	6	8	100	1	1				1		3	3
Lucus Vader	1	1	100			1	8		10	70		1	1			1	1		4
Henry Wagenor	1	1	100	1	1	1	8		4	60									
Martain Walter	2	1	200		1	1	8		8	100	1					2	2		2
Mical Careman	4	1	100	1	1	1	16	5	15	160	1	2	1			3	2		4
Peter Brouce	2	1	200	1		1	15		16	150	1	2		1		2	2		10
Peter Crouse	2	1	200			1			13	150	1		3			1			7
Mical Ault	1	1	100		1	1	12		15	120	1	1			1	1	1		6
John Ault	2	1	200			1	9	10	10	80	1	2	2	2		2	1		3
Henry Snyder	1	1	100		2	1	7		9	70	1	2	1		1	1			4
Willm. Russel	3	1	200			1	10		9	40	1	2				1			
Peter Dowrin	1	1				1					1	1				1	1		2
Adm. McDonell	1	1	100			1	10		6	40	1			1	1	1	1		2
Edward Foster	2	1	100			1	14		10	60									
Baurnt Fredrick	1	1	100			1	6		9	50		2				2			3

Particular Return of the Inhabitants of Township No. 5, Septr., 1787. *Continued.*

Mens Names.	Number Men.	Woman.	Acres of Land Granted.	Children. Males under 15.	Children. Females under 14.	Houses.	No. Acres Land Cleared. Arable.	No. Acres Land Cleared. Medow.	Bushals of Grain Sowed.	Bushals Grain Gathered.	Number of Arms.	Number and difft. Species of Cattle. Horses.	Colts.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Louk. Fredrick	3	2	100			1	12		22	100		2	2			2	2		3
Luke Bown	2	2	100	2	3	1	12		13	100		1	1			2	2		6
Jacob Carns	3	1	100			1	20		18	240	2	1		2		1	1		18
Henry Baker	1		100			1	14		8	100									4
Jno. Middock	3	1	100	1	1	1	8		6	90						1			11
Stevin Middock	1	1	100		2	1	4	5	4	50		1				1	2		5
John Bennidict	2	1	100		2	1	10		6	80	1	1		2		1	1		9
Jacob Van Allen	1	1	200	2	1	1	8	1	8	100	1	1	2	1		2	1		8
Joseph Avery	1	1	100	1	1	1	10		10	150	1								4
Oliver Arnoldy	1																		
Robert Glassford	3	1	200			1	10		6	100						1	1		6
Edward Stooks	2	1	100	2	3	1	14		8	100					2		1		4
George Johnson	1	1	100				2												2
George Thompson	1	1	100			1	4		3	20	1	1		2		1			3
Andrew Sipes	1	1	100		1	1	8		3	30		1	2				1		3
Jacob Doun	1	1	100	1		1	7		7	80	2					2	1	2	5
Jno. Collison	1	1	100	1		1	7		5	50						1			2
Phillip Shaver	5	4	100	2	2	1	14		14	100	1		3			4	2		4
Jacob Shaver	1	1	100			1													1
Jno. McCarty	1		100			1													2
Florance McCarty	1	1	100			1													
Henry Whitner	1	1	100			1													
Dirrick Dingman	1	1	100		5	1	9		4	50				1			1		6
Ensn. McCanty	1		500																
John Strader	1	1	100		1	1	6		3	20						1			3
Wilim. Strader	1	1	100																
Jno. McDonell	1	1	100			1	10		2	50		1				4	2		7
Alexr. Reid	1		200																
Henry Wollery	1	1	100																
Capt. Jno. Munro Lieut. Hugh Munro	3	3	1,600	3	3	1	16	1	3	60	2	1			1	3			5
Total	99	68	9,900	35	55	51	403	36	533	4,531	33	44	24	15	12	67	47	5	207

The humble petition of Jacob Ball Late of the Queens Loyal Rangers now in Ernest Town District of Mecklenburgh

Sheweth that whereas I have served honestly and faithfully for the term of Two Years in his Majesties Provincial Regiment, called Loyal Rangers and was disbanded according to his Majesties late Order and was thereby discharged and entitled to the portion of Land allotted to each Private of His Provincial Corps who wishes to become a Settler in this Province having business in the Colonies I was not able to settle my Land with the rest of my fellow Soldiers but since my return I have made application to Mr. McNiff at Johnstown in the Year 1786, and he told me there was no vacant Land for me therefore I proceeded to this place and having found Land in this Township and would wish to become a Settler of it and therefore it is my humble desire and request that you would send Orders to Mr. Atkins the Surveyor at Kingstown to give me a Certificate for my Portion of Lands allotted to me by his Majesties late Order. And your petitioner shall ever Pray ———

JACOB BALL.

Honble. John Collins Esqr. Deputy Surveyor General.

The Government of Quebec Dr To John Collins Deputy Surveyor General between the 24th December 1767 and 25 June 1768:

To Rent of an Office between the above Dates at £50 Sterlg. p. annum	£27	15	6
To Travelling to Montreal by order of the Lieutenant Governor and making Sundry Surveys in order to ascertain the Quantity of his Majesty's Lands betwixt Lake St. Louis & Lake Champlain as far as the boundaries of the Province; also of those reserved for the use of his Majesty within and without the City and Fortifications at Montreal, and likewise making a Survey of the Seigniories at Chateauguay and La Prairie	47	0	0
To Sundry Expences attending the several Surveys, Vizt. Postage, Chain-Carriers, Hatchetmen, Batteau hire &c	21	0	0
To a Set of Plans of the above Four Surveys, Duplicates, & recording, in all twelve Plans.	10	0	0
Halifax Cury	£105	15	6

Quebec 26 June 1768.

JOHN COLLINS Depy S. Genl.

(On back.) John Collins D. Surv. Genl. Account Contingencies & Disbursements from 25 Decmr. 1767 to 24 June 1768.

£105	15	6	
10	11	6	
£ 95	4	0	Halifax Stg.

Castle of St. Lewis Quebec 27 March 1800.

Sir,—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor desires to be furnished with Copies of the Diagrams D and E which are lodged in your Office relative to the granting of the Waste Lands of the Crown.

I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. W. Ryland.

S. Holland Esqr. Surveyor Genl.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's order in Council of 17th February 1789, I have the honor to report the Copy of a Schedule, with an Alphabetical List of the several Townships in the District of Luneburg, Shewing at one View all the Lots under Certificates of Location with the Proprietors Names, the Situation of his Lot, agreeable to the Plans and Reports made by the Deputy Surveyors employed on that Service.

Which is humbly Submitted to your Lordship's Wisdom.

John Collins, D. S. Gl.

Surveyor General's office, Quebec 20th January 1790.*

His Excellency The Right Honble. Lord Dorchester.

(on Back) 20 January Report to His Excellency Lord Dorchester annexed to the Schedule of the District of Mecklenburg & Luneburg.

REPORT of the Certificates of location granted in the District of Mecklenburg, by order from the Surveyor Generals Office & under authority of the Board between the 1st day of Octr. 1788 & the 23d day of September 1789 inclusive.

To whom granted.	Date of the Certificate of location.	No. of the Lot.	No. of acres.	Concession.	Township.
Stephen Brown	1st Oct., 1789	½ 8	100	1	1st Township below Pittsburg.
Peter Rorbac	8th "	½ 17	"	"	"
John Hantz	" "	½ 19	"	"	"
John McAfee	" "	½ 21	"	"	"
Richd. Smith	" "	½ 21	"	"	"
Abraham Smith	" "	½ 19	"	"	"
Samuel Smith	" "	½ 22	"	"	"
Robert Wright	" "	½ 22	"	"	"
Thomas Smith	" "	½ 23	"	"	"
Benjamine Attwood	" "	½ 23	"	"	"
Alexr. Laughlin	" "	½ 17	"	2	Ernest Town.
Mathew Longwell	18th "	½ 24	"	1	1st Township below Pittsburg.
John Longwell	" "	½ 24	"	"	"
Eleazer Yeomans	" "	½ 15	"	"	"
Thomas More	10th Nov.	½ 7	"	2	Pittsburg.
Godfrey Leode	17th "	½ 3	"	1	1st below Pittsburg.
Richard Lewis	" "	½ 14	"	"	"
William Lewis	" "	½ 14	"	"	"
Richard & William Graham	10th Decr.	16	200	"	"

*See proper date in Schedule 20 Jany. 1790.

Certificates of location granted in District of Mecklenburg, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom granted.	Date of the Certificate of location.	No. of the Lot.	No. of acres.	Concession.	Township.
Gilbert Purdy & Rulof Ostorum	19th Jany., 1789	18	200	2	Sydney.
Francis Kene	21st "	½ 37	100	1	"
Tobias Cole	" "	½ 37	"	"	"
Peter Bradt	26th "	14	"	"	Richmond.
Philip Sweet (Swuk?)	" "	½ 29	"	"	"
John & William Huff	25th Feby.	16	200	2	"
Abraham & Solomon Huff	" "	15	"	"	"
William Reid	28th "	½ 4	100	4	Thurlow.
Abraham Wilsee	" "	½ 5	"	"	"
John Reid	" "	½ 6	"	"	"
John Johnson	4th March	½ 5	"	"	
James Johnson	" "	½ 4	"	"	
Elias & Joseph Clapp	" "	12	200	2	Richmond.
Isaac Arhold	5th "	½ 13	100	"	"
Samuel Williams	13th March, '89	6	100	4	Thurlow. [carried over
Benjamine Spencer	16th "	18	"	2	Richmond.
Henry Spencer	" "	18	"	"	"
Conradt Fredricks	" "	3	"	4	Thurlow.
Samuel Duree	" "	3	"	"	"
Garret Vanhorn	" "	2	"	"	"
Benjamine Clapp	18th "	1	"	"	"
John Wood	" "	1	"	"	"
James Demarre	19th "	7	"	"	"
William Foster	24th "	7	"	"	"
Benjamine Winney	26th "	9	"	2	Richmond.
Mathias Marsh	16th May	5	"	1	Sydney.
John Vanderloss	" "	5	200	2	"
Jacob Friligh	18th June	6	"	"	"
Michael Smith	" "	20	"	"	"
Jacob Smith	" "	21	"	"	"
Jacob Fritz	" "	12	"	"	
John McMichael	" "	21	"	1	Thurlow.
John Havens	27th "	2	"	5	"
Josuah Booth	" "	3	"	"	"
Nicholas Lake	30th "	19	"	2	Sydney.
Richard Smith	" "	1	"	5	Thurlow.
Arthur Yeoman	1st July	7	"	2	"
Henry Finkle	" "	16	"	3	Sydney.
Robert Young	" "	4	"	"	Thurlow.
David Yeoman	" "	8	"	2	"
Ensign Timothy Thompson	2nd "	.....	200	1	Joining No. 1 Sophiasburg L. Lake.
Peter McDougal	17th "	5 ½ 6	300	3	Thurlow.
Stephen Boyce	" "	5	200	5	"
John Conklin	" "	4	"	"	"
Peter Thomas	" "	6	"	"	"
John Foster	" "	17	"	3	Richmond.
John Ferguson & Capt. Lipscome	25th "	33	"	"	Sydney.
John Ferguson	" "	.....	100	1	Joining No. 1 upon the east side of the River Cataraqui.
Philip Hartman	29th "	23	200	3	Sydney.
John German	" "	34	"	"	"
Jacob Hess	" "	22	"	"	"
James Hennesy	29th July, 1789.	19	200	3	"
Barnabus Hough	" "	20 & ½ 21	300	"	"
Joseph Franklin, Senr	" "	9	200	3	Pittsburg.
Joseph Franklin, Junr	" "	11	"	"	"
John Franklin	" "	½ 9	100	4	"
Capt. Jno. Walter Myers	12th Augt.	11	200	3	Sydney.

Certificates of location granted in District of Mecklenburg, etc.—*Concluded.*

To whom granted.	Date of the Certificate of location.	No. of the Lot.	No. of acres.	Concession.	Township.
David Hartman	12th Augt.	24 & ½ 25	300	3	Sydney.
James Smith	" "	3	200	2	"
Peter Friligh	26th "	½ 35	100	3	"
Martin Friligh	" "	36	200	"	
Solomon Paddock	" "	32	"	"	
Christopher Friligh	" "	½ 35	100	"	
William Johnson	" "	10	200	"	Thurlow.
William Hannah	" "	11	"	"	"
Davis Hawley	" "	26 & 27	300	1	Camden.
Robert Perry	" "	16 & 17	400	2	"
William Walker	" "	28	200	1	"
Daniel Walker	" "	29	"	"	"
Richard Bushell	17th "	4	"	4	Pittsburg.
Lt. James Robins	8th "	14	"	3	"
Ensign William Crawford	17th "	26	"	5	Fredericksburg.
David Babcock	23rd "	20	"	3	Richmond.
Joachim Clocker	" "	19	"	"	"
Samuel Galloway	" "	21	"	"	"
Jacob Smith	" "	18	"	3	
			250		Sydney.
Do		½ 13	"	4	
Lands granted by Orders of Council & from the Surveyor General's office, &c.					
Niel McLean, Esqr	20th Feby., '89	1	200	3	Pittsburg.
Do	" "	11	300	1	1st below Do.
			200		Between Pittsburg & the Lands resvd. for a fort joing. Lt. A. McDonell's.
Do	" "	.....	700		
Serjt. John Gray, lat 84th Regt.	8th Oct., 1788	20	200	1	1st Township below Pittsburg granted by Mr. J. McDonell.

Kingston, 23rd Sept., 1789. Alexr. Aitkin, Dy. P. Surveyor.

(on back) Return of Certificates of Occupation granted by the Surveyr. Genls Department under the authority of the Board for the District of Mecklenburg in the Years 1788 & 1789.

(in pencil) about 100 Certificates were granted in the above District.

Surveyor Generals Office Quebec

General Annual Report of the Number of Settlers at 5th Township, Bay of Kentee.

Settlers.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Males under 15 yrs.	Females under 14.	Acres of land. Granted.	Arable	Meadow.	Bushell of grain sowed.	Bushell of grain collected.	No. of arms.	Horses.	Colts.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Sheep.	Pigs.
British	60	134	39	35	33	19,750	487	...	237	.	40	12	3	11	3	27	9	..	182
German	18	33	11	11	5	5,250	79	..	43	....	5	.....							37
	78	167	50	46	38	25,000	566	....	280	....	45	12	3	11	3	27	9	..	219

(Copy. Dan'l. Wright.

6 October, 1787.

(Copy)

Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 15 Novr 1792

Sir,—I am honoured by your Letter of the 20th Octor, respecting the Claim of Lt. Col. James Gray to the Promontory or Point of Land between the East Part of the Town Plot and the Petite Pointe Maligou on the Bank of the St. Lawrence in the Township of Cornwall; in answer to which I beg to inform you that Lt. Colonel Gray applied to me for a Certificate for the said Point of Land in the Year 1784 which I did not then think myself authorized to grant without previously representng the same to General Haldimand then Governor of this Province:—On my return to Quebec I accordingly represented it to General Haldimand, who was pleased to Grant Colonel Grays request and directed me to communicate the same to Col. Gray by Letter which I accordingly did.——

I have the Honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. Hble. Servt

S.H.

To E. B. Littlehales Esqr.

Quebec 2d July 1792—

Sir,—Enclosed you will find Four Warrants with orders of Survey for the same, the Township of Rawdon is to be laid out for half pay officers. But as I am at a loss as yet to whom I am to apply for the Payement of the Survey, you will postpone Commencing any operations on that Township until you receive further Instructions from me.

One half the Expence of the other Three Townships being to be defrayed by Government, you are at liberty to Draw on me for 15£ pr. Township, the supposed half of the Expence; I therefore need not recommend Economy, as it will be obvious how very attentive you must be to that point, as your accounts will undergo a strict scrutiny; and every charge, that can not really appear absolutely necessary will be disallowed. You will guide yourself accordingly and I make no doubt acquit yourself satisfactorily indeed a strict attention to the above cannot fail of redounding to your Credit, and of furnishing you a surety of future constant Employment.

S. Holland

Col. Willm. Fortune.

(printed form)

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

QUEBEC, 1st August, 1792.

SIR, I Beg to inform you that the Warrant of Survey in your Favour requiring a Township to be laid out by the Name of is now into Execution by Mr. Deputy Surveyors; and it being required by the said Warrant that the Petitioners should make Provision for exempting the Crown from more than One Half of the Expence of the said Survey, I am to request the Favour of you to lodge in this Office the Sum of Fifteen Pounds towards carrying the same into Effect.

When the Survey shall be compleated, I shall cause a Regular Account of the Expences to be laid before you, to the End that an Equal Division

thereof may be made between the Crown and the Petitioners agreeable to the said Warrant.

I have the Honor to be, SIR, you most humble Servant,

P.S. The Favour of an Answer in writing is requested, to the End that, in Case of your relinquishing the Preference given you, the Warrant may be returned in Form, whereby the Land may be again open for other Petitioners.

. . . . . .

Sent to			
			Juneken & Hall—No. 93, Sept. 4th, 1792.
Ruiter and others	No.	13	Mr. Harrison—84, Sept. 4th.
Asa Porter	"	14	Mr. J. S. Glenny—89, Sept. 4th.
Eleazer Fitch	"	29	George Allsopp, Esqr.
Nichs. Austin	"	30	F. Baby, Esqr.
Knoulton and others	"	36	Chambers and others.
Clarke & Baker	"	49	H. Caldwell, Esqr.
Gilbert Hyatt	"	52	Kenhelm Chandler, Esqr.
Williams and others	"	54	John Craigie, Esqr.
Amos Lay	"	56	Henry Cull.
Moses Cowan	"	57	Thomas Dunn, Esqr.
John Donaldson	"	58	Hugh Finlay, Esqr.
Alexr. Wright	"	59	James Fisher.
Saml. Waterhouse	"	60	Simon Fraser, Jr.
Thorpe & Powell	"	61	William Grant, Esqr.
Wm. Coit	"	64	David Grant, Esqr.
Hugh Hogan and others	"	65	J. De Longueuil.
John Prentisse	"	67	Lester & Morrough.
Levi Allen	"	68	Laurier & Sons (written in then crossed out.)
Reuben Bostwick	"	69	Francis LeMaitre, Esqr.
Moses Austin and others	"	70	Chs. De Launaudiere, Esqr.
Jonn. Dow and others	"	71	Jas. Monk, Esqr.
Isaac Coit	"	72	J. Mayson.
Menard Harris Yeomans	"	73	Mervin Boothe, Esq. (written in then crossed out)
Abel Spencer	"	77	P. Panet, Esqr.
John Bishop	"	78	Jno. Plenderleath, Esqr.
Heny. Willard Shent	"	80	Thos. Scott, Esqr.
Moses Goddard	"	81	Lauchlin Smith.
Willman Clark and others	"	86	Nathaniel Taylor.
Hathway	"	87	Philip Toosey.
Ebenr. Allen and others	"	88	Jenkin Williams, Esqr—No. 75, Sept. 12.
Wm. Lee	"	95	Thos. Wilson— No. 50, Sept. 15.
Ward Bailey	"	100	Dr. Isaac Moseley or Mr. Allsop his Agent .... } No. 42, Sept. 24.

(written on back)

NB The above sent by Mr. Josh. Sawyer & Mr. May Sept. 3d 1792. They were dated Augt. 1st 1792.

. . . . . .

(on second back) To Sundry People to advance their Proportion of the Exps of their Surveys.

1st August 1792.

LIST of the reduced Officers of Provincial Corps in the District of Mecklenburg, Stating the Corps they belonged to, the number of acres each is entitled to, the number received and the quantity still due.

	Number of acres each is entitled to.	Number received.	Number due.
Captain James McDonell, of Sir John Johnson's Corps	3,000	700	2,300
" William Redford Crawford	3,000	875	2,125
" George Singleton	3,000	.....	.....
Lieut. William McKay	2,000	700	1,300
" Oliver Church	2,000	.....	.....
" John Howard	2,000	.....	.....
" Hazelton Spencer	2,000	.....	.....
" Henry Young	2,000	.....	.....
" Philip P. Lansingh	2,000	300	1,700
Ensign William Crawford	2,000	600	1,400
" Timothy Thompson	2,000	.....	.....
Chaplain Rev. Mr. Jno. Stuart	2,000	1,400	600
Adjt. William Fraser	2,000	.....	.....
Qr. Mr. Mathew Dies	2,000	.....	.....
Major James Rogers, King's Rangers	5,000	.....	.....
Captain John Stinson	3,000	950	2,050
Lieut. Israel Ferguson	2,000	.....	.....
Ensign John Peters	2,000	200	1,800
" Richard Ferguson	2,000	.....	.....
" Jonathan Miller	2,000	200	1,800
Captain John W. Myers, Royal Rangers	3,000	.....	.....
Lieut —— Parrot	2,000	.....	.....
" Henry Simmons	2,000	.....	.....
" Guisbard Sharp	2,000	700	1,300
" James Robins	2,000	.....	.....
Ensign John Dusenbury	2,000	500	1,500
" Paul Trumpour, Delancey's Brgde	2,000	650	1,350
Lieut. David Brass, Butler's Rangers	2,000	.....	.....
Captain Peter Rattan, Jersey Volunteers	3,000	1,100	1,900
" Tost. Harkemer, of the Batteaux	3,000	1,100	1,900
" William Johnson, Indian Department	3,000	750	2,250
Lieut. George McGin	2,000	.....	.....
" William R. Bowen	2,000	600	1,400
" John Richards	2,000	700	1,300
" Edward Carscallion, Peters's Corps	2,000	600	1,400
Major Peter Vanalstine, Associated Loyalists	5,000	1,470	3,530
Captain John Everitt	3,000	1,050	1,950
" Barret Dever	3,000	850	2,150
" Joseph Allen	3,000	300	2,700
" Abraham Maybee	3,000	1,000	2,000
Lieut. William Rattan	2,000	800	1,200
" Emanuel Ellerbeck	2,000	.....	.....
" Peter Vallou	2,000	900	1,100
" John Hyck	2,000	800	1,200
" Paul Huff	2,000	700	1,300
" Philip Dorland	2,000	600	1,400
Ensign George Galloway	2,000	700	1,300
Captain Daniel McGuin, De Lancey's Corps	3,000	1,050	1,950
" Michael Grass, New York Militia	3,000	1,250	1,750
Lieut. William Atkinson	2,000	750	1,250

(From Mr. Aitkin, D.P.S., 1785.)

Quebec, 20th December, 1785.

Sir,—In order to distinguish the several Claimes of the Fiefs in Quebec and its Bailiwick on the Plan now forming I have applied to the Communities, who are the Proprietors for their Plans, to lay down the Boundary lines, who with chearfulness complied with my demands, Excepting the Wardens of the great Church or Fabrique, who have denied me theirs; however Monsr. Dechaneau one of the Church Wardens, in whose possession the Plans are has told me, since I had the pleasure of seeing your Honour this morning, that he will let me have the Plans, by a requesition from you, as Commander in Chief.

I find that the difficulty made by them arises from a Law Suit they have with the Seminary, but by my promising them that I would lay down the Boundary lines as claimed by both parties, he seemed to have no objections to deliver it on your Honours Order.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest esteem, Sir, Your Honours most Obed., Humble Servt.,

His Honour the Commander in Chief, &ca.

Habitants of the Town Cataraqui.

1	Lt. Arch. McDonnel	x
2	Major Ross	
3	Georg Grant	Peter Clark.
4	Jno. Grant	x
5	Thomas Markland	x
6	King	
7	John Taylor	x
8	King	
9	Miss Gibson	x
10	Torenne Dunn	Clark
11	Comisy. McLean	x
12	Lt. Church	} Arch. McDonnel
13	Mr. Greenshmidt	}
14	Comisy. McLean	x
15	Thomas Moore	Mr. Steward
16	Willm. McDonnel	Mr. Farlany
17	Babt. Russau	x
18	Mr. Russel	John Grant
19	Lt. Connelly	NB.
20	York Thomas	x John Prahmann
21	Comodor Baiton	Mrs. O'Neil
22	Willm. Thomas	Mr. Cramoin
23	John Watson	Van Dufon
24	Jacob Harkmann	Cpl. Allan
25	Cpl. Harkmann	x
26	Comisy. Farquerson	x
27	Amos Ansley	x
28	Sam. Ansley	Joh Dunkan
29	Peter Clark	x
30	Mich. Diederic	Sam. Ansley
31	Christ. Raschorn	
32	Willm. Howe	
33	Colin McKensie	
34	Willm. Bower	
35	Widow Wright	
36	Jacob Hofmann	
37	Willm. Well	
38	Mahl. Knight	x
39	James Clark, Sen.	
40	Robt. McCawly	x
41	Alex. Farquerson	x
42	Capt. Everett	Mr. Aitkins
43	Willm. Rangiere	
44	James Warrick	
45	Richd. Haw	Philips
46	Cpr. Johnston	
47	Owen Conner	} King
48	Adj. Fraser	}
49	Cluness	x
50	James Hawley	x Mr. Cook
51	Lt. Brass	
52	Cpr. Grass	Mr. Steward
53	Willm. Arkenson	x
54	Ludw. Tuffy	Mr. Gordon
55	Cpr. Singleton	
56	Rich. Green	
57	Robins	x
58	Thomas Redford	Roch. Camot
59	Hugh Simpson	John Dunken
60	Cluness	
61	Robt. Ellice	} King
62	Joseph Westley	}
63	Hugh Allan	x John Gilbarey
64	Georg Murdoff	
65	Wm. Melver	
66	Phil. Pemper	
67	Lorens Ildel	
68	Alex. McDonnel	John Farquarson
69	Willm. Farquerson	Robt. McCawly
70	Burng Wimp	
71	Robert Tindal	Mah. Knight
72	Benj. Vancure	
73	Willm. Moore	
74	John Burnet	
75	James Braidy	
76	Copl. McGuin	
77	Lorens Harkmann	
78	Aron Brerer	
79	Georg Hahle	
80	Carl Maiany.	
81	David Emburry	
82	John Horning	Am. Ansley
83	Cpt. Gahle (Gable?)	John Farquerson
84	Solom. Orson	

85 Abij. Crist
86 David Wightmann
87 Mr. Wills
88 John Parlow
89 Lt. McGuin
90 Lt. Hector McLean
91 ——— Major Muntych]
92 } King
93 }
94 King
95 Richd. Cammel
96 Georg Book
97 Brgar Crawford
98 Robt. Greham
99 Pet. Wartmann
100 } King Neil McLean, Esqr.
101 }
102 Doctor Karr Major Muntych
103 John Palmar Phil Pember
104 Clany N. McLean Esqr
105 Pet. Philips
106 Henry Holland
107 Vacant
108 Cpt. Crawford
109 John Robertson
110 Thomas Burnet
111 Widow Oneil
112 Peter Grass
113 Major Ross Neil McLean Esqr.
114 Lt. Lansing Phil Pember
115 Allan McDonnel Phil Pember
116 Lt. Peppiet Neil McLean Esqr.
117 .....
118 Simon Swartz
119 Willm. Gibb
120 John Melvin
121 John Emburry
122 John Edgar
123 Alex. Simpson
124 Andrew Emburry
125 John Fadle
126 James Clark jun
127 John Holm x
128 John Forseit
129 .....
130 John Monier
131 Major Vanalstein
132 Dan. Fisher
133 Jos. Groom
134 Charl. McCulloch
135 Briton Gurnop
136 Colin McKinsey
137 Cpt. Monpleasant
138 Cpt. James McDonnel
139 Conrad Orbit
140 Abrah. Wortmann
141 Rich. Wingate
142 Miss Page
143 John McFarlane
144 Nievl. Wietzel
145 James Brown
146 Re ly. Crawford
147 Rob. Simpson
148 Thimo. Porter
149 Mich. Conlon
150 Ludw. McKay
151 .....
152 John Galloway
153 David Purdy
154 Dan. McMollen
155 Andrew Lase
156 Baron Reitzenstein
157 Louis Crawford
158 Georg McDougal
159 John Dever
160 Barth. Heaffy
161 John Warner
162 Gilbert Orson
163 Willm. Johns
164 Ludw. Holland
165 Lt. Tinling
166 Georg Galloway
167 Lt. Shelhan
168 Grooms
169 Lt. Sharp
170 Reb. Ansley
171 Robert Clark
172 Mr. Dies
173 Georg Faddle
174 Math. Burnet
175 John Anderson
176 John Bartholomew
177 John File
178 John Fernies
179 Alex. Fisher
180 Daniel Rose
181 Richd. Prenties
182 Lt. Simons
183 Thom. Forseyth
184 Math. Forrest
185 Lt. Howard
186 .....
187 John Duncan
188 Dav. Hogan
189 Lt. Cloves
190 Ludw. Spenser
191 Russell Pittmann
192 Peter Clark Sen.
193 Willm. Burn
194 Emanuel Ellerbeck
195 Mich. Taylor
196 James Gardenier
197 John Most
198 Donnel McDonnel
199 Ensign Thomson
200 Georg Weston
201 Math. Harkmann
202 Martin Snook
203 John Thompson
204 Ensign Crawford
205 Cpr. Meyers
206 Lt. Arch. Grant

(The outside names in each column in Ms. written in later (?) with different ink.)

(on back) Names of the Settlers and those who have drawn town Lots at Cataraqui. 1785.

Surveyor General's Office,

Quebec, 5th February, 1791.

Sir,—You are directed to proceed to Montreal without loss of time, and on your arrival there to engage ten Chain Bearers, and Ax Men, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding one Shilling, and six pence, per day each man, exclusive of provisions, and immediately proceed with all Diligence.———————— to the River Riddeau in the District of Luneburg, and there Survey and mark the lines of a Township of ten Miles Square, agreeable to the Plan of an inland Township approved by His Excellency the Governor, which is to be named Marlborough, and is situated on the West side the said River, above the junction of the two branches. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred Acres each, and mark every third line of Concession, reserving the site of the Town, the Glebe and Crown Lands, &ca. This Township is intended to satisfy a number of Loyalists now waiting for their locations.

You are to commence and proceed in the execution of this work with all diligence, Accuracy and fidelity, in conformity to the General Rules & Regulations, in all instances not otherwise Specially directed.

You are to keep Journals & field Books inserting therein whatever is observable for its Singularity and value towards the public Utility as Water falls, Minerals, quarries, the quality of the lands, timber, &ca., and Likewise Accounting for the time spent upon each service with such minuteness and certainty as will shew the work of each day, and enable you to Answer Questions upon Oath in respect thereto if the same shall be required reporting all such journals and Fieldbooks under your signature to this Office after the completion of the work, together with protractions thereof both to me and to the land Board of the District in which you shall have been employed.

You are to pay a very strict attention to Œconomy, in the whole service, dismiss the hands to be employed, as soon as they can be spared, and as the accounts will all be Subject to Audit, You'l take care to furnish the necessary documents in justification of every article of Charge, Observing Nevertheless, that it is not intended by any small savings to disapoint the useful ends for which these Surveys are ordered, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the expenditure both of the time and the means.

That no work be done in the nature of the Subdivision of Townships into lots, except to such Number and extent, as the Land Board of the District shall from time to time in writing direct.

That you communicate these Instructions to the Land Board of the District of Luneburg, to which the work therein directed relates, and Copies thereof are to accompany the Accounts hereafter to be rendered to Obtain payment for the Services You shall have performed.

When the Surveys aforementioned are compleated, You will receive further Instructions.—

Wishing you health, I am with regard, Sir, Your Most Obedt. Servant

Wishing you health, I am with regard, Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant,

Mr. Theodr. De Pencier,
Dy. Surveyor.

At a meeting of The Committee, stiled the Land Committee, for the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown,

Wednesday, the 20th of April, 1790.

Present the Chief Justice,

Messieurs Finlay,
Collins,
Caldwell,
Grant &
Delanaudiere.

Read, The Proposals from the Surveyor General's office of Surveys to be made in the course of the ensuing summer and the estimate of the charge.

Upon the several articles of the work the Committee are of opinion

Article No. 1. That the work will require the strength proposed, but that for ascertaining the time and manner of executing it, the Surveyor employed should be instructed to report minutely in his Journal.

Article No. 2. That this work is not necessary. It will be the business of the Proprietors on each side of the boundary lines of D'Argenteuil to adjust their partition, & the Chart location in the Surveyor General's office is beyond the claim of the Proprietor of D'Argenteuil.

Article 3 & 4. The like opinions, as founded on similar principles.

Article No. 5. That this work appears to be expedient.

Article No. 6. That the Committee are not apprized of the immediate want of any more surveys in this Township.

Article 7. That the actual Survey of the Partition between these two Counties to the extent proposed is necessary, to prevent the mischiefs of an ambiguous Jurisdiction as well as to facilitate the Royal Grants & future settlements in that Vicinity.

Article 8. That this work is expedient and that may be a saving to the Crown at the same time, to run out the outside lines of other Townships in that Vicinity, One on the North of Kingston, & the rest between that & the Lake near the Township of Cambden & adjacent thereto.

Article 9. As this Country is not the immediate object of any applications, & a future purchase in the rear will probably be made from the Indians, the Committee conceive it will suffice to lay out the Coast into fronts of Townships, & carry the actual Surveys back only a mile well marked to be afterwards continued as occasion may require.

Art. 10. A map is said to be already directed.

Art. 11. The like.

Art. 12. That this work does not appear to be immediately expedient.

Copy from the minute.

HUGH FINLAY.

. . . . . .

(on back)—17th May, 1790. Journal of the Land Committee.

20th April, 1790.

Surveys recommended.

The Surveyor General's Office to prepare Estimates for the Different services of the Surveying Department within recommended to be done.

By order of H. E. Lord Dorchester.

HENRY MOTZ.

Quebec, 3d May, '90.

SURVEY'S proposed for the present Year, with an Estimate of Expences Anexed.....

1st.....To trace the Line for a Highway from the Township of Cornwall in the District of Luneburg, to Kingston in the District of Mecklanburg, in the Manner Stated in the Instructions to Messrs. Chewett and Pennoyer last Year.....

2nd.....To Ascertain and mark the Line of the Western Boundary of the Seignory of D'Argentieul in the District of Luneburg for preventing Disputes between the proprietors of that Seignory and the Subsequent Grantees of the Crown.....

3d.....To Ascertain and mark the Line of the Western Boundary of the Seignory of Vaudeuriel, Situated on the South Side the Ottawa River, in the District of Luneburg, for the better Ascertaining the Crown Lands, and prevent disputes in future.....

4th.....To Ascertain and fix the Western Boundary of the Seignory of New Longeuil on the North Side Lake St. Francis in the District of Luneburg for preventing Disputes between the proprietors of that Seignory, and the Subsequent Grantees of the Crown Lands.

5th.....On Adjusting the Quantum of Land in the Township of Lancaster in the District of Luneburg, under Double Certificates to Loyalists of that Township and the Emigrants from Scotland. To mark the Division Line, and Satisfy the Latter out of the Waste Lands of the Crown, on the Northern Side of their present Location.

6th.....To Compleat the Survey of Johnstown and fix the Boundary's of the Land Adjoining the Town plot reserved for a Seminary Glebe, &ca.

7th.....To Survey and mark the Division Line between the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklenburg from the Mouth of the River Gananocque (now the Themes) on a Line due North to Intersect the Ottawa River, and from thence down that River to join the Survey made by Mr. Rankin last Summer.

8th.....To Survey and Lay out a Township on a Lake that Discharges into the Appennie River adjoining the Township of Camden in the District of Mecklanburg, where many of the New Comers wish to make Settlement.

9th.....To Survey and lay out in Townships the Land lately purchased by Sir John Johnson from the Missesaga Nation on the North Side Lake Ontario in the District of Nassau from the head of the Bay of Quinte to Toronto.

10th.....To have an Accurate Survey of the whole Settlement of Niagara in the District of Nassau, by a Scale of two Miles to an Inch with each proprietor's Name inserted in his Lot.

11th.....To have an Accurate Survey of the Settlement, and Crown Lands, at Detroit, in the District of Hesse, by a Scale of Two Miles to an Inch with each proprietor's Name inserted in his Lot.

12th.....In Order to Correct the Several Surveys which Compose the General plan of this province it will be Necessary to Ascertain with Exactitude, both the Latitude and Longitude of the Lakes, Rivers, Forts, Settlements, &ca., in all such parts as may be worthy of Observa-

tion, between the Entrance of Lake Superior, and the Town of Montreal.

. . . . . .

(on back) Surveys first proposed for the year 1790. Referred to the Land Committee by order of H. E. Lord Dorchester.

HENRY MOTZ.

Quebec, 14th April, '90.
filed 14 April, 1790. J. W.

ESTIMATE of Expences it will Necessarily require to Execute the proposed Surveys.....

1st. To trace the Line for a Highway from the Township of Cornwall to Kingston, distance 80 Miles.....

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Pennoyer is proposed for this Service.....	1 Surveyor, 60 days at 7/6 per day.....	22	10	0
	10 Men, 60 days at 1/4 per day	40	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men, 60 days at 1/3 ...	41	5	0
		103	15	0

2nd. To mark the Western Boundary of the Seignory of D'Argentieul, distance 9 Miles.....

Mr. Rankin.	1 Surveyor, 6 days at 7/6 per day	2	5	0
	10 Men, 6 days at 1/4 ea. per day	4	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men, 6 days at 1/3	4	2	6

3d. To mark the Western Boundary of the Seignory of Vauderil, distance as above 10 7 6

Mr. Rankin.....

4th. To fix the Western Boundary of the Seignory of New Longuieuil, distance as above 10 7 6

Mr. Rankin.....

5th. To Survey and Mark the Division Line in Lancaster, between the Loyalist Settlement, and that of the Emigrants from Scotland, distance as above 10 7 6

Mr. Rankin.....

6th. To Compleat the Survey of Johnstown with the Land reserved for a Seminary Glebe, &ca. .....

	1 Surveyor, 90 Days at 7/6 per day	33	15	0
Mr. Rankin..	10 Men, 90 Days at 1/4 each	60	0	0
	Provisions for 10 Men, 90 days at 1/3	61	17	6
	Carried Over	300	17	6
	Brot Over	300	17	6

7th. To Survey and run the Division Line between the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklanburg .....

	1 Surveyor, 30 days at 7/6	8	5	0
Mr. Rankin.	10 Men, 30 days ea. at 1/4	20	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men, 30 days @ 1/3	20	0	0

8th. To Survey and Mark the front Line of a Township in Mecklanburg Adjoining Camden .....

Mr. Atkin.	1 Surveyor, 20 days at 7/6	7	10	0
	10 Men, 20 days at 1/4	13	6	0

9th. To Survey and lay out in Townships the Land between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Toronto, distance 72 Miles.

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Frey.	1 Surveyor, 60 days at 7/6	22	10	0
	10 Men, 60 days at 1/4	40	0	0
	Total	£432	0	2

N.B. No. 10, 11 and 12 Cannot be brought into the Estimate, being Uncertain the time it may require to Compleat it.

All which is Humbly Submitted for Your Lordship's Consideration.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.Gl.

Quebec, 1st March, 1790.

. . . . . .

The following Arangement is humbly proposed

Mr. Chewett to be employed in the Surveyor General's Office as Draftsman.....

Mr. Rankin to Execute the Orders of the Board of Luneburg.....

Mr. Pennoyer to Execute the Orders of the Board at Montreal.....

. . . . . .

(on back) Estimate of Surveys first proposed.

Report to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, 1st March, 1790.....

Referred to the Land Committee by order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester.

HENRY MOTZ.

Quebec, 14th April, '90.
filed 14th April, 1790. J. W.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, Monday, 17th May, 1790.

His Lordship was pleased to take into consideration a Proposal from the Surveyor General's Office of Surveys to be made in the course of the ensuing Summer, a Journal or Report of the Land Committee thereon, and an Estimate of the expence for carrying the services recommended by the Land Committee into execution.

ORDERED by His Lordship with the advice of the Council,

1.—That a Deputy Surveyor and ten Men be employed to trace a Highway from the Township of Cornwall in the District of Luneburg to Kingston in the District of Mecklenburg.—

2.—That the Land-Board of Luneburg employ the Deputy Surveyor of their District with ten men for ascertaining the quantities of Land in the Township of Lancaster under double certificates to Loyalists of that Township, and the Emigrants from Scotland, marking the Line of division between them and satisfying the latter out of the waste lands of the Crown on the northern side of their present locations, at such time, as may best fall in with their general arrangement of the Summer's business of their district. —

3.—That the Land-Boards of Luneburg and Mecklenburg concert the proper mode for running the division Line between their respective districts as far as the shore of the Uttawas river, jointly by the Surveyors of both Districts, or either of them, under such instructions

and at such time, during the present or the ensuing season, as the general arrangement of the business of their District may admit.—

4.—That the Land-Board of Mecklenburg employ the Deputy Surveyor of their District, with ten Men, to survey and mark the front lines of four Townships, one on a Lake adjoining the Township of Camden, one on the North of Kingston, and two in the intermediate space between the above mentioned, and to carry the side lines of each Township back one mile, well marked, at such time as may best fall in with their general arrangement of the Summer's business, of their district.

5.—That the Land Board of Nassau employ the Surveyor of their District, with ten men, to survey and mark the front lines of Townships from the Eastern boundary of their District to Toronto, and to carry the side lines of each Township back one mile well marked, at such time as may best fall in with their general arrangement of the Summer's business of their District, and if other more necessary work will admit of it.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the Surveyor General's Office take course to give full and particular instructions to the different Deputy Surveyors to be employed in these services, directing them to keep Journals as well as Field-books, minuting whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the public utility, as Water-falls, Minerals, Quarries, Springs, Timber, &ca., and shewing the disposition of the time they shall be out, premonishing them, that it is expected they will be able to answer questions upon oath if called upon, and that they will be held responsible for the due execution of their Trust.

ORDERED also, that the different papers first aforementioned to be now taken into consideration, be put upon the files for future Resort thereto, as the case may require.

J. Williams.

. . . . . .

(on back) 17th May, 1790. Order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council respecting Surveys to be made in 1790.

For the Surveyor General's Office.

ESTIMATE of Expences it will Necessarily require to execute the Proposed Surveys.....Recommended by the Committee of Council 20th April, 1790.

1st. To Trace the line for a Highway from the Township of Cornwall to Kingston, distance 80 Miles...

By Mr. Pennoyer.	1 Surveyor, 60 days at 7/6 per day.....	£22	10	0
	10 Men, 60 days each, at 1/4 per day...	40	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men, 60 days ea. at 1/3.	41	5	0
		103	15	0

2d. To Survey and mark the Division line in Lancaster between the Loyalist Settlement, and that of the Emigrants from Scotland, distance 9 Miles.....

By Mr. Rankin.	1 Surveyor, 6 days at 7/9 p. day	2	5	0
	10 Men, 6 days at 1/4 p. day	4	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men, 6 days ea. at 1/3.	4	0	6

To Survey and run the Division Line between the Districts of Luneburg and Mecklanburg.....				
By Mr. Rankin.	1 Surveyor, 30 days at 7/6 pr.	8	5	0
	10 Men, 30 days ea. at 1/4 pr.	20	0	0
	Provisions for 11 Men ea., 30 days at 1/3 pr.	20	0	0
To Survey and mark the front lines of Four Townships, one on a Lake Adjoining the Township of Camden, One on the North of Kingston and two in the intermediate Space between the abovementioned, and to Carry the Side Lines of each Township back, One Mile Well Marked.—				
By Mr. Aitkin.	1 Surveyor, 60 days at 7/6 pr.	22	10	0
	10 Men, 60 days ea. at 1/4 pr.	40	0	0
To Survey and lay out the Land between the head of the Bay of Quinty and Toronto into fronts of Townships and Carry the Side Lines One Mile back, well marked.				
By Mr. Frey.	1 Surveyor, 70 days at 7/6 pr.	26	5	0
	10 Men, 70 days ea. at 1/4 pr.	46	13	4
	Total	401	10	10

All which is Humbly Submitted for your Lordship's Consideration.

JOHN COLLINS, D.S.Gl.

Quebec, 4th May, 1790.

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(on back) Estimate of Surveys recommended.

Report to His Excellency Lord Dorchester. 4th May, 1790.

Surveyor General's Office,

Quebec, 22d February, 1791.

Sir,—You are hereby directed to proceed to Montreal without loss of time, and on your arrival to engage ten Chain bearers and Ax Men, on the most reasonable terms they can be had, not exceeding One shilling and Six pence per day each man exclusive of Provisions, and immediately proceed with all diligence by Lake St. Francis, to the River Rideau in the District of Luneburg and there survey and mark the out Lines of a Township, of ten miles square agreeable to the plan of an Inland Township prescribed by the general Rules and Regulations, which is to be named OXFORD and to be Situated between the South and West branches of the River Rideau. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred acres each, and mark every third line of Concession, the Site of the Town, the Glebe and reservations in the Corners. This Township is intended to satisfy the claims of certain Reduced Officers, under the Orders in Council of the 22d October, 1788, and 21st July, 1790, when Liquidated.

When you have compleated the above Survey you are to proceed to Elizabeth Town, and there Survey and mark the lines of a Township, of ten Miles Square agreeable to the plan aforementioned fronting on the North boundary of Elizabeth Town, which is to be named Mansfield. You are to divide the front into lots of two hundred Acres each and mark every

third line of Concession, the Site of the Town, the Glebe and reservations in the Corners; This Township is to Satisfy the claims of certain Reduced Officers under the Order of October, 1788, and July, 1790, aforementioned when Liquidated.

You are to commence and proceed in the Execution of this work with all diligence, Accuracy & Fidelity in conformity to the General Rules and Regulations in all instances not otherwise Specially directed.

You are to keep Journals and field books, inserting therein whatever is observable for its singularity and value towards the Public utility as Water Falls, Minerals, Quarries, the quality of the Lands, timber, &ca., and likewise Accounting for the time spent upon each service with such Minuteness and certainty as will shew the work of each day, and enable you to answer Questions upon Oath in respect thereto if the same shall be required, reporting all such Journals and Field books, under your Signature to this Office after the completion of the work, together with Protractions thereof both to me and the Land board of the District in which you have been Employed.

You are to pay a very strict attention to Oeconomy in the Whole service, dismiss the hands as soon as they can be spared and as the Accounts will all be subject to Audit, You'l take care to furnish the necessary documents in justification of every Article of Charge, observing nevertheless that it is not intended by any Small savings to disappoint the useful ends for which these Surveys Are Ordered, but that a responsible discretion must be exercised in the Expenditure both of the time and the means.

You are to do no work in the nature of the Sud-divisions of townships into lots, except to such number and extent as the land board of the District shall from time to time in writing direct.

You are to Communicate these Instructions to the Land board of Luneburg, and a copy thereof is to accompany the accounts hereafter to be rendered to obtain payment for the Services you shall have performed.

It is probable that you will receive further Instructions for other services to be performed by you, before these Surveys are compleated.

Wishing you health I am with regard, Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.,

(Signed) Saml. Holland, Sur. Genl.

John Collins, D.S.G.

Mr. Jesse Pennoyer, Deputy Surveyor.

Quebec, the 11th September, 1783.

Sir,—It being my Intention to establish Settlements for the Provision of Part of the distressed Loyalists resorting to this Province, and in the Neighbourhood of Cataraqui upon Lake Ontario, You are hereby directed to proceed to that Place without Loss of Time for the purpose of Surveying and laying out the several Lands in Townships and Lots agreeably to the following Instructions.

1st. You will make an exact Survey of the Neck intended for the Town Lot describing and expressing the Nature of the Ground & Soil, and if Point Frederick is not commanded from Point Henry, on both which Places, sufficient Spaces for Fortification must be reserved.

2d. At the West Side of Cataraqui Harbour the Ground near the Fort and within the Lines (as marked in the Plan A. B. C.) must remain to the

Crown for the Use of the Garrison, and as a Place of Resort for the Indians, where some of the most noted might be allowed to build, reserving sufficient Space round the Ships (where Vessels were formerly constructed) unincumbered with Buildings.

3d. Tho a Common, containing about 400 Acres, must be reserved for the Use of the Town, Leases may be given for a Term of Years, not exceeding thirty years, to Settle there, as the People for the Present, will be glad to be as near the Town as possible, and the Common will be clear by the Time the Town will be in Want of it.

4th. The Method of laying out Townships of Six Miles Square I consider as the best to be followed, as the People to be Settled there are most used to it, and will best answer the Proportion of Lands I propose to grant to each Family, Vizt., 120 Acres, of which Six are to be in front, which will make 19 Chains in front and 63 Chains, 25 Links in depth—so that every Township will have 25 Lots in Front, and four Chains, 75 Links will remain for Roads, with 7 Concessions in depth—58 Links will remain for a Road by which Distribution each Township will contain 175 Lots of 120 Acres.

For your assistance in the Execution of the Business, you will be joined at Montreal by Capn. Sherwood and Lieut. Cotte, and also by Mr. Grass, Captain of one of the Companies of Militia intended for that Settlement, and these Gentlemen will be attended with Ax Men, &ca., proper for the Occasion.

You will begin your Survey by a Township on each Side of the Bay and transmit it to me together with your Remarks, reporting to me in the like manner from Time to Time the Progress you shall make.

As it is not improbable that in exploring these Lands, some of the Persons employed may make Choices of particular Situations, and make preparations accordingly to prevent which, you are to signify to them, that my Intentions are to distribute the Lots impartially by drawing for them, and that all Timber cut down this Fall or any Log Houses they may chuse to make & reside in until the Settlements shall be regularly granted, will not be considered as any Right of such Persons but entirely as a temporary beginning, and should any of them prefer remaining there this Winter to returning to Sorel, may have Lots of four Acres marked out for them in the Common which they will enjoy for 30 years as beforementioned, by which Means whatever Work is done will forward the Clearing of the Common and be for the Public good.

The Officers Commanding at Carleton Island, Cataraqui or any Post you shall have Occasion to Call at are hereby directed to afford you every Assistance in their Power whether in Provisions.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq.

Quebec, 17th May, 1784.

Sir,—In pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions for granting Land in the Seigneurie of Sorel to Refugée Loyalists in this Province, you are directed to repair to that Place without loss of time, and to distribute Lots of such Land as remains to be conceded, to the Loyalists specified in the inclosed List, provided that, from the Information you shall receive from Captain Barns and others to whom they are known, you shall esteem them fit Persons to be placed there, together with any others of the same description who shall be desirous to settle thereon. His Majesty's Instructions particularly direct that the Land in this Seigneurie be laid out in as small

Lots as possible. You will therefore be careful not to grant to any Person more than one Lot consisting of Sixty Acres. When a situation for a Town shall be determined upon the Persons who now settle upon Farm Lots and who are Mechanics will each be allowed a Town Lot. Major Jessup, His Son in Law Mr. Walker, Captain Barns, Capt. Gleisenberg & Lieutenant French, have had my permission to settle each a Lot, which you will see marked upon the Plan. The Persons now to be settled are to draw for their Lots, in conformity to the general Rule I have established thro'out the Province for settling the Loyalists. They may afterwards make whatever exchanges amongst themselves They shall think proper. You will herewith receive one of the Books prepared to take down the names of the settlers in each Seigneurie, & containing the King's Instructions for their Information, together with the Oaths and Declaration necessary for them to take and subscribe, and also Certificates that are to be given to each Settler in the manner, & for the Purpose which has been already communicated to you, which you will fully explain to Captain Barns, leaving the Book and some Certificates with Him that He may be enabled to receive such Settlers as may hereafter apply for Lots, for which He will be furnished with proper Authority. You will compleat this Business with all the dispatch possible, and join Major Holland at Montreal, and proceed with Him in settling the Loyalists upwards to Cataraqui.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient and most Humble Servant,

FRED. HALDIMAND.

John Collins, Esqr.

. . . . . .

(from Genl. Haldimand, 17th May, 1784.)

"The Memorial of Sir John Johnson, Bart., Lieut. "Colonel Commandant of His Majesty's late Provin- "cial Regiment called the King's Royal Regiment of "New York.—

"Humbly Sheweth,"

"That Your Memorialist and the Officers of his said Regiment "very early evinced their Loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's person "and Government; and that having served faithfully and zealously and "shared equally in the Dangers and fatigues from the commencement to the "conclusion of the late unhappy War;—they humbly submit their preten- "tions to Your Lordship's consideration; and though they cannot claim a "right, they hope they may be Considered to have equally merited the same "bounty and Indulgence that is Granted to the Officers of the late 84th "Regiment by His Majesty's Instruction to Your Lordship, dated the 23d "day of August, 1786.—

"Your Memorialist therefore in behalf of the Officers of his Regiment "prays that the same Proportion of Land may be Granted to them that is "Ordered by the aforesaid Instruction for the Officers of the said 84th Regi- "ment and Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed) "JOHN JOHNSON."—

Montreal, 23d Sepr., 1788.

* * * * * * * *

"To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester,
"Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Que-
"bec, &c., &c., &c.

"The Memorial of Lieutenant Colonel John Butler and
"the Officers of the late Corps of Rangers and Indian
"Department at Niagara.—

Humbly Sheweth,

"That your Lordship's Memorialists having left their Families "and Properties, at the commencement of the late Troubles in America, and "served faithfully during the War, and now settled at Niagara, do humbly "beg that Your Lordship will be pleased to consider their services, and allow "the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers such Additional Quantity of "Lands, as the 84th Regiment has received.—And Your Memorialists as in "duty bound shall ever pray.—

(Signed) "John Butler, Lieut.Col.
"Peter Ten Brook, Capt.
"Andrew Bradt, Capt.
"Jacob Ball, Lieut.
"Th. Ball, Lieut.

The

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EXTRACT from the Minutes of Council
Wednesday, 22d. October, 1788.

His Lordship Ordered to be read the 41st Article of His Majesty's Instructions in favor of the Corps, late the 84th Regiment, in the words following, viz.,
41.—

Granting lands to the Corps, late the 84th Regiment

"And Whereas upon the raising and Establishing the Corps, late the "84th Regiment of foot, We did promise and declare that the Officers and "privates of the said Corps should when reduced be Entitled to, and receive "Grants for certain allotments of Lands in proportion to their respective "ranks therein. it is our Will and pleasure, that you do in manner as herein "before directed Grant Warrants of allotment and survey to such of the "Officers and privates of the said late Eighty fourth Regiment of foot now "Reduced, who shall be willing to settle and become Inhabitants of our Pro-"vince of Quebec, and shall apply for the same for such Quantities of Land "as they shall be respectively Entitled to, in consequence of our said promise "and Declaration contained in our Instructions to our Governors of New "York and North Carolina, dated the 3d April, 1775, that is to say,

"To Field Officers	5000	acres.
"Captains	3000	"
"Subalterns	2000	"
"Non-Commissioned Officers	200	"
"Privates	50	"

"And that the Surveys be made and Grants for the same delivered to "them respectively free of Expence as herein before is directed. Provided "nevertheless that every Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer or Priv-"ate belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of foot, who shall Claim and "apply for Land in our Province of Quebec as aforesaid, shall declare upon "oath that no Land has been obtained by him in any of our other Provinces "in America under our Royal Declaration as aforesaid.—

Read also a Petition from Sir John Johnson, Baronet, and a Memorial of Lieut. Col. Butler and others as follows, vizt.:

"To His Excellency the Right Honble. Guy Lord Dorchester,
"Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Que-
"bec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and their Dependencies
"Vice-Admiral of the same: General & Commander in chief of all
"His Majesty's Forces in the sd. Colonies and the Island of New
"Foundland, &c., &c., &c.

The

* * * * * * * *

The Opinion of the Board being desired by His Lordship,—the Council concurred with His Lordship in Granting the prayer of the Petition and Memorial in favor of all such Officers as have improved the Lands already granted to them as reduced Officers since the peace of 1783.

And it is referred to the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyor General to make returns of the locations of the Petitioners: And He is directed to give them Certificates thereof under his hand as further Testimonials of the faith of Government for issuing the Patents pursuant to His Majesty's Instructions, if they shall apply for their several Locations in the course of one year to be computed from the first day of May next.

But it is to be understood that Deductions are to be made of all such Tracts as have beeen already Granted to any of the Objects of this Order, that upon the whole they may receive Equivalents with the Corps of the 84th Regiment.—

J. Williams.

(on back) Memorial of Sir John Johnson & Col. Butler for themselves & in behalf of the Officers of their Corps to be put upon the Same footing (for lands) as the Officers of the late 84th Regt.

22d. Octobr., 1788.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of George Wurtele, Josias Wurtele, John George Reinhardt, Jonathan Eckart, Junior, & Gottlieb Bauer

Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialists are Natives of Germany & came into this Province about four years ago, and that they are desirous of settling and improving a Tract of Land upon the Grand River.

They therefore pray your Lordship will be pleased to grant them two hundred acres of Land for each Person.

And your Memorialists as in Duty bound will ever pray, &c., –

Quebec, July 18th, 1788.

George Wurtele,
Josias Wurtele,
John George Reinhardt,
Jonathan Eckart,
Gottlieb Bauer.

(on back) Agreeable to the Order of H. E. Lord Dorchester the within persons have recd. an Order for 200 Acres of Land each upon Mr. Rankin, D. Surveyor.
the 12th June, 1789.

This Indenture made at Niagara the Twenty Second Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty four, Between Wabakanyne, Nannibosure, Poquan, Nanaghkaweskam, Peapamaw, Tanendan, Sawarnenik, Peasanish, Wapamonisschisqua, Wapeanghqua, Sachems War Chiefs & Principal Women of the Mississaga Indian Nation on the one Part, and our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c., on the other Part, Witnesseth, that the said Wabakanyne, the above-mentioned Sachems, War Chiefs & Principal Women, for and in Consideration of Eleven hundred and Eighty Pounds Seven Shillings & four Pence, Lawfull money of Great Britain To them the said Wabakanyne, the Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women in hand well and truely paid, at or before the Sealing & delivery of these presents, the Receipt Whereof they the said Wabakanyne, the Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women doth hereby Acknowledge, and thereof and therefrom, and from Every Part or Parcel thereof doth Acquit, release, Exonerate, and for ever discharge His Britannic Majesty, his Heirs & Successors and Every of them, by these presents, hath granted, Bargained, doth Grant, bargain, Sell, alien, release & Confirm unto His Britannic Majesty, and to His heirs & Successors, all that TRACT or Parcel of Land, laying & being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles South westerly from the Point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the Name of Mississaga Point and running from thence along said Lake to the Creek that fall from a Small Lake into the Said Lake Ontario, known by the Name of Waghquata, from thence a North West Course untill it Strikes the River La Tranche, or New River, then down the Stream of said river to that part or Place, where a due South Course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek Emptying into Lake Erie and from the above mentioned part or Place of the aforesaid river La Tranch, following the South Course to the mouth of the said Cat Fish Creek, thence down Lake Erie, to the Lands heretofore Purchased from the Nation of Mississaga Indians, and from thence along the Said Purchase to Lake Ontario at the Place of Beginning as above mentioned, together with the Woods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water Courses, advantages, emoluments and Hereditaments whatsoever, to the said Tract or Parcel of Land, Situated as above mentioned, belonging or in any wise appertaining, or which to and with the same now are, or at any times heretofore have been held, used, Occupied, Accepted, reported, taken or known, as part, parcel, or member thereof, or any Part thereof, and the Issues and Profits of all and Singular, the said Primises, and Every part & Parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, property Claim, and Demand whatsoever of them the Said Wabakanyne, the Sachems, War Chiefs & Principal Women, of, in, and to all and Singular the said Premises above mentioned, and of, in, and Every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; TO HAVE and TO HOLD all and Singular the said TRACT or Parcel of LAND, hereditaments and Premises in and by these presents released and Confirmed, and Every Part & parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, Unto his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and Successors for ever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose Whatsoever: And the Said Wabakanyne,

the Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women for them Selves, their Heirs and Successors doth Covenant, grant, Promise and agree, to and with His Britannic Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, that they the Said Wabakanyne, the Sachems, War Chiefs & Principal Women, now is the true Lawfull and rightfull owners of all and Singular the Said TRACT or Parcel of LAND, Hereditaments and premises above mentioned, and of Every Part or Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and the time of Sealing & Delivery of these presents, is Lawfully and rightfully Seised in there own right of a good, Sure, perfect, absolute & indefeasible Estate of inheritance in fee Simple, of and in all & Singular the said premises above mentioned, with the Appurtenances, without any Manner of Condition, Limitation of use or uses, or matter, cause or thing Whatsoever to alter, change, charge or Determine the Same; and also that His Majesty, his heirs and Successors Shall and may at all times for ever hereafter, Peaceably and quietly have, hold, Occupy, Possess and enjoy all and Singular the Said TRACT or Parcel of LAND, hereditaments and Premises aforesaid with the Appurtenances and every Part or Parcel thereof, without trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or disturbance, of them the Said Wabakanyne, the Sachems, &ca., their Heirs or Successors, or any other Person or Persons Lawfully claiming, or to Claim, by, from, or under them, or any of them, and that freed, Discharged, and kept harmless and endemnified, of, from, and against all former and other Gifts or Grants Whatsoever.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the Date and Date above mentioned.

Witness Present

Signed ROBT. HAYES, Majr. 34 regt.

D. FORBES, Capt. 34 regt.

JOSEPH BRANT, Thayendanegea.

DAVID HILL, Haronghyoutye.

R. WILKINSON,
Actg. Secrety. Six Nation Dept.

Montreal, 23d March, 1791.
a True Copy of the
Orriginal Deed.—

JOSEPH CHEW,
S. I. A.

Signed

his

Wabaka nyne

Seal

mark

his

Nanne bosure

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Pokqu an

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Nanaghkag wiskam Seal

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Peapam aw Seal

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Peasa nish Seal

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Wapamoness chiqua Seal

mark

her

Wapeanogh qua Seal

mark

(on back) Copy of Deed from the Mississagas, Dated 22d May, 1784. referred to in Sr. John Johnston's letter to Mr. Collins, dated 25th March, 1791.

(in pencil) Papers 179
Indian Lands
Upper Canada.

To His Excy. Alured Clarke, Esqr., Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excy.

The Committee consisting of John Collins, Adam Mabane, Geo. Pownall, Wm. Grant & Fras. Baby, Esqrs., appointed by His Excy. The Right Honble. Lord Dorchester on the 4th Jany., 1791, to report the claims of certain Indians to lands assigned them on the Grand River and Bay of Quinty, pray Your Excy. to receive as their Report thereon the Annexed Journal of their proceedings. Humbly submitting the same to Your Excellency's greater Wisdom. Signed by order of the Committee.

J. C., Chairman.

Cl. Chamber,
Quebec, 24th Decr., 1791.

SUBSTANCE of Captain Brant's wishes respecting forming a Settlement of the Mohock and others of the Six Nation Indians upon the Grand River, &ca.———

That His Excellency the Commander in Chief should give the Superintendant and Inspector General of Indian Affairs Instructions, and impower Lieut. Colonel Butler to purchase from the Missisagau or Proprietors, a tract of Land consisting of about Six Miles on each side of the Grand River called Oswego Running from the River La Tranche into Lake Erie, for the use of the Mohocks and such of the Six Nations as are inclined to join them in that Settlement.—Colo. Butler is fully acquainted with the Views, and Inclinations of Captn. Brant and the Mohocks Respecting this Settlement, and only waits the Sir John Johnson will be instructed to purchase the Tract of Country between the three Lakes, Ontario, Erie, and Huron, out of which, the Tract required by the Mohawks, for the Six Nations will be Granted to them by a Deed. The rest will be reserved for Loyalists, or any future Purpose.—

General's approbation to make the Purchase. The sooner this can be done the better as they would Remove this Spring time enough to Plant Corn, &ca., and Captn. Brant would propose that some of his Party be sent off upon this Business, to Colo. Butler as soon as he Returns to Montreal. The above Mentioned Limits are only meant for the Indians of the Six Nations who may settle there, but A more considerable Tract of Land may at the same time, be purchased on very Reasonable Terms whereon to Settle Loyalists, or for any future purpose.—Montreal 3d Feby., 1791.

The above is a True Copy.

Joseph Chew,
S. I. A.

To His Excellency Alured Clarke, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, & Commander in Chief, of the Province of Quebec, &ca., &ca., &ca.

May it please your Excellency.—

The Committee, Consisting of John Collins, Adam Mabane, Geo. Pownall, William Grant, and Franss. Baby, Esqrs., appointed by His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester, on the 4th January, 1791, to report on the claims of Certain Indians to lands assigned them on the Grand River, and Bay of Quinte;—Pray Your Excellency to receive as their report thereon, the Annexed Journal, of their proceedings.—Humbly Submitting the same to Your Excellency's Greater Wisdom.—

Signed by order of the Committee.

Council Chamber,
Quebec, 24th Decemr., 1791.

John Collins,
Chairman.

(Journal.)

Council Chamber, 31st January, 1791.

The Committee appointed by His Lordship in Council, on the 4th Inst. to acquire information and report upon Claims of Land at the Grand River, North Side of Lake Erie: Met at the call of the Chair.—

Present .....Mr. Collins, Chairman.
Mr. Pownall .....
Mr. Grant .....
Mr. Baby.....
Mr. Mabane Abst., on the Circuit.

His Lordship's order of reference, read in the following Words .....
4th January, 1791.

"His Lordship informed the Board that certain Indians of the Six Nations "claimed a tract of Land at the Grand River, on the North shore of Lake "Erie, stated to have been promised to them by Sir Frederick Haldimand, "in the Year 1784. That some of the Claimants actually resided there, and "that there was another Settlement of Indians of the Six Nations in the "Bay of Quinte. His Lordship pointed out the Expediency of ascertaining "the nature and extent, of these claims, to give full effect to any Promises, "and to gratify any reasonable expectations, in which the faith of Govern-"ment, might be concerned, in such a way as would best answer the end of "making a permanent provision for the persons interested and their descend-"ants and securing their comfort and tranquility.—

Ordered, that Messrs. Colins, Mabane, Pownall, Grant, and Baby, be a committee to acquire the necessary information by Corrispondence with the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and otherwise, and to report the result of their Enquiries with their opinion of the proper course to be taken, and the Draft of a Bill, if they shall conceive the Legislative interposition necessary. .....

RESOLVED that the Chairman inclose a copy thereof by this days post, to Sir John Johnson, Barrt., Superintendant General of Indian affairs, and request his information on the business refered with all convenient Speed.

Adjourned to the next call of the Chair.—

March 10th, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the Chair at the Council Chamber.

Present

Messrs. Collins .....
Mabane .....
Baby .....
Mr. Grant being Abst. on other Public Business...

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Letter from Sir John Johnson, dated Montreal, the 3d february last with two Inclosures as follows.— (See Page 408 for letter.)

Extract of a Letter from General Haldimand, Quebec, 23d March, 1784. (See Page 454 for extract.)

Substance of Captain Brandt's wishes respecting forming a Settlement of the Mohawk, and others of the Six Nation Indians upon the Grand River, &ca. (See Page 487.)

The Chairman then read to the Committee an Entry in the Council Book of the 9th March, 1785, in the following words, it appearing to concern the object in reference.—

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Council on Monday, the 7th March, 1785.—

At the Council Chamber in the Chateau St. Lewis.....

Present

The Honorable Henry Hamilton, Esqr., Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief.—

Hugh Finley .....
Francois LeVesque.....
Edward Harrison.....
John Collins ..... Picotte De Bellestre
George Pownall ..... Henry Caldwell ....
J. G. C. De Lery..... Francis Baby.....
Joseph De Longueuil...
Samuel Holland .....

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council a Copy of His Excellency General Haldimand's Speech to Captain John, the Chief of the Mohawk Nation and his Friends, with Captain John's Answer thereto Addressed to Major Potts, Commanding at Cataraqui, dated Cataraqui 12th January, 1785. Also a Letter from Joseph Brandt, of the 21st february last concerning a writing given to him by His Excellency General Haldimand, as a deed of grant of Lands for him and the five Nations, on the Grand River, and requesting a grant of lands near his House at Cataraqui. These being read in English and French His Honor informed the Council, that he had written for a Copy of said Grant, which he expected to be able soon to lay before them for their Consideration and Advice. —

The Council were of Opinion that a lot of land for a Garden should be granted to said Joseph Brandt, near his house, and a portion of two hundred Acres, at some convenient place for firewood and Pasturage.

RESOLVED, that the Chairman request the Clerk of the Council to procure the Speech of His Excellency Governor Haldimand to Captain John and his friends, and Captain John's Answer thereto mentioned in the above Entry.—

Mr. Grant came in

Mr. Williams called in Observes to the Committee that the Minute in the Council Book, (mentioning a Copy of a Speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John, the Chief of the Mohawk Nation and his friends with Captain John's Answer thereto Addressed to Major Potts at Cataraqui 12th January, 1785, and a letter from Joseph Brandt of the 21st february, 1785) is of the 7th March, 1785, when Mr. Williams was absent in England, with leave, the duties of the Council Office being performed during his absence, by Alexander Gray, Esqr., that he, Mr. Williams, has never seen either of the three papers abovementioned, and therefore apprehends they were not lodged as Official papers with Mr. Gray, and for the ground of this Idea he acquaints the Committee, that on his return to this province and resuming his Office, Mr. Gray delivered up various papers relating to Detroit affairs, among which is a deed of Concession, by the Indians of a tract of land between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the King, and a deed of Sale of the Island of Michilimackinac from Indians to His Majesty.—That he found with those papers a list of them, and in which List, no such papers as are Specified in the above minute are mentioned.—

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Council Chamber, 30th April, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the Chair, Present,
Mr. Collins, Chairman.
Messrs. Pownall .....
Grant .....
Baby .....

The Chairman laid before the Board the following Letter from Sir, John Johnson and its inclosure,—(See page 453 for letter.)

This Indenture made at Niagara the twenty second day..... (See page 484.)

. . . . . .

The Chairman then laid before the Committee a letter to Mr. Secretary Motz, from the land Board of Nassau, dated Niagara, 26th february, with its inclosure as follows:—(See page 453 for Letter.)

Extract from the Minutes of the land Board for the District of Nassau, Niagara, 20th December, 1790.—

Representations having been made to the Board that the Extention of the Settlement to the Westward approached the Lands assigned to the Indians Settlement on the Grand River, and might soon without due Care encroach on these. They thought it a matter of much Consiquence to Ascertain the limits of this Settlement, and accordingly directed Mr. Jones, Acting as Deputy Surveyor, to take the course of the Grand River from its mouth to the Extent of the Indian Claims, and to lay this before the Board, that they might arrange the Division on the Justest Principles, and they requested Colonel Gordon as Commanding Officer to Assist him and his party as usual with Provisions to enable him to Compleat this.

Niagara, 1st February, 1791.

Mr. Jones having finished his Survey laid a Plan of the Grand River before the Board, who having called in Captn. Brandt, Teharchokea, Shascowanie, Odewanookta, Oghnasongeghton, Oghquarioghtsita, Ojageghte, Gonghsancyonte, Kayendadirhon, Chickhdess, and several of the Principal Chiefs to aid the Land Board with their advice and Council:—

It was Unanimously agreed upon and Determined that the Bend of the River Easterly nearly two Miles from its mouth or issue into Lake Erie, and the Mohawk Village shall be the two fixed points, and that a Streight line drawn from one of these points, to the Other, shall form the Center line, of the Indian Lands, on the Grand River, and that two Parrallel Lines to this, Six Miles Distant, on each side of the Grand River, shall form the Bounds between them and the Settlement of Nassau. This Arangement is Signed on the Map of the Grand River by the Members of the land Board, and the aforementioned Chiefs.—

The Chairman observed that until the Survey taken by Mr. Jones mentioned in the foregoing minute comes down, It will not be in his power to form a Sketch of the Tract on the Grand River, on Lake Erie assigned by the Land Board, of Nassau to Captain Joseph Brandt and other Mohawks. The tract however appears to be apart of the Purchase made of the Missisaga Nation by the Deed of the 22d May, 1784...

——Then the Chairman as D. S. General, laid before the Committee a Sketch of the land claimed by Capt. John and other Mohawks, and informed that in the year 1787, he Surveyed the Townships of Thurlow and Richmond, on the North side the Bay of Quinte, leaving between them a tract or Space of about twelve Miles front on the said Bay, for Capt. John and about Twenty families, of the Mohawk Nation, who had then settled themselves on it, the Tract is bounded Easterly, by the line of the Township of Richmond, and Westerly by that of Thurlow to run Northerly as far as it may please Government to Assign. This tract is a part of a purchase made in 1784 by Capt. Crawford, of the Indian Department, by order of Sir John Johnson, from the Missisaga Nation, by deed bearing date ..... which deed it seems by Sir John Johnson's letter, of 25th March, 1791, is still in the hands of Captain Crawford.—

ORDERED, that the Chairman obtain a copy of Mr. Jones's Survey of the lands on the grand River, assigned to Captn. Brandt, and other Mohawk Indians, with all Convenient Speed, and lay the same before the Committee.—

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Saturday, 24th Decemr., 1791.

The Committee met at the call of the Chair.

present Mr. Collins,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Baby,
Absent & Mr. Mabane, indisposed,
Mr. Pownall, in England.

The Chairman presented Mr. Jones's Survey of the lands on the Grand River, promised to Indians of the Mohawk Nation, also a Sketch of the tract assigned to Captain John and others at the Bay of Quinte.—

The Committee having considered the whole are humbly of opinion, that as the faith of Government is pledged to the Mohawk Chiefs for the two

tracts mentioned above, every precaution ought to be taken to preserve them, in the quiet possession and property of them and the Committee submit, that an Act of the provincial Legislature, or a grant under the great seal of the province be made in favor of the principal Chiefs, on behalf of their Nation, or persons in trust for them, for ever.

Ordered that the Chairman report accordingly Anexing thereunto, the journal of the Committee's proceedings and the papers and Surveys therein mentioned.—

By order of the Committee.

John Collins, Chairman.

(on back) Report on Indian Claims.—by John Collins, Esqr.

a copy of this sent the 21st April to Mr. Williams with two Plans, referd. to in the Report.——

1792

B

Account of the Number of Days

Mr. Alexander Aitken, Dy. Provincial Surveyor, was employed, at 7/6 p. day and how many at 4/.

From the 12th November, 1786 to the 10th of April, 1787, is 149 days at 4/.

do ...the 10th of April, 1787 to the 10th Octr., 1788,
employed 93 Days at 7/6 p. day —
90 do @ 4/ do

do ...the 10th Octr., 1787 to the 10th of April, 1788
183 — at 4/- p. day—

do ...the 10 Apr., 1788 to the 10th Octr., 1788
105 days at 4/.
78 do.....7/6.

do ...the 10th of Octr., 1788 to the 10th Apr., 1789
182 days at 7/6.

do ...the 10th of April, 1789 to the 10th Octr., 1789
183 days at 7/6.

do ...the 10th of Octr., 1789 to the 10th Apr., 1790
182 days at 4/. p. day—
NB it was charged at 7/6 p. day but the difference between 4/ Sterg. and 7/6 Curry. was suspended by the Committee till a satisfactory Voucher is produced of his being actually employed.

do ...the 10th of April, 1790 to the 10th Octr., 1790
183 days at 7/6.
do ...the 10th of October, 1790 to the 10th of April, 1791.
157 days at 7/6—
25 do @ 4/.

Recapitulation

Mr. Alexander Aitkin's pay from the 12th of November, 1786 to the 10th of April, 1791, vizt.
876 days at 7/6 p. day.
734 do.....4/. Sterg. p. d.

Surveyor General's Office,
Quebec, 21st May, 1791.

EXTRACT from Mr. Secretary Motz's Letter to Mr. Finlay as Chairman of the Land Committee,—dated 11th July, 1791.

"THE Committee are at Liberty to Call upon the Surveyor General's Office for a Written report upon any Questions they may think proper to raise upon their Contents, and for such Sketches and diagrams as they may find necessary for a clear comprehension of the subject."

"A regular deposit of all papers of this description for future access will be very material in the business of investing the Settlers with the property of their respective shares by legal Titles."

"A uniform Orthography of the Names of places,—Rivers, &ca., is also of great importance for avoiding the mischief of doubtful boundaries, and Locations."

"ALL unauthorized deviations from the general regulations Should be brought into full view for such injunctions to the Board and Deputy Surveyors as the case may require."

"HIS Lordship Wishes all concerned in the Land granting Department to be properly impressed with the Importance of Accuracy in the Transactions, and perspicuity and Certainty in the Descriptions, of all the Occupations made upon the public faith, in the Waste Lands of the Crown, as well for the Security of Individuals and the Encouragement of their Industry, as for the Comfort and harmony of the rising Settlements and the preservation of the Common Tranquility and prosperity. And in these Views His Lordship recommends it to the Land Committee, to Exercise all possible vigilence within the Sphere of their own Trust, and to diffuse a Correspondent attention among the Officers Concerned in the Granting of Lands, and that it may be thence extended to all their Subordinate Agents, both in the Field and the Drawing Room.—"

"It will conduce to this end, that the Surveyor General's Office frequently hold up to the Land Committee views of all the Locations, in progressive protractions—upon the General Maps of the Country Once a Month at least, that when the Reports of the Land Committee wait the Confirmation of the Board of Council, the Spots may be instantly pointed to, and the Government from time to time be apprized, as far as the Maps Can exhibit, of the general progress of the Occupation and Cultivation of the Lands of the Province, and that the Grants for the legal Confirmation of the Estates of the Occupants may be perfected with the greatest facility and certainty, and with as little expence as possible to the Settlers.—"

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

(Signed) Henry Motz.

To Hugh Finlay, Esqr.

True extract, Hugh Finlay.

Quebec, 8th Augst., 1791.

"Sir.—By direction of the Land Committee I inclose the 2d, 3d, 4th, "5th, 6th & 7th Paragraphs of a letter written by Mr. Secretary Motz 11th "July last, and directed to me as Chairman of that Committee." 'Tis for "the information of the Surveyor General's Office and in consequence thereof "the Land Committee will look for a View once every Month at least, of all "the locations made in the Districts of Montreal, Luneburg, Mecklenburg, "Nassau, Hesse & Gaspé, which it will be in the power of the Surveyor Gen-"eral's Office to exhibit by obtaining Monthly returns from the Deputies of "the respective Districts, an Instruction for that purpose being at this day "in force & which it will be the duty of the Surveyor General's Office to see "punctually obeyed.—

"As the Surveyor General's Office is in possession of the Plans of all "the Townships laid out in the Upper Districts & in the District of Gaspé, "divided into Concessions, and these Concessions into Lots, each Lot mark'd "with its proper Number, it will be an easy matter to fill them up from the "Monthly returns made by the respective Deputies.—

"The Schedules of the Names of the grantees of each Township being "in the Possession of the Surveyor General, will keep pace, & Correspond "exactly with the Plans, Shewing the Township—the Number of the Con-"cession, the Number of the Lot in that Concession, The Number of Acres "contained in the Lot.—

"Your Plans and Schedules thus in regular Order, The Land Committee "can never be at a loss to inform the Board of Council whether any parti-"cular Lot in any Township within any District lies unlocated: or if located "how it has been disposed of, & when; & they may immediately point out "its Situation by an exhibit of the Plan of the Township.

"Matters being thus arranged, the progress of the Occupation of the "Waste Lands of the Crown may be seen at any Time, and this Arrange-"ment will enable Governments to confirm with Certainty & facility the "grants of the Estates of the Occupants, and with the least possible expence "to the Settlers, an object of which, as you may have Observed, His Lord-"ship has never lost sight."

"I am with great regard, Sir,

Your very Obedient & Most humble Servant,

Hugh Finlay.

John Collins, Esqr.,
Surveyor General.

Description.

700 acres of land the property of Joel Stone, Esquire, surveyed in the month of October, 1791, by

(Signed)

J. Pennoyer, D.P.S.

Good Land.

Boundaries.

Beginning at a post and stone planted 11 links N. 34° 30′ W. of an Oak Tree marked J.S. standing on the Bank of the River St. Lawrence, and running N. 34° 30′ W. as the needle pointed, 184 chains to a post marked J.S. standing on the south-east of a small hill and 14 links S.W. of a maple tree marked J.S., thence, N. 55° 50′ E. 23 chains to a post marked J.S., 30 links from the bank of the River Thames, and 20 links S.W. of a small maple tree marked J.S., thence on said course N. 55° 50′ E. to the center of the River Thames, thence down the River Thames, as it winds and turns to the mouth, thence westerly along the shore of the River St. Lawrence to the place of beginning containing 700 acres.

Scale 10 chains to an inch.*

*This plan has been greatly reduced.

Reference.

From A to B shore is bold and water deep which forms an excellent harbour in the mouth of the river. The dotted line in the mouth of the river denotes the channel in which the water is from 12 to 15 feet deep and very little current. A true copy.

(Signed)

Lewis Grant,

D. Survr., Eastn. Dist.

Johnstown, 1795.

A Copy.

D. W. Smith,

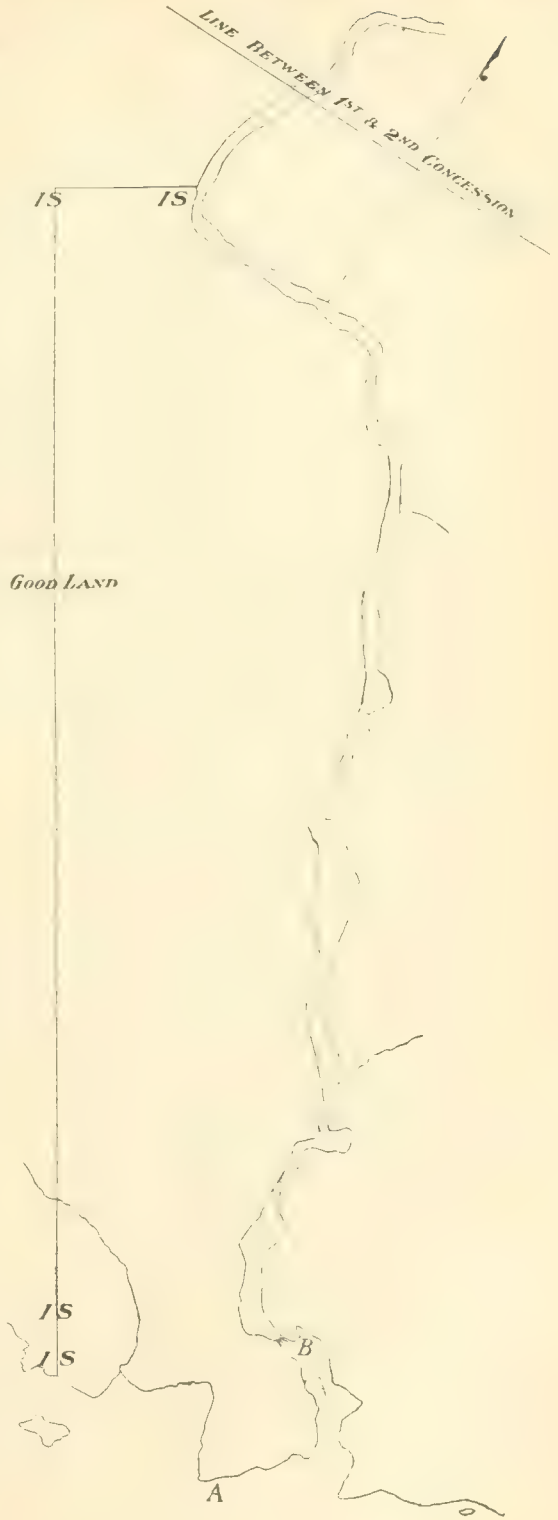
Acting Surveyor General,

Upper Canada.

(*on back*)

Copy of Mr. Pennoyer's survey for Mr. Stone. No. 4.

Note.—The initials on the plan have been by mistake made I.S. instead of J. S.



To the Honble. John Collins,

Deputy Surveyor Genl.

Sir, Having left Oswegatchie the 1st of August, I arrived at Montreal on the 3d at 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Frobisher had the kindness to favour greatly the object of my journey not only by advancing thirty pounds, but also by having the five men I wanted. I left town on saturday, the 6th of August and returned to Oswegatchie on friday the 12th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I will enter the woods to morrow, and will not fail to send to Your Honor at the time mentioned in your Instructions, my accounts and the future progress of my work.

It is my duty, sir, to acquaint your Honor of the very particular manner Mr. Stegman goes on working in several Seigniories. He pays no regard to the running of the Seigniorial lines being the limits of each Seigniory, and with which the lands of the inhabitants must naturally be parallel.

No, Sir, he forcibly traces lines from the boundary of a concession to that of another bearing the same number.

As it is almost impossible to the most able chain bearers to trace lines in perfect equal manner through our vast forests in the several concessions of a seigniory, it is more probable that the limits of the lands bearing the same number will not be found to correspond in their laying out with each other, than to maintain that they will; but this difference is of no bad consequence.

Each concession has its road in front where the lines of the former concession fall in, and as soon as those lines are parallel, and also parallel to the seigniorial lines, that is what I call a concession regularly subdivided.

The following concession has no connection unavoidably necessary; trace its lines in the same usual principles, parallel to the Seigniorial lines, and the whole will stand well subdivided so as no proprietor will be aggrieved by such an operation.

It is not so, Sir, with the mode lately introduced by Mr. Stegman. Instead of dividing the lines so as they may form regular long squares, they will form trapeziums that will differ one from the other in form and magnitude as many times as will exist any difference between the true laying out of the lines of the respective limits.

Besides that several proprietors will lose land belonging to them, others will have more than belong to them; finally it is introducing confusion and discord in the settlement by adopting such a plan, very well calculated for the benefit of the surveyor, but contrary, in my opinion, to the advantage of the inhabitants for the embellishment of seigniories.

Add besides the injustice—How many persons are they who have paid surveyors to have their lines traced anew, I have traced several of them myself, faithfully parrallel to the Seigniorial lines. Mr. Stegman upsets them, I do not know by what authority, but I am sovereignly convinced that such an irregular work will never produce a good effect in the great parrallelogram forming the Seigniory.

An art that I study since my childhood, that I have now professed for five years, and the position that I occupy here, gives me enough confidence to speak freely on this subject for the good of the settlement:

I submit my humble knowledge to the superior abilities of your Honor, and it is with the greatest consideration that I remain for life most respectfully,

Sir, Your most humble & Most obedient servant,

Sig. THÈODORE DE FÈNCIER.
D. A. P.

Oswegatchie, 13 Aug., 1791.
(note in pencil along side)

I got Mr. Tessier of this Office to translate this letter into English.

T. DEVINE,
Surveyor in Chief

(APPENDIX A.)

State of the Surveyor General's Office.

York, Upper Canada,
7th January, 1807.

Letters Written.		Books.	
From 3rd October,	1792		
To 25 April,	1794	Volume ..... No.	1
From 26th April,	1794		
To 31st March,	1795	.....do	2
From 17th March,	1795		
To 29th Septr.,	1795	.....do	3
From 30th Septr.,	1795		
To 25 March,	1796	.....do	4
with Latitudes, Longitude & Variation.			
From March,	1796		
To July	1796	.....do	5
with Glebes			
From July	1796		
To March	1797	.....do	6
From March	1797		
To September	1797	.....do	7
From Septemr.	1797		
To October	1800	.....do	8
From Novmr.	1797		
To February	1799	.....do	9
From February	1799		
To April	1800	.....do	10

From April ..... 1800 To Decemr. 1800	Volume	No. 11
From Decemr. ..... 1800 To April 1801	... .do	12
From April ..... 1801 To December 1801	Volume ..... No.	13
From Decemr. ..... 1801 To July 1802	....do..... ....do..	14
From July ..... 1802 To July 1803	.....do..... .....do.....	15
From July ..... 1803 To February 1804	.....do..... .....do.....	16
From February ..... 1804 To July 1804	.....do..... .....do.....	17
From July ..... 1804 To October 1804	.....do..... .....do.....	18
From October ..... 1804 To July 1806	.....do..... ...do..... ..	19
From 29 July ..... 1806 To 5 Janry. 1807	.....do..... .....do..	20
Provincial Geographer	.....	1
	Reports.	
From Decemr. ..... 1795 To Decemr. 1799	Volume ..... No.	5
From July ..... 1799 To Septemr. 1802	.....do..... .....do..... ...	6
From July ..... 1802 To Septemr. 1803	.....do..... .....do.....	7
From April ..... 1797 To February 1804	.....do..... .....do.....	8
	and Township Report	
O. C. Book No. 2 & Report Book...	.....do..... .....do.....	9
do..... do.....		
From May ... . 1806 To Decemr. 1806	.....do..... .....do.....	10
Book of Assignments	.....do..... .....do.....	1

Church Lands			
Specification & Appropriation		Volume ....No...	1
Letters Received.		Books.	
From October	1792		
To Decemr.	1793	Volume .....No.....	1
From Janry.	1794		
To October	1794	.....do.....do.....	2
From October	1794		
To August	1795	.....do..... ...do.....	3
From July	1795		
To May	1796	.....do.....do.....	4
with Meteorological observs.			
From April	1796		
To September	1797	.....do.....do.....	5
From August	1797		
To September	1797	.....do.....do.....	6
with Report on Leases.			
From October	1797		
To June	1798	.....do.....do.....	7
From June	1798		
To May	1799	.....do.....do.....	8
From June	1799		
To Septemr.	1800	.....do.....do.....	9
From June	1800		
To July	1801	.....do.....do.....	10
From July	1801		
To Septemr.	1802	.....do.....do.....	11
From Septemr.	1802		
To June	1803	.....do.....do.....	12
From June	1803		
To February	1804	.....do.....do.....	13
From February	1804		
To November	1804	.....do.....do.....	14
From Novemr.	1804		
To October	1806	.....do.....do.....	15
Order in Council Book		.....do.....do.....	No. 1

Warrant Books—Dockets for Original Authorities. *Old* Regulations -			
From Warrant of Survey, No. 1 to 2532	Vol.	No.	1
From Warrant No. 2533 to No. 4584, & from Fiat No. 1 to No. 700	do	do	2
From Fiat No. 701 to Fiat No. 907	do	do	3
Warrant Books, Dockets for Original Authorities—*New* Regulations—			
Subject to Full Fees	Vol.		1
do to ½ Fees UE & M C	do		1
do Full Fees under the Regs., 30 Decemr., 1802, and Regulation 6 July, 1804	do	do	1
INDEX to Printed Descriptions under the Old Regulations & under the Commissioners	do	do	1
Books—Written Descriptions.			
By the Deputies of the Midland Eastern & Western Districts	Vol.	No.	1
Office Numbers from 1000 to 1431	Vol.	No.	5
Do from 1432 to 2075	do	do	6
Do from 2076 to 2599	do	do	7
Do from 2600 to 3000	do	do	8
& from 7001 to 7038	do	do	8
Do from 7039 to 7460	do	do	9
Do from 7461 to 7469	do	do	10
Do Written Descriptions New Regs. & Reports on Leases	do	do	1
Weekly Reports of Locations	Vol.	No.	1
do do or Application Book	do	do	2
Field Notes	do	do	1
do do	do	do	2
do do	do	do	3
do do Soil & Timber &	do	do	marked 4&1
Domesday Schedules.			
The following Doomsday Schedules:			
Of Town & Park Lots	Vol.	No.	1
Of Farm Lots principally Eastern Districts	do	do	2
do principally Midland Circle	do	do	3
do principally between the Bay of Quinte & the Grand River	do	do	4
do principally County of Lincoln	do	do	5
do principally District of London & Circle of Long point	do	do	6
do principally Western District	do	do	7
Reports of the Commissioners.			
Eastern & Midland Districts	Book No. 1 & 2		
District of Johnstown, & the old Home District, (Niagara)	do	do	1
Western District, London & Newcastle	do	do	1

Settlement Book	Book	No.	1
Orders Stayed, &c.	do	do	1
Fiats in Fee			
do for Leases	Vol.	No.	1
Application for Leases	Vol.	No.	1
Surveyor of Woods & Masting	do	do	1
Diaries	do	do	1
Instructions to Deputy Surveyors, &c.	do	do	6
Detroit Land Board	do	do	1
do do	do	do	2
do do	do	do	3
Niagara Land Board	1 Vol.	No.	1
Surveyor Genl's. Office, Quebec	do	No.	1
U. E. List	do	No.	1
Fiats for Glebe	1 do	No.	1
Index to printed Descriptions Under Regs., July 1804	1 do	No.	1
Fees of Survey	1 do	No.	1
Reserves for the Crown & Clergy for the Home, Newcastle, London & Niagara Districts	1 do	No.	1
Relative to Mr. Fry and the District of Nassau..	1 do		1
Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Granting Dept. in the Province of Quebec...	1 do		1
Field Notes in the old district of Nassau	1 do		1
Old Schedules and Old Accounts, Dist. of Nassau.	1 do		1
Col. Mann's report on the Upper Country	1 do		1
The Deed of a Township in Lower Canada	1 do		1
Deeds in the Secretary's Offices	1 do		1
List of persons to whom the Oaths were administered by the late Depy. Surveyor General	1 do		1
Niagara Royal Seigneurie	1 do		1
Certificates granted in the old District of Hesse ...	1 do		1
Locations do ...	do		1
Heads of enquiry relative to	do		1
Index to printed Descriptions, New Regulations...	do		1
Register for the Villages of Oswegatchie in Augusta	14 do	Stitched.	14

PRINTED DESCRIPTIONS—OLD REGULATIONS.

From No. 3000 to 4000	10 Volumes		Stitched
From No. 4000 to 5000	10 do		do
From No. 5000 to 6000	10 do		do
From No. 6000 to 7000	10 do		do
From No. 8000 to 9000	10 do		do
From No. 9000 to 10,000	10 do		do
From No. 10,000 to 11,000	10 do		do
	70 Vols.		Stitched

From No. 11,000 to 11,181 ..Current.

Under the Commissioners' Reports.

From No. 1 to 1000..... 10 Vols. .....Stitched
From No. 1000 to 2000..... 10 do ..... do
From No. 2000 to 2400..... 4 do ..... do

24 Vols. Stitched
From No. 2400 to 2490..... Current.

Under the New Regulations.—

From No. 1 to 1000..... 10 Volumes .....Stitched
From No. 1000 to 1200..... 2 do ..... do

12 Vols. Stitched
From No. 1200 to 1294..... Current.

Under the Regs. 30th December, 1802.

From No. 1 to 100..... 1 Vol.....Stitched
From No. 100 to 219..... Current.

Under the Regs. of July, 1804——

From No. 1 to 100..... 1 Vol. .....Stitched
From No. 100 to 280..... Current.

Descriptions for Leases.

From No. 100 to 500..... 5 Vols. .....Stitched
From No. 500 to 584..... Current.

Descriptions for Licenses of Occupation.

From No 1 to 7..... Current.

84 Settlement papers, prior to 31st of Decr., 1801., A to H.
84 do do do H to O. } 3 Vols. Stitched
84 do do do O to Z.
2 Bundles Ditto from 25 March, 1802, to 4th Novemr., 1806.....Stitched
Loose Do since 31 Decr., 1801, a few current.

In a Walnut Box.....No. 1.

Certificates relating to the Township of Lancaster.....
Descriptions prepared but stayed for the payment of Fees & other causes.....
Authorities for the Conanaqui Road.
Subject to the Settling Duties.—
Authority's stayed ditto —
Authority's Stayed ditto Yonge Street.
Descriptions in Alnwick stayed.
Two Memorials from the Magis: of Midland Dist: praying that the Boundaries of the Townships of Kingston & Fredericksburgh may be established according to the Act.—
Rogers & his followers, four Authorities stayed.

Walnut Box.....No. 2...

Descriptions prepared but not Entered being stay'd for yrs. payment of Survey A to L.
Ditto .....Ditto ..... M to Z.—

Private Deposit; Orders of Council, &c.
Descriptions in Alnwick .....
Authorities subject to the settling Duties
Orders in Council, New Regulations A to Z.
Descriptions returned for the Authorities &
for other reasons—
Documents relative to the division line between
the Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada.
Descriptions prepared but not Entd. being
stay'd for the paymt. of Survey, &c.——
Ensign Wm. Buell's Descriptions, Stayed by
the Atty. Genl. for want of the Authorities, &c.
Lands in Adolphustown respecting
Descriptions in Matilda, Whitby, Clark, &
Crosby, stayed.
Hambley's Diaries & field Notes of the
Townships of Aldborough & Dunwich.
Hambley's Ditto...Do of East &
North Gwillimbury.——
Hambley's Field Notes, &c., of Dower
Sherwood's Field Notes & Diary of South Crosby.
Wilmot's Diary & Field Notes of Uxbridge.
Wilmot's Ditto ... Ditto ... of the Townships of
Toronto, Trafalgar, & Nelson.—
Ditto ..... Ditto his Do ... of Do ... being
Reserve on the River Credit.
Do ..... Do ..... his Do ... Travers of the Shore
of Lake Ontario.—
Smith's field notes & journal relative to the Township of Gosfield
& Colchester.
Wilmot's Field notes of the Travers on the 16 & 12 Mile Creeks &
Stegman's Diary and Report of the division line between the
Home & Newcastle Districts—
Stegman's Diary & Field Notes of Whitechurch.
Stegman's Field Notes of Finch.
Do ..... Do ..... of Elmsley.
Iredell's field notes of Orford.
Do ..... Do ..... of the S. W. Boundary of
Dover & the purchase line in 1790.
Jones's fielde Notes No. 1 & 2.—
Bien difficiles
d'Expliquez,

Chewetts ... Do ..... Do ..... No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Fortune's field Notes of Six Townships on
the Rideau....
Miscellaneous Papers.——

Walnut Box No. 3...
Letters from the 1st of Octr. to 31 Decr., 1802.
Letters from Individuals from 1st of July to
31st Decr., 1803.
Governor Hamilton's Certif: to John Caldwell.
Letters from Individuals from 1st Janry. to 30 June, 1805.
Letters from the 1st July to 30th Septemr., 1802.

Letters from Individuals from 1st January to the 31st December, 1804.....
Letters from 1st January to 31 March, 1802.
Letters from 1st April to 30th June, 1802.
Letters & Powers of Atty. from Individuals ..... from 1st July, 1805, to July, 1806...
Letters from Individuals, from 1st Januy., 1803, to 30th June, 1803.
Edwd. Dogherty's Certificate.

Walnut Box No. 4.
Orders in Council, A to L & M to Z.
David McCargin, Col: England's Certificate—
Private Deposit, orders in Council.
1st July, 1796 — do ——— do
David Morgan's Descript. stayd. for payt. of fees.
Orders in Council stayed.
Town Lots & Park Lots ... Authorities.
Gananoqui Road...
Subject to the Settling duties ... do ...
Yonge Street..... do ...

In the Upper Black Case:
Ten Years letters from 1792 to 1802
In Pidgeon holes & Bundles assorted Alphabetically.—
Letters from 1st January to 31st March, 1802—
Ditto...from 1st April to 30th of June, 1802...

office Shelves:
Letters from 21st July to 31st Decr., 1802.
ditto from 1st Januy. to 30th June, 1802.
ditto from 1st July to 31 Decemr., 1802.
ditto from 1st Januy. to 30th June, 1804.
Do from 1st July to 31 Decemr., 1804.
Do from 1st Januy. to 30 June, 1805.
Do from 1st July to 31 Decemr., 1805.
Do from 1 Januy. to 30 June, 1806.

Letters from Licensed Surveyors, Bonds, &c., from 1805 to 1806:—
Letters from Do..... Bonds, &c., for 1805 & 1806.
Letters from Do..... Do..... 1804, together with Mr. Saml. Wilmot's Bond and Oath.
Surveyors' letters, &c., from 1st Januy. to 30th June, 1805.
Henry Smith's Survey of contested lands in Fredericksburgh.
Certificates of Settling duty lodged in 1804.
Ditto ..... Ditto Lodged between 1st Januy. & 30 June, 1805.
Ditto ..... Ditto between July 1805 & July 1806.
Letters, &ca., from Individuals clearing up difficulties under the Commission.
Orders of Search by the Atty. Genl.
Locations approved between 28 June, 1802, & 31st Decemr., 1803.

Ditto .....Ditto..... between 1st Januy. & 31st Decemr., 1804.
Ditto.....Ditto..... 1st Januay. to 22d May, 1805.
Orders from the Council Office for Issuing Descriptions upon claims under the Commission, 1804.
Locations between 10th October, 1805, and 27th December, 1806.
Fiats—Filed Alphabetically & lodged between the 1st of Januy. & 31 Decr., 1804.
Do... M to Z under the Commission lodged between the 22d July, 1802, & 31 Decemr., 1803.
Do... A to L Do ..... Do ..... between the 23d July, 1802, & 31st Decemr., 1803.
Do... for Leases No. 1 to 500 ... Do ... Do ...
Fiats Do from 1st January to 30 June, 1805.
Fiats for Grants under the Regs. 30th Decr., 1802.
Do..... Do..... under the New Regulations from No. 98 to 400 Inclusive.
Do..... Do..... Issued under a special Order in Council, 7 Decemr., 1802.
Do..... Do..... Under the First New Regs. paid full fees No. 155 to 262 Inclusive.
Fiats for Glebes No. 1 to 5.
Shedules of Cancelled & Impounded Deeds.
Schedules of Search in the Secretary's Office.
Commissioners' Reports.
Sundry Orders on claims Under the Western Commission, 1802.
Fiat and description, Leonard Soper.
Authorities lodged by the Solicitor General as per Receipt given.

In the Lower Black Case.

Mr. Aitkin's letters, &c.
In Ditto Several descriptions. Letters, &c., from Mr. Chewett, Mr. Grant, Mr. Jones, Mr. Iredell, Mr. Hugh McDonell, Mr. Fortune, Mr. Hambley, Mr. Stegman, Mr. Welch, Mr. Bouchett, Mr. Wm. Fraser, Mr. Fry, Mr. Greely, Mr. Geo. Law, Mr. Perin Law, Mr. Allan Macdonald, Mr. Root, Mr. Ryder, Mr. B. Sherwood, Mr. Heny. Smith, Mr. Thos. Smith, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Whiting.

Papers relative to Settlers under the Nominees of Townships, &c., From A to H, H to T, T to Z.

Mmdm. relative to some people located near Long Point. Several Oaths of Allegiance. Several Blank Assignments. Several parcels of Blank Descriptions.

A Book of Diagrams for the Reserves. Three Sets of Schedules. District of Lunenburgh. One set of schedules of Mecklenburgh. Another old Schedule of the Eastern District by Mr. Chewitt.

Two old schedules of the Midland District from Mr. Aitkin. An Alphabetical reference of Do... by Do... The Old Schedules of the late Home District now the Dist. of Niagara.

Quebec Plans—Eastern District.
Alfred, Charlottenburgh, Clarence, Cornwall, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hawksbury, with Longueil, Kenyon, Lancaster, Matilda, Osnaburgh, Plantagenet, Roxborough, Williamsburgh.

Fine projections for Townships on the River Rideau.
Scrawl plans or Blotters. —
Cambridge, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, Mountain, Osgoode, Plantagenet, Winchester, Finch.

Old Plans: Alfred, Charlottenburgh, Charlottenburgh & Kenyon, 2, Clarence, Cornwall, Lancaster (North part), Lancaster by McNiff, Lancaster by McDonell, Matilda, 4, (Roxboro'), Cumberland, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, E.D., ditto W.D., Kenyon, Lancaster, South part, 2, Mountain, Osnabruck, 2, Plantaganet, 3, Williamsburgh, Winchester.

Quebec Plans, District of Johnstown: Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Elizabethtown, Landsdown, Leeds, Yonge, (including Escott), Marlborough & Oxford. Scrawl plans or blotters: Bastard, Crosby, North Gower, Kitley, Montague, Landsdown with Escott, Nepean, Wolford.

Plans of New Surveys, Dist. of Johnstown:—Elmsley, South Gower, Crosby North & South.

Old Plans, Dist. of Johnstown: Augusta 2, Edwardsburgh 2, Elizabethtown 2, Escot, now in Yonge, 2, Landsdown 3, Leeds 2, Oxford 4, Yonge Yonge 4.

Quebec Plans, Mid. District: Adolphustown, Ameliasburgh, Camden East, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Kingston, Marysburgh, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Sydney, Sophiasburgh, Thurlow, Hollowell, Tonté, Island of
Scrawl plans & Blotters: Ameliasburgh, Halowell, Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh.

Old Plans & Scrawl Plans: Adolphustown 2, Ernestown 2, Fredericksburgh 4, Hungerford 1, Huntingdon 1, Kingston 4, Leeds 1, Loughborough 1, Pittsburgh 2, Portland 1, Rawdon 2, Richmond 2, Sidney 1, Thurlow 1, Ameliasburgh & Sophiasburgh 1, Ameliasburgh 2, Halowell 3, Marysburgh 4, Sophiasburgh 2.

District of Newcastle: Scrawl Plans & Blotters: Alnwick, Clarke, Cramahe, Darlington, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Murray, Percy.

Districts Home & New Castle: Plans received from Quebec: Clarke, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Murray, Pickering, Scarborough, Whitby, Darlington, York.

(Signed) Chr. Willcocks, 9th Janv., 1807.

Home District.

Scrawl Plans or Blotters: Beverly, Etobicoke & its Divisions, Flamborough, East & West, King, Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitby, Markham, East Gwillimbury, West Ditto, North Ditto, Uxbridge, Whitechurch, York, Toronto, Trafalgar, Nelson.

Plan of the Tract purchased from the Missassagas.

Quebec Plans, District of Niagara: Barton, Bertie, Binbrook, Clinton, Crowland, Flamborough (now in the Home Dist.), Grantham, Grimsby, Louth, Niagara, Pelham, Saltfleet, Stamford, Thorold, Willoughby.

District of Niagara: Scrawl plans or Blotters:—Ancaster, Caistor, Gainsborough, Glanford, Humberstone, Wainfleet.

Old Plans from the Land Board: Barton, Bertie, Clinton, Grantham, Louth, Niagara, Saltfleet, Thorold, Willoughby & Crowland, Flamborough, East & West.

District of London: Scrawl plans or Blotters: Aldborough, 2 plans, Burford, Burford Gore, Blenheim, Charlotteville, Delaware, Dorchester, North & South, Dunwich, 2 plans, Houghton, Oxford, North, East & West. Sketch of Orford, Rainham, Southwold & its Divisions, Townsend, Walpole, Ditto Gore. Walsingham, Windham, Woodhouse, Yarmouth, front & Rear.

Western District: Scrawl plans or Blotters:—Camden, West, Chatham, 40 Lots, Chatham & Camden, Colchester, Ditto, by Smith, Ditto, by McNiff, Douer, Dover, by Hambley, Ditto, Gosfield, Ditto by Smith, Ditto by McNiff, Harwich, Ditto, Shawenese.

Western District: Scrawl Plans & Blotters: Howard, Maidstone, Malden, Ditto, Ditto by McNiff, Mersia, Ditto by Smith, Orford, by McNiff, Rawleigh, Ditto, Rochester, Romney, Sandwich, L'Assomption, Ditto by McNiff, Sandwich, petite Côte, 3, Ditto by McNiff, Tilbury.

Towns: Scrawl Plans: Adolphustown, Cornwall, Charlotteville, Cornwall (olim Johnstown), Johnstown, North & South part, Kingston, 4 plans, Newcastle, 2 Do, Niagara, York, 3 Plans, Chatham, Sandwich.

Schedules of Plans in the long blue Box covered with canvas marked Surveyor Genl. Depart., Upper Canada.

Plan of the District of Lunenburgh now comprehending the Eastern District and the District of Johnstown with the Townships laid down thereon—Scale, 2 Miles to an Inch.

Plan of the District of Mecklenburgh, now the Midland District—2 Miles to an Inch.

Plan of the District of Nassau, comprehending the projected District of New Castle, the Home District, the District of Niagara & a small part of the District of London. Scale, one mile to an Inch.

Ditto...Ditto, with Sundry Remarks respecting Communications & carrying places, &c. Scale 2 Miles to an Inch.

Plan of the District of Hesse (in 7 pieces) extending from point Pélé, on the N. Side of Lake Erie, to the Mouth of the River La Tranche, where it emptys itself into Lake St. Clair, & from thence up the River la Tranche to the 2d fork thereof.

The several pieces of this plan are included in the New ATLAS for the Western District.

Plan of the N. Side of Lake Ontario from Cataraqui to Niagara, including the purchase made from the Indians in 1781. Scale, about 9 Miles to 5 Inches.

Map of the Province of Upper Canada according to the organization in the year 1792.

Map of the Province of U. Canada, according to the late Act for the better Division of the same without the writing thereon.

Plan of the Province in Line.

New Atlas for Upper Canada, Conts. plans shewing the old & a new projection for the better Division of the Province.

Plan of the Organized part of the Province according to a Bill which has passed the two Houses and Reserved for the signification of the Royal pleasure.

Sketch of Lake Erie, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair & part of Lakes Huron & Ontario.

Plan of the Midland District. Ditto of the Home Do.

Plan of the Townships comprehended between the Chepewaw and Lake Erie to the Lands of the Six Nations on the Grand River.

Sketch of the Western District.

Plan of the Block of Land between Burlington Bay, & the River Etobicoke, belonging to the Messessaguays.

Sketch of a tract of Land at Niagara purchased from the Missessaguays by Col. Johnson.

Plan from Fort Niagara to the landing above the Falls of Niagara, with reference.

Plan of Lands purchased from the Missessaguays at Toronto & about the Mouth of Matchedash River.

Sketches of Holland River from the landing at Pines-fort, to the Entrance of Lake Simcoe and the tongue of Land at the forks.

Sketches conjectured to be the extent of the Cessions from the Indians to the Crown on the North side of Lake Ontario, not including Matchedash.

Plan of the purchase about York from Etobicoke.

Plan of the Eastern boundary of the Old purchase about Toronto, now York.

Plan of the Communication from York to Matchedash with the Indian purchase by John Collins, Esquire.

Plan of the Communication from York to Matchedash.

Plan of the Township of Malden & the Huron Reserve.

Plan of De Longueieul & Lotbinieres, Seigneuries, shewing the Boundary line between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Sent from D. W. Smith, Esq., Surveyor Genl. of U. Canada, to Major Holland, Surveyor General of Lower Canada.

Plan of A Survey from the Western Boundary line of Elizabethtown in the Circle of Oswegatchie to Cataraqui.

Plan from the Point of Boudet to the Western Boundary line of the Township No. 8 or Elizabethtown.

Plan shewing the distance from the River St. Lawrence to the Grand River on the lines between the Township of Cornwall & the tract claimed by the Indians of St. Regis, also the distance from the St. Lawrence to the River Rideau, on the line between the Townships of Edwardsburgh & Matilda, &c., &c.

Plan of the Townships of Burgess, Bastard, Russell, Kitley, Montague & Wolford.

Plan of the Township of Cambridge with the Grand or Otawa River to the Southern boundary line of the said Township.

Plan of the Grand or Ottawa River from its junction with the St. Lawrence, shewing the Communication to Lake HURON and the St. Lawrence from Point aux Cascades to Elizabeth-town.

Plan of a line to ascertain the distance from the South branch of the River Rideau on a S. E. course to the St. Lawrence.

Sketches of the Communication between the St. Lawrence & Ottawa or Grand River by the way of the Rivers Gananaquy, Rideau, and Petite Nation.

Sketch of the Gananaquy River and Lake with reference.

Plan of the Townships of Escote, Lansdown & Leeds with Explanation.

Plan of Nutt and Corn Islands. Nearly opposite to the River Gananaquy or Thames.

Survey from Point Frederick to the Eighth Township by Coty or Kotte.

An old plan of the Midland District.

Sketch of the River Trent or Saggettessigiuem shewing the situation of the Salt Spring.

Projection for 2 Townships at the forks of the River du Rideau.

An old Plan from Cramahe to York.

Plan of a Block of Townships from Whitby to York, on Lake Ontario & from York to Lake Simcoe on Yonge Street.

Plan of the Shore from York to Burlington Bay.

Plan of the Six Nations Land at the Grand River as sent from Quebec.

Plan of the Six Nations Land at the Grand River as determined in Upper Canada.

Plan of the Shore & Soundings in & About the Mouth of the Grand River.

Sketch of the Shore & Soundings from Fort Erie to Dogsteders, with part of the Grand River.

Sketch of Long point Bay & Soundings.

Plan shewing the Communication between Lake Ontario and Lake St. Clair by way of the River Thames.

Plan of part of the front of the Township of Rochester.

Plan of the Shore of Lake St. Clair from River Ruscom to River aux Peches.

Plan of the Intersections from the Mouth of the River Thames on the Bar, with its Soundings on Lake St. Clair.

Plan of Lake Huron (Rapids of St. Mary's and Matchedash supposed to be from Col. Mans R. Engs.

Sketch of the River St. Mary's from the detour or junction with Lake Huron to the entrance of Lake Superior.

Plan of the straight & fall of St. Mary's by De Pencierer under direction of Lt. Brice R. Engs.

NEW ATLAS for partial Surveys.

Iredell's plan of the outlines of Dover, Chatham, Camden & Part of Orford.

Stegman's Survey—Shewing the Situation of Moody Farewell's House in regard to its falling into the Home or Newcastle District.

Plan of the Townships of Hawkesbury, Mons. De Longeuieul's Seigneurie, Orford & Plantagenet.

Two Plans of the Township of Augusta, proof lines.

Plan of the Traverse line between the Indian Land & the Township of Charlottenburgh, from the R. St. Lawrence to the River Petite Nation. Ditto to the Grand or Ottawa River.

Plan of part of the Townships of Clinton & Grimsby.

Plan of McKillop's improvement in the Reserve, New Settlement on Lake Erie.

Plan of part of the Township of Colchester.

Plan of Lines run by several Surveyors in the Township of Elizabethtown, with Explanation.

Plan of part of the Township of Flamborough.

Plan of part of the River petite Nation to its junction with the Grand or Ottawa River.

Plans of Part of Richmond, Fredericksburgh, (ditto by Hy. Smith) and of Sydney.

Plan of the division line between the Dist. of Lunenburgh and Mecklenburgh, from the Mouth of ye R. Thames.

Plan of Sr. John Johnson's property on the E. Side of the R. Gananoquy in the Township of Leeds.

Plan of Joel Stone's land on the West side of the River Gananoquy, Township of Leeds.

Plan of the supposed Sett't. in Monsr. De Longueieul's Seigneurie under Mr. Treadwell, shewing the part to be exchanged.

Plan of proof lines in Vaughan & Markham.

Plan of several Lots in the Township of Murray in the 1st & 2d Con., shewing the relative situation of the Nos. of those Concessions.

ROUGH Sketch of lands near the Town of Niagara.

Plan of the 2d & 3d Con. of the Township of Osnaburgh, shewing the variation of McNiff's line from its true position.

Plan of part of ye Township of Plantagenet, shewing the Mouth of the River petite Nation.

Plan of J. B. Ferry's land in the Township of Sandwich.

Two plans of the outlines of the ground comprehending the Town & Parks of Sandwich, shewing the relative situation of Lipp's Improvement.

Plan of the Township of Sandwich, shewing the pos. & situation of the lands of Wm. Park & Meldrum & Park.

Plans of Lots Number 7 & 8 in the 1st Con. & front Con. in Yonge, shewing the exact sit. of Jessup's Mill.

Plan of Lot No. 19, 2 Con., Township of York.

NEW ATLASS for ROADS in U. CANADA.

Plans of the W. Branches of Yonge Street. Ditto on a large Scale more comprehensive.

Plan of Yonge Street from York to Holland River.

Plan of the road from the King's Mill on the R. Humber to Burlington Bay & from thence into Flamborough.

Plan of Dundas Street from the landing at Burlington Bay to London on the R. Thames.

Plan of Dundas Street from the River Humber to the River Trent, at the head of the Bay of Quinty.

Plans of Dundas Street from York to Duffins's Creek; from York to the Eastern Boundary of Scarborough; through Scarborough by a Second Survey; through Pickering; through Whitby & Darlington; through Clark & Hope.

Plan of Dundass Street through Hamilton & Haldimand. Plan of ditto thro' Cramahe and Murray.

Plan of the Road, Surveyed by Jesse Pennoyer from Kingston to the Long saut, to Coteau du Lac.

NEW ATLAS: For Forts, Reservations & Meridians.

Plan of the Fort of Niagara, shewing the ground on the opposite side of the River between Navy Hall & Mississaguay-Point.

Plan of the Military Reserve on the S. Side of the Town of Niagara.

Plan shewing the ground Reserved for Gov. at the landing, on the W. side of the Niagara River & the proposed situation for the Wharfs, Stores, &c.

Plan shewing the ground proposed to be Reserved for Government, and the situation of the Barracks and Stores at the Entrance of the Chippewa Creek.

Plan shewing the sites of the Military post at Amherstburgh, and the Land reserved by Col. Mann, R. Engineers.

Plan of part of the Entrance of the Straights of Lake Erie leading to Detroit, shewing the site of the Military Post & the land reserved for Governmt. by Col. Mann, R. Engrs.

Plan of the Ground Reserved for Public Buildings in the City of York.

Plan of the King's saw Mill at the Humber with the adjacent land.

Plan of the Land in the vicinity of the River Don with Lots 15 & 16 in the broken front of the Township of York.

Plan shewing the public ground at the Credit.

Survey of a piece of ground at the Rr. Credit, for a Public House with a projection in the Township of Etobicoke, particularly Lots B. G. & C.

Plan of Capt. Brant's Military lands & the lot attached to the King's head Tavern on the Beach.

Plan of the Long Beach, together with the Lots in Saltfleet belonging to the Govt. House at the head of Lake Ontario.

Plan of the Shore from the Chippewa or Welland to the Table rock.

Plan of the Isle of Fort Levy, Indian Village on the South Shore & Soundings. Isles du Baril & Soundings, & the Narrows at Careys.

Plan of part of the River Gannanoque, from the Mouth to a small distance beyond the first fall, &c.

Plan of the Harbour of Kingston with the hights of ground expressed in figures.

Plan of Point Frederick & Henry near Kingston. Plan of Nicholas & Egg Island, &c., &c.

Plan of part of the Div. line between the Districts of Lunenburgh & Mecklenburgh.

Plan of a Meridian line Erected at Johnstown.

Plan of a Meridian line Erected at Malden.

Plan of the Town, Fortification & Battery's on the River Mississipi.

NEW ATLAS for Towns & Harbours:—

Plan & Survey of the Village of Adolphustown, formerly called Holandville.

Rough Sketch of the Town plot in the 7th Township of Augusta.

Plan of Chatham, shewing its relative situation to the Lots & Concessions.

Plans of the Town of Chatham; Charlotteville; of the Village near Coo's Paradise; and part of the Town of Cornwall, formerly called New Johnstown & laid out by Mr. Kotté.

Project for the Town of Gwillimbury.

Plan of the Town of Johnstown.

Plan of Points Frederick & Henry, shewing the Coves, Haldimand & Hamilton on the E. Side of the Harbor of Kingston.

Plan of the Old Fort Frontenac & part of the Town plot of Kingston.

Plan of the Town of Kingston with reference.

Plan of the difft. Channels leading from Kingston to Lake Ontario, with the Rocks, &c.

Plans of the Scite of London; & of Newcastle.

Plan of the Harbor of presque Isle de Quinty.

Plan of the Town of Newark, now Niagara.

Plan of the late purchase called the Huron Reserve, on which is laid down the projection of the Town of Sandwich.

Plan of the Town of Sandwich; and Plan for the Subdivision of the Town of Sandwich with the Park Lots.

Two plans of the subdivision of the Village of Windham.

Plan of a project for laying out the Town & Township of Toronto.,

Plan of the City of YORK.

Plan of the Sandy Beech & Marsh below the Don, in the front of the Township of York.

Plan of the Harbor of York.

Plan of the Front line of Dublin, now York, wth. the Soundings in York Harbour.

NEW ATLAS. For the Eastern District.

Townships of Alfred, Cambridge (2 plans), Charlottenburgh, Clarence, Cornwall, Cumberland, Finch, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, Kenyon, Lancaster (in 2 sheets), Seigneurie of point A L'oriniac, Township of Matilda, Mountain, Osgoode, Osnabruck, Plantagenet.

Plan of the land claimed by the Indians of St. Regis.

Townships of Roxborough, Williamsburgh, Winchester.

NEW ATLAS, for the Dist. of Johnstown:

Townships of Augusta, Bastard, Crosby, Edwardsburgh, Elizabethtown, North Gower, South Gower, Do part of Bastard & Kitley, Do part of Landsdown & Escott, Lansdown, Leeds, Marlborough, Montague, Nepean, Oxford. Wolford, Yonge, Ditto, formerly Escott, Kitley.

NEW ATLAS for the Midland District:

Townships of Ameliasburgh, Camden, Ernesttown, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Kingston, Loughborough, Marysburgh, Mohawk Tract, Portland, Rawdon, Sophiasburgh, Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, Hallowell.

The King's Mill, Kingston.

Township of Pittsburgh, Do Sydney.

NEW ATLAS for the projected District of Newcastle:

Townships of Alnwick, Clark, Cramahe, Darlington, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope, Murray, Piercy.

NEW ATLAS for the Home District:

Townships of Beverley, Etobicoke, first Military tract, Etobicoke, Flamboro East, do West, King & the line between Markham & Whitechurch, Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitechurch, York 2 plans, Markham.

Plan of the Ground in the Vicinity of the Reserve for Govt. House in the Town of York.

NEW ATLAS for the District of Niagara:
Townships of Ancaster, Bertie, Caistor, Clinton, Crowland, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Glassford, Grimsby, Gore, Humberstone.

Subdivision of Lands in the vicinity of the Town of Niagara, 4 plans; Townships of Niagara, Pelham, Saltfleet.
Gore between Stamford & Newark, Township of Wainfleet, Willoughby.

NEW ATLAS for the District of London:
Townships of Aldborough, Blandford, Blenheim, Burford, Ditto Gore, Charlotteville, Delaware, Dewham, Dorchester, Dorchester, N.D., Dunwich, Harwich, London, Norwich, Oxford, Oxford N. W. Division, Rainham, Southwold, Townsend, Walpole, do Gore, Walsingham, Westminster, Windham, Woodhouse, Yarmouth, Aldborough, Dunwich.

NEW ATLAS for the Western District: Colchester, 2 plans, Harwich, Howard, Huron Reserve, Maidstone & Rochester, Malden 2 plans, Mersea, Orford, Raleigh, Sandwich 2 plans, 1 on a large scale, Tilbury, Camden, Chatham, Dover, Gosfield, Harwich, Howard, Mersea, Romney.
Spare Plans of Towns: Gwillimbury, Sandwich.
Spare Plans of the Eastern Dist.:—Alfred 3 plans, Gloucester, Finch, Hawkesbury & Longueiul 2 plans, Hawkesbury 2 plans, Plantagenet 2 plans, Winchester 2 do.
Spare Plans of the Dist. of Johnstown:—Leeds, Mountain 3 plans, Tepean, Yonge.
Spare Plans of the Midland Dist.:—Ernest Town, Hungerford 2 plans, Huntingdon 3 plans, Loughboro' 2 do, Marysburgh, Portland, Richmond 1 plans, Sidney, Rawdon, Sophiasburgh.

Spare plans of the Dist. of Newcastle:—Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Murray, Percy.
Spare Plans of the Home Dist.:—Beverly, Whitechurch, of each 2 plans.
Spare Plans of the Dist. of Niagara:—Bertie, pt. of do, Gainsboro', Clanford, Grimsby, Humberstone, Pelham 2 pls., Saltfleet, Wainfleet, Willoughby 2 pls.
Spare Plans of the Dist. of London:—Blenheim, Burford 3 pls., do ore, Dorchester, Oxford, W. D. 3 pls., Oxford, Windham, Woodhouse.
Spare Plans of the Western District:—Colchester and part of Gosfield, rford, Raleigh, Huron Reserve, Sandwich.

Articles.

A Theodelite with Vertical Arch & Telescope, legs, &c.; An old do with o do & case; a Levelling Instrument with legs & case; a Pentographer with ase; a Drawing Frame; an old Barometer; a large Black walnut Desk with Compartments; Six Black Walnut Boxes; Two Blue painted Book cases; do Boxes; 4 do long plan cases; a Stove; a Paper case painted Black in vo Divisions; Bundles of Keys for the above.

Account current Book from 1 Janry., 1802, to 31 Decemr., 1806: 27 escriptions allowed to the Heirs & Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown nd. an Act of the Provinl. Parliament passed in March, 1805: 1 Descript. Trust for the Congregation of Roman Catholicks: Schedule of persons

stayed by the Inspr. Genl. for the payment of Fees, H to L; do, do, L to Z; a Box of Red chalk; a Copying Glass; a Gunters Chain missing.

Stationary contained in the blue painted box; Large drawing paper, 267 Inches by 19½ do, being about 4 Inches in depth; Do, Do, 33 by 26 Inches, about 4 Inches in depth; 17 quire & a half of drawing paper of an other description; 5 Bundles of quills; 40 bottles of India Rubber; 6 packets containing papers of Red Ink powder; 8 do, of black do; 28 paper packets containing Sealing wax; 3 lb. of sand; 45 Dozen of Pencils; 1 black earthen Inkstand; 8 Bundles of Crow quills; paper packet of Pounce; 23 blank books; 33 Sheets of paste-board; 1 pounce Box.

Stationary contained in hair trunk and upon shelf in office.

15 bundles of quills; 13 tin cases containing wafers; 11 paper packets containing papers of black Ink powder; 3 do Red do; 3 doz. & 4 pencils; 2 paper of Sealing wax; 2 pr. Office Ribbon; 2 paper of silk twist; 4 leaden Inkstands (round); 1 Ink Stand; 1 paper of Red tape; 1 paper Knife; 31 bottles of India rubber; 2 penknives; 5 pounce bottles; 2 black leather letter cases; 1 p. Pounce; 7 reams of Foolscap paper; 11 Memorandum books; a few sticks of Indian glue; 2 box rulers; 1 Round Ruler; 1 parallel do; 2 Boxes Colours; 2 Ream Cartridge paper; 2 Ream Blotting paper; 7 Quire folio port & 1 Ream do.

I certify the above to be a true Statement of the Official documents, &c., &c., belonging to the Department of the Surveyor General of this Province

C. B. Wyatt.

York, Upper Canada,
8th January, 1807.

APPENDIX B.

Scope of the Ontario Bureau of Archives.

[Reproduced from First Report.]

(1) The Bureau is equally related and attached to all the Government Departments, and shall receive papers and documents of historical interest, not in current use, from all branches of the public service. When possible these documents shall be classified and calendared.

The Bureau shall devote attention to:—

(2) The copying and printing of important Ontario records lying in the Canadan Archives at Ottawa, in the State Departments there and elsewhere.

(3) The collection of documents having, in the widest sense, a bearing upon the political or social history of Ontario, and upon its agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial development.

(4) The collection of municipal, school, and church records.

(5) The collection and preservation of pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, regimental muster rolls, etc., bearing on the past or present history of Ontario.

(6) The collection and preservation of facts illustrative of the early settlements of Ontario pioneer experience—customs, mode of living—prices—wages—boundaries—areas cultivated—homes, etc.

(7) The collection and preservation of correspondence—letters from and to settlers, documents in private hands pertaining to public and social affairs, etc., reports of local events and historic incidents in the family or public life.

(8) The rescuing from oblivion of the memory of the pioneer settlers, to obtain and preserve narratives of their early exploits, and of the part they took in opening up the country for occupation.

(9) Co-operation with the Historical Societies of Ontario and societies kindred to them, to help to consolidate and classify their work, and as far as practicable direct local effort on given lines.

The Plan of Work.

It is proposed to adopt the following plan of work as one on which the various Archives can be easily classified and catalogued, viz.: To divide the history of Ontario until Confederation, 1867, into its political periods, arranging the material secured in chronological order, and giving each period a series of Reports. Thus, the work can be carried on in all the divisions simultaneously, and when sufficient material shall have accumulated in any one of them, it can be utilized either by the publication of documents or calendars in the annual reports without undue delay. From Confederation onward, the larger quantity of material to be dealt with, and

the probable absence of sweeping constitutional changes to mark eras, suggest a chronological rather than a political basis of division. The periods are: —

(1) 1763 To the close of the French Regime, or the period of French Discovery.

(2) 1791 To the organization of the Province of Upper Canada.

(3) 1841 To the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

(4) 1867 To Confederation.

(5) 1900 To the end of the Nineteenth Century.

In each of these Divisions there is much work to be done. Each has its own distinctive feature, and there is abundance of minor incident.

(1) The French Regime includes the study of official records, printed and MS. books, pamphlets, correspondence, the reports and maps of early French and British explorers, traders and missionaries, soldiers and surveyors, down to the U.E. Loyalist immigration.

(2) In the period between 1763 to 1791 the feature is the Loyalist immigration, with its accompanying settlement, and the conditions and circumstances influencing the form of government adopted for Upper Canada.

(3) From the organization of the Province to 1841. Here we have the real commencement of our Provincial history, the introduction of constitutional government; the work of the Legislature, some of whose early records are lost; the outbreak of the War of 1812; the progress of settlement, and the development of municipal, educational, and commercial institutions; the restiveness leading to the rising of 1837, and the concessions made to Responsible Government.

(4) The periods of Legislative Union. Immigration, settlement, and migration are prominent events, while the introduction of railways, the improvement of waterways, the settlement of many great political, educational, and ecclesiastical questions, lend to this period unusual importance.

(5) From Confederation onwards the periods suggested are fruitful of documentary history, but at such short range it is unnecessary to indicate the special events of unusual interest.

The extent and character of the documents thus collected would determine the arrangement of material for annual publication.

ALEXANDER FRASER,
PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST.

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REPORT

OF THE

Royal Commission

ON THE

University of Toronto.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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TORONTO.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK.

Province of Ontario.

J. J. FOX,
Attorney-General.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO Goldwin Smith, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Sir William Ralph Meredith, Knight, Joseph W. Flavelle, Esquire, Byron E. Walker, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, the Reverend Henry J. Cody, Master of Arts, and the Reverend D. Bruce Macdonald, Master of Arts, all of the City of Toronto in the County of York.

OUR COMMISSIONERS IN THIS BEHALF.

GREETING.

WHEREAS in and by Chapter Nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Our Province of Ontario entitled "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province in Council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Our said Province or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof or the administration of Justice therein, and such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such inquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses and to compel them to give evidence and produce documents and things as is vested in any Court in Civil Cases.

AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario in Council deems it expedient that inquiry should be made into the matters hereinafter referred to.

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE having and reposing full trust and confidence in you, the said Goldwin Smith, William Ralph Meredith, Joseph W. Flavelle, Byron E. Walker, Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, Henry J. Cody and D. Bruce Macdonald, DO HEREBY, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of Our said Province, APPOINT you, the said Goldwin Smith, you the said William Ralph Meredith, you the said Joseph W. Flavelle, you the said Byron E. Walker, you the said Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, you the said Henry J. Cody, and you the said D. Bruce Mac-

Donald to be OUR COMMISSIONERS in this behalf to enquire into and report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor Upon:

(*a*) A scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now managed and governed.

(*b*) A scheme for the management and government of University College, including its relations to and connection with the said University of Toronto.

(*c*) The advisability of the incorporation of the School of Practical Science with the University of Toronto.

(*d*) Such changes as in the opinion of the Commissioners should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several Colleges affiliated or federated therewith, having regard to the provisions of the Federation Act.

(*e*) Such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of any of the subjects thus indicated as in the opinion of the said Commissioners may be desirable.

Giving to you Our said Commissioners full power and authority to summon before you any party or witnesses and to require him or them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if such party or witnesses is or are entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce to you Our said Commissioners such documents and things as you may deem requisite to the full investigation of the premises Together with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by us conferred on any Commissioner appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

And We Do Require You, Our said Commissioners, forthwith after the conclusion of such inquiry to make full report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor touching the said investigation together with all or any evidence taken by you concerning the same.

To Have Hold and Enjoy the said office and authority of Commissioners for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

And We Do Hereby Appoint the said Joseph W. Flavelle to be Chairman, and Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun to be the Secretary of Our said Commission.

In Testimony, whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

Witness His Honour William Mortimer Clark, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House in Our City of Toronto in Our said Province this third day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

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REPORT.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Honour to enquire into and report upon the system of administering the affairs of the University of Toronto and of University College have completed their labours and respectfully beg to report to Your Honour the result of the inquiries made, together with such recommendations as appear to be warranted after a thorough examination into the conditions.

By the terms of the Royal Commission, dated the 3rd day of October, 1905, we were authorized to inquire into and report upon:

1. A scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now managed and governed.

2. A scheme for the management and government of University College, including its relations to and connection with the said University of Toronto.

3. The advisability of the incorporation of the School of Practical Science with the University of Toronto.

4. Such changes as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several colleges affiliated or federated therewith, having regard to the provisions of the Federation Act.

5. Such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of any of the subjects thus indicated as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be desirable.

Scope of the Inquiry.

In order that the inquiry might be as full and comprehensive as possible, it was decided to consult representatives of the various governing bodies of the University and University College, the heads of the federated universities and colleges and affiliated colleges, deans of faculties, and such other persons as might be deemed, by reason of experience or special knowledge, to have information of value on the subject. It was further resolved to examine the conditions existing in some of the principal universities at home and abroad in order to compare the workings of their administrative systems with that in vogue in the University of Toronto. It was also determined, in view of the strong interest exhibited by the graduates of the University in its fortunes and welfare, to afford opportunity for the Alumni,

either within or without the Province of Ontario, to present to the Commission any suggestions and recommendations which their attachment to their Alma Mater might inspire them to make. We have held seventy-seven meetings and a great deal of valuable testimony, both oral and written, has been presented to the Commission.

We have thought it well to prepare and submit, in addition to our report, a bill embodying in detail the suggested provisions of the scheme of government.

It was with a strong sense of responsibility that we approached the task of devising a plan for the reorganization of an institution of the highest importance, at once to the intellectual life of the nation, and to its progress in the practical sciences needed to open to its youth the golden opportunities of an age of scientific achievement. We have done our best to equip ourselves for the work by visiting some of the leading universities of the continent and studying their methods of administration. Dr. Schurman, the highly successful President of Cornell University, was so good as to come to Toronto for a conference with us, from which we reaped great benefit. We wish to thank him and the authorities of other universities for their courtesy in answering the questions of the Commission, and for the personal attention shown to its members. Those of our number who visited the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Harvard greatly appreciated the courtesy and hospitality they received. With the constitution and administration of the English universities one of our members was familiar.

The Existing Situation.

The situation with which we were called upon to deal was complicated, both by the peculiar structure of the University, due to its origin and history, and by the fact that the advance of science and the extension of utilitarian ideas have changed and broadened the scope of university training everywhere. In this new world, with great natural resources to develop, and with an ever-increasing variety of material industries to attract the energies of young men, the objects of university education have been both multiplied and modified. The modern university, still cherishing the love of learning and intent upon the pursuit of knowledge, must adapt its courses of study to every phase of human progress. It must set the standard of public education. It must minister, in ways hitherto deemed to lie beyond its domain, to the practical as well as to the intellectual and moral needs of the country. The University of Toronto, as we now find it, with its federated Arts Colleges and theological schools, its Faculties of Applied Science, Law and Medicine, and its affiliated colleges, is a striking example of the revolution that separates the present from the past. Its re-organization twenty years ago occurred just when there had come over the academical world in general a re-consideration of previous aims and limitations. The English universities, which in their early days had been repertories of all the know-

ledge then existing, though in a scholastic form, had in later times become finishing schools of culture for a wealthy class, and those destined for the clerical and other learned professions. The only subjects taught were those specially adapted to the purpose of culture,—Classics and Mathematics, with the addition, at Oxford, of Moral Philosophy and Logic. Both Oxford and Cambridge, moreover were almost entirely in the hands of the clergy. Professors of Natural Science there were; but their subjects had fallen into abeyance and their lecture rooms were empty. The universities of the new world had, in the main, been formed after the pattern of those in the Old Country. But now came the age of science and of demand for an education which should not only cultivate the mind but fit for the practical occupations, and help to the prizes of life. Even Oxford and Cambridge, now reorganized, declericised, and relieved of tests by Parliament, have enlarged their courses of instruction by the admission of more modern and more practical subjects—Law, History, Political Economy and Natural Science. But unlike the teaching of Classics or Mathematics, the teaching of practical science required a very costly equipment; and, in Ontario, owing to the imposition of religious tests in King's College, the establishment of several denominational colleges had unfortunately distributed the resources of the Province in university education. There came into being more universities than the Province could support. When, therefore, the time to provide expensive science training arrived, re-concentration of resources and the appeal of a strong Provincial University to the liberality of the people became necessary. Denominational universities could not fail to perceive that it was only on a very narrow basis that they could henceforth hope to subsist on their own resources. But in the industrial and commercial communities of this hemisphere, the demand for the full recognition of practical science and its admission to the university curriculum was naturally more pronounced and pressing than in England. A great Canadian engineer was bewailing the opportunities which, for want of education in his line, were being missed by Canadian youth. Just across the line, Cornell was being carried rapidly to the front by the excellence of its Practical Science Department. It was at this juncture that the University of Toronto was organized on its existing basis.

In approaching the task of framing a new scheme of government to replace the old, we have been led to realise the duty which rests upon the people of the Province. The University of Toronto is a State institution. It is dependent upon public aid for its existence and development. The maintenance of its efficiency as the crown of the educational system is a matter of supreme interest and importance. During sixty-five years the institution, under the varying conditions that have affected its welfare and usefulness, has borne a large and honourable share in national education. In its class rooms some of the best intellects of the country have been trained. The zeal and learning of its teachers, during two generations, have left an indelible impression upon the ranks of professional men, upon those who have engaged in public affairs, and upon the chief ornaments of the

teaching body in our primary and secondary schools. It has also trained men of talent who have carried the renown of the University abroad and who now, to the honour of their *Alma Mater* and with credit to themselves, occupy places of the highest distinction in the educational world. Many of its professorial chairs are filled by its own graduates, whose literary and scientific achievements are part of the contribution which the institution has made to the national advancement. No university has better reason to be proud of its graduates and students, and if we speak plainly and fearlessly, as it is our duty to do, of its imperfections of government, we desire to be understood as holding in esteem the fame the institution enjoys among the universities of this continent. The State aid bestowed upon it has yielded a manifold return to the Province and the nation. The University should continue to be regarded as a trust handed on by its founders and the early settlers of the country to the present generation. The action of the Legislature last session proves that the Province does not wish to abandon one of the noblest of its obligations or to cease to concern itself with the task of providing higher education for the people. A liberal policy in dealing with higher education is dictated by sound statesmanship and an intelligent outlook. The modern conception of university training imposes new and serious burdens, but these burdens are cheerfully assumed in every progressive country. It is felt that both intellectual and material advancement are intimately associated with the most thorough and complete instruction, especially in a new and growing community. If we are to heed the lessons of the past, neglect of these necessary measures would certainly entail a lower standard of national efficiency. This view has happily prevailed in Ontario. While maintaining the University of Toronto as a seat of learning in accordance with the inherited traditions of the Old World, the Legislature has not been slow to adopt a wide interpretation of what constitutes university training in our day. An agricultural college, of high repute for the excellence of its work in applying the discoveries of science to the pursuits of husbandry, has been established. The public funds have also been drawn upon for the creation of the School of Practical Science, the success of which in respect to the number of students and the variety of technical training provided is an indication of popular support and approval. Both these institutions supplement the work of the University and establish its claim to minister to the educational requirements of all classes and interests.

The labours of the Commission, therefore, have been directed not to the severing of the connection between the University and the State, with which it is inseparably associated to the welfare and honour of both, but to submit such changes of administrative machinery as may tend to harmonize and unify its somewhat disjointed parts and lend new vitality to the whole system. A method has been sought by which the Province might adapt from the experience of other State institutions a plan suited to local conditions. But the inquiries have been pursued for the purpose of reconstruction rather than of destruction. We have been mindful of the fact that the

University of Toronto, although faulty in its scheme of government, has a history and tradition peculiarly its own. In seeking to apply a remedy to an imperfect set of conditions, we have not forgotten that these conditions are not exactly reproduced anywhere else, that they have sprung from exceptional causes incident to the educational situation of Ontario, and that an ideal scheme of university government, pleasing in theory, and apparently fortified by examples at home and abroad, might easily prove unworkable here.

Nor should it be overlooked that the future expansion of the University, not less than its present needs, is a consideration of vital moment. We have a right to assume that in the years to come the University of Toronto will more and more assert its influence in the national life of Canada; draw to its academic halls students from every part of the continent, and, as a fountain of learning and a school of scientific research, worthily maintain the reputation of the past. To limit our vision to the possibilities of the immediate future would be a narrow policy. A scheme of government created to-day must keep in view the gradual but certain enlargement of half a century hence.

Historical Retrospect.

Much of the complexity of the system of administration is due, as we have said, to the history of the University's origin and development and to arrive at a clear understanding of the present situation, it is necessary to recall some of the salient points of the record. The Provincial University is essentially the creation of the State. It found a place in the earliest programme of legislation evolved under settled government. Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, suggested in 1790 the establishment of "a college of a higher class." At the close of his term of office, five years later, he advocated the setting apart for university purposes of a portion of the Crown domain. The Legislature of 1797 recommended the carrying out of this policy, and ultimately 295,705 acres of land were thus appropriated for the endowment and maintenance of the University. In those early days the carrying out of ambitious projects of education was beyond the resources of the country. To Dr. Strachan was due the actual realization of the plan so long advocated. The charter he secured for the University of King's College in 1827 provided for "the education of youth in the principles of Christain religion" as well as "instruction in the various branches of science and literature." But it contemplated a distinctively Church of England institution. The Visitor was the Bishop of the Diocese. The President and professors were to be members of the Anglican Church, although no religious test was to be required of the undergraduates or of the graduates, except of those in divinity. The opposition aroused by the terms of the charter delayed the opening of the college. The Legislature in 1837 passed amendments to the charter with a view to modifying its denominational character. The Judges of the King's Bench were made the Visitors, and the President and professors were not required to be members of the Church of England. A college

council of twelve members with the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature and the Attorney-General was created. The authority and control of the State were thus clearly emphasized before the institution actually came into existence and began the work of instruction. It was hoped that the Province, in which widely different phases of religious thought were a marked characteristic of the population, would accept the amended charter as creating a university entitled to the confidence and support of all.

This hope proved delusive. The Governor in 1837 was Sir Francis Bond Head, who exerted his influence to prevent a more complete modification of the charter, and was successful to the extent of securing to the authorities of one church the guidance and control of the University. To the troubled period preceding the opening of King's College belongs the organized opposition of other churches to the project and the establishment of two denominational institutions, that of Victoria College at Cobourg by the Methodists and that of Queen's College at Kingston by the Presbyterians. The corner-stone of new buildings for the University of King's College was laid on the 23rd of April, 1842, and the formal opening of the college took place on the 8th of June, 1843. On both occasions the proceedings were marked by such ceremonial as implied the predominance of the Church of England. The Bishop of Toronto was the first President. Although disappointed in the changes made in the charter, it was evident from the sentiments he expressed that Dr. Strachan had determined to make the best of the new conditions, and to mould, as far as possible, the character and policy of the institution in the form originally planned. This caused the other religious bodies to persevere in the upbuilding of their own colleges, while they maintained an unceasing agitation against the State endowment for higher education being utilized for the benefit of one church.

This movement forced the University question into the forefront of party politics. Several attempts were made to pass bills settling the matter. In 1847 the Draper Administration proposed legislation to assume control of the property and distribute the revenues among the colleges of the various religious denominations. Under this arrangement the Anglicans were to receive £3,000 per annum, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics £1,500 each. The bill was one of the last acts of a dying Administration, evoked no strong support in the country, and failed to win the approval of Dr. Strachan. The measure was thus fortunately doomed, and was withdrawn. The Government fell and the possibilities of a State university were improved rather than injured by the delay. Time was given for the sentiment in favor of an institution acceptable to the whole country to rally and assert itself. The views of the different religious elements were ascertained in order to supply a basis for future legislation, and a growing opinion that the State endowment should be utilized for the common benefit steadily made itself felt.

To Robert Baldwin and the Government of which he was the head the country owes a declaration of the principles of State education which, in one form or another, has ever since been influential in defining the status and

nderlying purpose of the Provincial University. The Act of 1849 may justly e regarded as the real charter of the institution. It enunciated with a isdom and liberality far in advance of the ideas then dominant, the prinples which ought to govern the management of a great endowment set part by the State for higher education. The acute and unfortunate controersies of twenty years had inflamed sectarian bitterness, and obscured the eal objects sought to be obtained by a university supported from the public unds for the common welfare. To Mr. Baldwin's clear and unprejudiced ind there was but one course to pursue in dealing with an educational trust ntended for all. The different religious bodies had created colleges of their wn, primarily for theological training, but naturally for general culture lso. The Act of 1849 aimed at making the State university a common ground or the youth of the country irrespective of creed. It was unsuccessful because ne movement for separate colleges had gone too far. It assumed that these nstitutions would abandon their degree-conferring powers, and group themelves amicably around the State university. It created a system of administration which, under the circumstances, was unsuitable and had soon to be nodified. But it set forth the noble ideal of a well-equipped and powerful niversity for a complete training in the liberal arts and sciences, leaving to ne religious bodies the exercise of those special influences which make for noral discipline and the development of Christian character. With the ssent and co-operation of the colleges, this basis for the settlement of the Jniversity question might have been final. It lacked, however, the guarantee f permanence, because the colleges were established at distant points and ould not without financial assistance be concentrated in Toronto, which was ne seat of the University. Granted the more favorable conditions happily xisting to-day, or which even then might perhaps have been produced by a older policy in Parliament, Mr. Baldwin's measure would have been a riumph of statesmanship.

In this Act are to be found some of the features of the existing constitution. The name of the institution was changed to the University of Toronto. The Governor of the Province was made Visitor. In future the Chancellor ras to be elected by Convocation, and the Vice-Chancellor by the Senate. Faculties of Law and Medicine were created. The Caput, a kind of cabinet ubject to the Senate, was called into being. The Senate was given extensive owers in respect both to executive control and to legislation. Its statutes vere subject to the authority of the Crown only. It was in fact the governng body of the University, discharging the powers of the Crown in all ssential matters. Even in the appointment of professors the Crown selected ne of three names submitted by the Senate. The secularization of the Uniersity was provided for by regulations which are perfectly consonant with he public policy of the Province to-day. They afforded no real ground for he cry against a "godless university" that ensued. The Faculty of Divinity ras abolished, the right to confer theological degrees taken away, and all religous tests were forbidden. The chief defects in the new law was its failure to ecure the friendly alliance and co-operation of the denominational colleges, lthough they had come into existence because the State endowment had for

years been monopolized by one church, no concession was made to them as the price of yielding up their university powers. The annual revenue from the endowment when in excess of the expenditure was to be added to the capital. The complaint of "godlessness" became so general and menacing that in the following year an amendment was passed giving the University authorities power to enforce the attendance of students at religious services and to exercise a stricter supervision over their morals and conduct. The discontent of the denominational colleges was not appeased, and it soon became evident that further legislation was required in the interest of educational unity.

The Act of 1853 was the next great step in the progress of the University. It asserted once more the principle of a State university uncontrolled by denominationalism, and, as events proved, fixed for upwards of thirty years the conditions under which the institution was to do its work. The Act is remarkable in several respects. Its aim was to provide for the affiliation of the denominational colleges, to secure their aid and consent in the creation of a common standard of higher education in the Province, and without exacting the relinquishment of their degree-conferring powers, to induce them to contribute to the gradual upbuilding of a great central university in the administration of which they would share. To maintain intact a State college, undenominational in character and separate from the University, was one of the chief objects of the measure. In this way University College was constituted. The only concession to the continued demand for a share in the State endowment by the religious bodies was the provision that the surplus of revenue over expenditure, instead of being added to capital, was to be distributed among them. No such division was ever made, because the State college absorbed the whole of the revenue. This condition of things brought about in later years renewed criticism of the University. Parliament issued a Commission to inquire into the financial management, and made grants to the denominational colleges from the Provincial revenues as compensation for their failure to obtain any portion of the funds of the State university. When these grants were discontinued in 1869 by the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, shortly after the erection of Ontario into a distinct Province, the University and University College were left in supreme possession of the State endowment. Despite the changes and vicissitudes occasioned by new legislation, by alterations in the administrative machinery and by recurrent political agitation, the principle asserted by Mr. Baldwin in 1849 was ultimately victorious although in another form. The maintenance of University College, with adequate State endowment, and on a strictly non-sectarian basis, has thus become firmly embedded in the educational policy of the Province.

Like its predecessors, the Act of 1853 was unsuccessful in unifying the university system of the Province. The denominational institutions continued to be sustained by the self-sacrificing pride of their respective supporters. Bishop Strachan had added one to their number by calling Trinity College into existence. The Provincial University had, therefore, arrayed against it for some years the powerful influence of the militant element of

several churches, and it is a striking proof of the hold on the public at large possessed by the idea of undenominational higher education, that during a period when party feeling ran high, and Ministries with narrow majorities in Parliament were searching in every quarter for political support, the University of Toronto was able to retain the State endowment, to develop its teaching facilities, to erect costly buildings, to strengthen itself in popular confidence, and to resist the repeated efforts made in and out of Parliament to wrest from it the distinction and authority of State support. The provisions of the Act of 1853 are chiefly of value for the light they throw upon the present inquiry by reason of the changes in administrative methods deemed necessary to re-construct and harmonize the whole university system of the Province. They do not of themselves supply a remedy for the widely different conditions with which we have to deal, nor do they in form or in substance furnish a basis for a scheme of government such as we are asked to suggest. The early charters of the University of London were avowedly the models upon which the new constitution was drawn. The object in England had been to prevent the rise of little universities with the right to grant degrees. The government, therefore, resolved to institute a body which should examine, but not teach. The two great London Colleges were University College and King's College, and these, with several medical schools, were affiliated with the University. Following this plan the functions of the University of Toronto were limited to the granting of degrees in Arts, Medicine and Law, and the awarding of scholarships and prizes. The governing body was the Senate, all the members of which, including the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, were appointed by the Crown. (In 1858 the Vice-Chancellorship was made an elective office.) In the event of the Crown not filling vacancies in the Senate, that body might, when its members fell below ten in number, elect suitable persons, being British subjects, to the vacant places. The Governor was continued as Visitor. The statutes of the Senate were approved by the Visitor before going into effect. The undergraduates of all colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, incorporated by Royal charter or by Act of Parliament, could be candidates for the degrees. The Senate could decide what medical or law schools were to be recognized for the purpose of granting degrees. University College was managed and governed by a President, Vice-President, and a council made up of the professors. The President and other members of the staff were appointed by the Governor. There were to be no religious tests, and no professor or teacher of divinity. The provisions of Mr. Baldwin's Act of 1850, respecting the supervision of the conduct and morals of the students and their attendance at public worship in their respective churches, were continued. Professorships in Medicine and in Law were abolished, "except in so far as the same may form part of a general system of liberal education." For twenty years the constitution thus outlined formed the University scheme of government, and when, in 1873, a new University Act was passed, the relations of the Provincial institution to the religious colleges were not dealt with. The Act of 1873 provided that the chancellor should be elected tri-

ennially by the graduates, and the Senate was reconstituted. Exclusive of the chancellor and *ex-officio* members it was to consist of twenty-four members, of whom fifteen were elected by the graduates and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A representative was given to the High Schools of the Province In the same year the Act establishing the School of Practical Science was passed "for instruction in mining, engineering, and the mechanical and manufacturing arts." The School was to be under the direct control of the Provincial Government, and authority was given to make arrangements for the attendance at lectures in University College by students of the School, and, also, for the affiliation of the institution with the University, but "only to the extent of enabling students of the said School to obtain at the examinations of the said University" degrees and honours in Science.

The Act of Federation.

The time for a momentous change was now at hand. The withdrawal of the legislative grants had embarrassed the denominational colleges. The financial needs of the Provincial University were pressing, and there was active resistance to increased State aid. The demands of science, with the expensive laboratory teaching which it entailed, became imperative. The foundation and rise of Cornell University forced upon the Canadian universities the alternative of setting up a costly equipment or of seeing their students go to the United States for training. The emergency, long foreseen by the few who had bestowed attention upon the scope and tendency of the modern university, came suddenly upon many who were unprepared to grapple with it. The situation in Ontario was indefensible. The resources of the people were being spent upon several universities, when one would have sufficed. As early as 1874 one of our body in an address at Trinity College, pointed out the evils of a system of separation. While such a system prevailed it was impossible to have a great university. The idea of a national university was thus fairly started.

The beginning and culmination of the federation movement embody the most important considerations with which the Commission has had to concern itself. Our instructions enjoin us to have regard to those provisions of the Act of 1887, as re-cast by the Act of 1901, which affect the affiliated and federated bodies. Even in the absence of such instructions the obligation to regard these arrangements with an intelligent sympathy would naturally occur to any body anxious to reach a conclusion just to all concerned. Animated as we are by this spirit we must still state with candour that federation, in itself desirable and necessary, took a form that has laid it open to objections. The existence of this Commission is convincing evidence that the arrangement lacked the essential element of permanence, and, as a working basis of union, has proved unsatisfactory. Making due allowance for the difficulties of the case we cannot refrain from remarking that a federation which, within the four corners of the Act, contemplated its own termination at the will of the federated colleges, and which gave them power to resume after short notice all the rights of their original status, tended

neither to harmony nor strength. Fresh representations, from time to time, with a view to amending the Act, were almost invited by such a provision.

The negotiations which led up to the Act of 1887 may be briefly summarized. The Commission, in examining the whole question, has been in possession not only of the official documents printed by order of the Legislature, but the records placed at its disposal by the Chancellor of Victoria College, and the Provost of Trinity College. The Minister of Education (Hon. G. W. Ross) invited the authorities of the various universities and colleges in the Province to meet in Toronto on the 24th July, 1884. The persons thus called together were the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, the President of University College, the Chancellor and Principal of Victoria University, the Chancellor and Principal of Queen's University, the Chancellor and Provost of Trinity College, the Principals of St. Michael's College, McMaster Hall, Wycliffe College, Knox College and Woodstock College, and a representative of the Congregational College of British North America. The deliberations of the conference were private. No report of the discussions was made public and no evidence was taken. The conclusions of the conference were expressed in a statement embodying the views of the majority, and upon it was based the Act of 1887, known as the Federation Act. The essential points of agreement were:

1. A confederation of colleges in Toronto carrying on work embraced in the Arts curriculum of the Provincial University.
2. Representation of the federated colleges and universities in the Senate.
3. Graduates of the federated universities to be admitted as graduates of the Provincial University *ad eundum gradum*.
4. Graduate representation in the Senate of the federated universities, to cease after six years.
5. University College to give instruction in Latin, Greek, Ancient History, French, German, English, Oriental Languages and Moral Philosophy, and to have the power of instituting additional chairs which do not exist in the University.
6. The organization of a teaching faculty in the University with facilities for adequate instruction in a stated list of subjects free to all students of the University.
7. The State endowment to be applied to the maintenance of the Provincial University, the University Faculty, and University College.

Those who took part in the proceedings of the conference were favorable to the general principle of federation, although in matters of detail there were differences of opinion. That the desire for consolidation outweighed any objections to the plan is natural when it is remembered how urgent were the financial needs of the Provincial University, and how critical the situation from the standpoint of the independent universities. By united action,

it was hoped the Legislature could be induced to provide the funds for a great advance in the facilities for higher education, while the religious bodies would be relieved from the necessity of making heavy drafts upon the generosity of their supporters. There were some misgivings on all sides. Two of the universities concerned, Queen's and Trinity, ultimately withheld their consent to the union. It is to be regretted that the more comprehensive plan was not pressed. The reluctance of the federated bodies to resign their independent existence sprang from causes honourable to them. It arose from pride in their own colleges, and a doubt whether the relinquishment of advantages gained by so much sacrifice and loyalty was a wise step. The acceptance of federation by Victoria in 1890, and by Trinity in 1903, creates a situation which the friends of the Provincial University venture to hope may be permanent.

Defects of the Present System.

The situation with which the Commission is appointed to deal presents for the reasons we have indicated a mass of perplexities and anomalies. The scheme of government now in existence would never have been deliberately created if efficiency of administration and the academic interests of the University had been solely kept in view. The organization of 1853, modified by the changes of 1873, was in itself imperfect. The adoption of federation in 1887, by which the University became a teaching body with provision for the grouping of Arts colleges around it, was a complete reversal of the conditions under which the University of London was selected as the model constitution. The various governing bodies have thus been partly a reflex of the British and partly of the American models. The University has a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and a President, each with vaguely defined functions. As a means of perpetuating a divided control no better method can be conceived. Instead of centralized responsibility we have had divided authority. Upon the effect of this on the prestige of the University, on the strength and coherency of its policy, and on the discipline of its students, there is no need to dwell. The office of Chancellor has possessed few of the attributes of real power. The office of Vice-Chancellor has been occupied by some of the most influential and devoted friends of the University, but their efforts could not be crowned with permanent results owing to the limitations of the position. The office of President, by the imposition of multifarious duties and the absence of large initiatory powers, has been reduced to comparative impotence.

We have no doubt that one of the principal contributory causes of this condition is the exceptional and unsatisfactory method by which the powers of the Crown in relation to the University have been exercised. No parallel to this method exists either in Great Britain or in North America. The State-owned and State-supported universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and other States of the American Union offer the closest examples for comparison. In these cases the State invariably delegates its power to trustees or regents.

These trustees are either appointed by the Governor of the State or are elected by the people. To administer the affairs of a State university by a political government, occupied with different matters, constantly changing its party character, and gifted with no special talent for the management of universities, has not commended itself to a practical and progressive people. We see no ground for the belief that this plan of direct State control, rejected abroad and in ill-repute at home, can be made a success in this Province.

Another inherent defect in the administrative system is the lack of a clearly defined distribution of authority in matters of academic policy. This is partly due to the plan of federation itself, but is intensified by the existence of several governing bodies with overlapping powers and with liberty to act independently of one another. It is also seen in the slackness of the federal bond which seems to assume at every turn the possibility of sudden termination. The Senate with guaranteed representation for the federated universities and colleges is a fluctuating body which delegates its most important work to committees. The University Council is not constituted so as to promote unity of action either in an executive or advisory capacity. The Council of University College is unable to invite and secure that co-operation with the faculties of the other Arts Colleges and the University Faculty which would promote academic efficiency. The absence of proper machinery for the direction of the student body in its various relations and for the maintenance of order is also a source of difficulty.

A remedy for these defects could easily be found in the complete recasting of the University constitution, but as regard is to be had for the rights of the federated members, other means must be sought. A co-operation of the various bodies, the creation of a simpler central authority, and a clearer definition of the place and working of each part in the whole scheme is the course which, after careful investigation, appears to be the most feasible and desirable.

The University has also suffered, through a long period of years, from an insufficient revenue. The effects produced by financial stress and strain need no description. At the time when expansion in University work is almost indefinite and imperatively required, if our national equipment for higher education is to keep pace with the demand, the policy of crippling the State university is shortsighted and might prove disastrous. We have already referred to the duty of the Province in this respect. Not less is it the interest of the State to devote a generous share of the public funds to the development of an institution so intimately associated with the material interests of the country. Canada must train her own sons to be her captains of industry. The agricultural, mineral and forest wealth and the water power of this Province call for a practical capacity and a specialized knowledge which only a modern university can supply, and it is the happy function of the Legislature not only to sustain the moral influences that come from higher education but to contribute to the national prosperity by adequate votes of money for the training of youth.

We are strongly of opinion that the University's claim for increased endowment cannot, either in wisdom or in safety be delayed or resisted.

Outline of Suggested Reconstruction.

In drawing up a scheme of government for the University we have kept in view and have had regard to those special conditions which cannot be ignored if the suggested reforms are to be practicable and effectual. The considerations that have thus weighed with the Commission are: first, that the University has a history and traditions expressed in the structure of its constitution; second, that it is a federal institution uniting in one field of operation the training given by the State with the training given by several religious colleges; third, that the purpose of the reconstruction is to simplify the system and co-ordinate the duties and powers of the various bodies; fourth, that the University is the possession of the people of the Province and should be so governed as to produce the highest type of educational service consistent with the resources placed at its command; fifth, that the support given by the State should be measured only by the educational needs of the people. To this end we may briefly summarize the principal conclusions to which we have come:

1. The powers of the Crown in respect to the control and management of the University should be vested in a Board of Governors, chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and subject by the method of appointment and by the regulation of their proceedings, to the perpetual authority of the state.
2. The Senate, with its legislative and executive powers and based upon the principle of representation of the federated and affiliated institutions and the faculties and graduates, should direct the academic interests of the University.
3. The School of Practical Science should be united with the University as its Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, and the same intimate connection should, as far as practicable, apply to the relations of the Faculty of Medicine to the University.
4. University College should continue as now constituted, with a Principal, Faculty Council and Registrar of its own, its administration being under the direction of its Faculty Council, subject to the control of the Governors, and appointments to the staff being made on the recommendation of the President of the University.
5. There should be created, a Council of the Faculty of Arts composed of the faculties of all the Arts colleges and representatives of the federated colleges, and a Council for each Faculty.
6. There should be created a Caput or advisory committee, having authority in certain matters of University discipline, which may act as advisory to the President.
7. The office of Chancellor should be retained, its occupant to be elected by the graduates and to preside over Convocation and confer degrees.
8. The office of Vice-Chancellor should no longer exist, its functions and duties being transferred, in certain respects, to the President.
9. The office of President should be clothed with additional powers, making its occupant in fact as well as in name the chief executive officer of the University.

plan of re-organization of which the above is a synopsis, aims at the administration of the University between the Governors, who ... the general oversight and financial control now vested in the State, and the Senate, with the Faculty Councils, which will direct the academic work and policy. Upon these two executive branches and whatever dependent machinery may be set up to carry out their authority, the whole administration should rest. They are designed to be the permanent agencies in the system of government, with their spheres of operation clearly defined and the functions of each duly prescribed. To the Governors will fall the guidance and management of the University in the broad sense, now divided between the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the Board of Trustees. To the Senate will be assigned the duty of determining the extent and character of the teaching work of the University and University College, the suggesting of new faculties, departments and chairs, approval of the courses of study, the conferring of degrees, and the whole range of subjects included in the academic programme, subject in most cases to the approval of the Board. The Governors and the Senate, between them, comprise those portions of the administrative system which will probably not be altered in the process of time. The other parts of the system may be changed or modified as experience suggests.

The connecting bond between the Governors and the Senate should be the President. His identification with the academic side of the University life makes him the natural channel of communication between the two. His powers should be sufficiently defined to constitute him the general executive officer, subject to the Governors, and the representative of those special University interests which are under the guardianship of the Senate.

The Board of Governors.

To administer the affairs of a great University with vigour and distinction is well-nigh impossible unless the central authority is strong and devotes itself without ulterior interests and motives to the single purpose entrusted to it. The history of the Provincial University has demonstrated the disadvantage of direct political control. Despite the zealous efforts of statesmen and educationists the University became on many occasions in times past the sport of acrimonious party disputes. Its interests were inextricably confused in the popular mind with party politics, although with these it had, in reality, little concern. The various Ministries which at different times since 1839 have tried to re-construct the system of administration, instead of handing over to the authorities of the University the carrying on of its affairs, reserving to the State the power of controlling and resuming the trust if conditions rendered that proceeding advisable, burdened themselves with a responsibility which, in many respects, they were un-fitted to discharge. The fruits of this policy have been a gradual decline of public sympathy with the pecuniary needs of the University, and an element of uncertainty and impotence in its internal management. The progress of the University has been due to its situation in the richest Pro-

vince of the Dominion, to the prestige of connection with the State, to the talents of its professiorate, and the too often unappreciated labours of its governing bodies. Under circumstances that were at times discouraging, and subject to influences that tended to disintegration rather than development, a task demanding unity of aim and concentration of energy has been sustained with difficulty. A complete change is imperative if the University is to fulfil the high purposes which modern educational conditions have made essential to the well-being of the country.

We have examined the governmental systems of other State Universities upon this continent and have found a surprising unanimity of view upon the propriety of divorcing them from the direct superintendence of political powers. In Minnesota the Governor appoints a Board of nine regents with three additional *ex-officio* members. In Wisconsin the regents are appointed by the Governor, while in Michigan they are elected by the people of the State. The tradition in these and other States is to keep the university free from party control. The regents may be party men, but it is generally a custom to re-appoint them, whether the Governor for the time being is of the same political opinion or not, so that the two political parties are represented on the Board. In earlier days traces of political influence were seen, but the tendency now is for the Legislatures to vote the necessary supplies without hesitation, and to leave to the university authorities the management of the institution. The position of regent is considered a high honour and is bestowed upon some of the chief citizens of the State who serve without remuneration. It is found by experience that the Legislatures do not cease to act with generosity because the university is not a department of the State Government. The contrary is the case. The State universities flourish under a system which frees them from party interference.

A proposal to delegate the powers of the Crown to a Board of Governors is dictated by the desire to impart strength, continuity and freedom of action to the supreme governing body. It is in accord with the practice of other communities possessing State universities, and is supported by the unanimous testimony of those whose advice has been sought. It is designed to secure an instrument of administration truly representative of the whole Province.

In order that no part of the State's authority shall be surrendered, and that the University shall retain the advantages and enjoy the dignity of State support, we recommend that the Governors be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The suggestion that some of them should be elected by the graduates was the subject of long and careful consideration. The loyal affection of the alumni for their Alma Mater we recognize as a valuable factor in the formation of public opinion favourable to the interests of the University. This feeling is one honourable to the graduates themselves, and in the case of privately-endowed universities has been productive of much benefit. The Chancellor, whose office has existed since the foundation of King's College, is chosen by the votes of the graduates and has a place, *ex-officio*, on the governing Board. This office, in our opinion, should be preserved. The President should also be a member, *ex-officio*, of the Board. With these exceptions the Governors should be named by the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council. In our opinion no step should be taken to lessen the responsibility of the Legislature for the efficient management and support of the institution. To confer upon the graduates the power to elect some of their number to the Board would divest the State of its full control of the governing body. This, in our opinion, would be unwise. We assume that in the selection of Governors the Government will not from time to time overlook the claims of suitable persons who are graduates to membership on the Board and thus confer the distinction without impairing the authority of the Crown over the University. This authority should be fully asserted in three ways, first, by the provision that of the fifteen Governors all except the two *ex-officio* members should be appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; second, that detailed statements of the expenditures and the investments should be annually furnished to the Government; and, third, by the provision that no expenditure involving any encroachment on the endowment should be made without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

With these limitations, designed not to hamper the governing body in the management of the trust, but to preserve unimpaired the control of the State, the Governors would exercise all the authority which is needful.

The Governors, if fifteen in number, would be sufficiently numerous to permit of their being drawn from different parts of the Province. They should be representative men. The position of Governor is one of such dignity and importance as to command the services of the most influential and experienced. The Government should appoint the chairman of the Board. The term of appointment we suggest is six years, three of the members of the first Board retiring at the end of two and five at the end of four years. This ensures a more or less permanent body frequently recruited by the Government from those who represent the latest phases of University opinion or possess other desirable qualities. The Board, therefore, would be in touch with public sentiment. While the duties and responsibilities of this new governing body in respect to the finances of the University are analogous to those now discharged by the trustees, the enlarged status and privileges conferred distinguish it completely from the Board it displaces. The Governors may be expected to regard the high trust they are to assume from the broadest standpoint. The University is a federal institution. The vitality and prosperity of every federal unit of it will determine the success of the whole. The Governors, having no party interests to serve, and no personal ends to promote, not being representative of a particular college or its interests or of the State institution alone, should command the confidence of the Province. The power of appointment should be vested in the Governors, the appointments to the teaching staffs of the University, of University College and all Faculties controlled by the State being made upon the recommendation of the President.

The Senate.

By the federation Acts, the Senate is an essential element in the University constitution. To abolish it would disturb the harmony at present

existing, and re-open controversies which it would be inadvisable to revive. The labours of the Commission have been directed to strengthening the bond of federation rather than to impairing it by suggesting drastic modifications which would probably bear fruit in discontent and suspicion, if not actual disruption. By their representation in the Senate, the federated institutions are secured in their right of sharing in the determination of academic policy. They are given a voice in the framing of the courses of study, the prescribing of the conditions for granting degrees, as well as in legislation affecting other academic matters in which they are interested. They are also guaranteed against radical alterations in the division of subjects in Arts between the College and the University. This division of subjects is an illogical arrangement, but the Commission does not desire to interfere with it, since it is part of the existing understanding between the University and the federated bodies. At present, changes in this division of subjects cannot be made without the unanimous vote of the Senate. The power to change should be made conditional upon the decision of the colleges affected, without requiring unanimity in the Senate.

The Senate, owing to its representative quality, is necessarily large and the attendance fluctuates. Much of its work has, in practice, been relegated to committees. Experience has shown that the reports of these committees must, in general, be adopted without debate, if the transaction of business is not to be unduly delayed. The Senate, therefore, has in process of time become a deliberative assemblage where the larger questions of academic concern are reviewed and discussed. It brings together representatives of the State college and State faculty, of the federated and affiliated institutions, and of the graduates. The Collegiate Institute and High School teachers have also been permitted to send two members to represent them, and as the secondary schools have a strong interest in the course of study and the standard of matriculation, and s the University ought to enlarge its facilities for the training of teachers, their representation in the Senate should be increased. The proportionate representation of the colleges, through their faculties and graduates, should be respected, and in order that the graduates should contribute to the Senate the stimulus of intelligent encouragement and criticism from their own ranks, thus helping to keep the University more intimately in touch with the outside world, we recommend that members of the teaching staff shall no longer be eligible as candidates for the graduate vote. No one within the University should have any disposition or inducement to meddle with the choice of the graduates. The Faculty representation should be equalized and increased, and the composition of the Senate as a whole, while distinctly academic in its quality and outlook, should provide for a sufficiently large non-academic element. Having developed into a ratifying and deliberative body, the Senate need not be called together as frequently as heretofore.

The work now performed by the Senate committees might properly be transferred to Faculty Councils, and, with this devolution of authority, we shall presently deal.

The Office of President.

The autocratic presidency is associated in the popular mind with many universities in the United States. The growth of duties that are chiefly administrative in modern universities demands a man of unusual executive ability, and if he is, in addition, a man of academic distinction, he naturally becomes the outstanding figure and the ultimate source of authority. Both in the privately-endowed and State-supported universities of the Republic force of character and the talent for administration readily secure for the President large powers. Usually there are no specific enactments giving to him the extensive authority which he exercises. As a rule, the personality of the man determines the extent of his powers. There is common although not unanimous, acquiescence in this method of control. The situation is not without its dangers, and there is observable some tendency to question the advisability of one-man power with its possible effect of weakening the other parts of the system.

In Canada the influences have been in a contrary direction. The changes made from time to time in the constitution of the University have, rather from accident than design, reduced the powers of the President to a degree which has provoked from one quarter the ironical remark that it might be in contemplation to abolish the office and thus effect a saving of salary. This was actually the condition during the twenty year period following 1853, the position retained being that of President of University College, who was not a member of the governing body of the University. To this may, perhaps be traced the reluctance in subsequent legislation to assign to the Presidency any particular importance in the general scheme of administration. By the Act of 1873 the President was given a place in the Senate, and when federation was authorized in 1887, and the University became a teaching body, the functions of the office were necessarily enlarged, although the Vice-Chancellor remained chairman of the Senate, and thus divided with the President the chief place in academic matters. When the University Act was revised in 1901 the duties of the position were set forth in some detail but not with the effect of enhancing its authority or making it a working force. The practice and traditions of half a century, therefore, have tended to curtail the power of the President, and to deprive the University administration of that directing executive quality which in every department of effort in the modern world is regarded as indispensable.

To rectify this blunder it is unnecessary to advocate the creation of an autocrat, or to magnify one portion of the system at the expense of the others. By delegating to a Board of Governors the general control of the University and leaving to the Senate general oversight of academic matters, the office of President assumes its natural place, and may be clothed with such authority as must greatly tend to strengthen and simplify the machinery of government. At present when appointments are made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, when the purse is controlled by the Board of Trustees, when the Senate, with the Vice-Chancellor as chairman, directs academic policy,

and the President is also one of the teaching staff, the Presidency is not made an office of sufficient importance in the University. The head of a great university, to be influential, must have wide powers, but he need not be supreme.

We believe that the Governors, as representing the Crown, should select the President. As their appointment for short terms ensures their acceptability to the public, so he, owing his appointment to them, must work in harmony with them, and be amenable in all respects to their supervision. The test of his success as an administrator will be his ability to secure the co-operation of the Governors since, lacking their ratification of his acts, all his efforts must be futile.

He should be relieved of all teaching duties. He should be a member, *ex-officio*, of the governing body, but not its chairman. He should preside at meetings of the Senate. This would bring him into constant and intimate contact with both the business and the academic side of the administration. He should be, in general, the channel of communication, between the Governors and other academical bodies. The President should possess those academic sympathies and qualifications which would make him a suitable chairman of the academic body, the Senate. He should also preside over the Council of the Faculty of Arts, of right attend meetings of all other councils, and be given power to summon meetings of any faculty, or joint meetings of faculties. This would centralize responsibility, the lack of which, in our judgment, has been one of the serious defects of the present system. The distribution of power over so many agencies, with the final appeal to a political Ministry, entails upon the executive officer of such a system, a continual effort to reconcile conflicting elements without in the end being able to enforce the decision.

The question of making appointments to the staff concerns the very life of the University. It is clear that the governing body should make all appointments. The method of procedure is of the first importance. Every possible assurance should exist that the efficiency of the staff is not determined on any other ground than that of merit and quality. In the case of a University with a history extending over sixty years there is sure to be abundance of evidence to serve as a warning of what to avoid and to suggest the best method of filling vacancies, making promotions, and deciding upon retirements. The right to recommend should rest with the President, who, as the academic head, is the natural adviser of the governing body. Without his recommendation the responsibility of action would be divided. Appointments therefore should be conditional upon his nomination. The President, under such circumstances, would necessarily consult with those distinctly qualified to give him advice. The fact that the Governors would hold him responsible for the character and fitness of the appointment would render him careful to exhaust every possible avenue of information. It would entail a constant search for promising men in every department of university work, and compel the President to have a knowledge of the standard of ability required in other universities which he would be free to apply

at home. The spirit in which this duty would be discharged, and the measure of success attending it would go far to indicate his own fitness. The highly important, and at times delicate, task of ensuring the maintenance of the quality of the work done by the individual members of the staff is also best performed by the President.

The Chancellor and Convocation.

It has already been said that the office of Chancellor, which secures to the graduates an elective representative on both the Board of Governors and the Senate, should be retained. Its abolition would eliminate from the University system a position created in the original Royal Charter of King's College, and possessing many historic associations. It has survived the numerous legislative changes of seventy years, and its duties have always been discharged with honour to the occupant and with benefit to the University. The Chancellor is intended to represent, in his office and duties, the academic status of the institution, to preside at Convocation, and to confer all degrees. As chairman of Convocation, his opportunity to create for the graduate body in the University organism a distinct and honourable place, assigns to him a function of much consequence. We believe that Convocation should be retained, and that its right to organize, hold regular meetings, and exert itself to promote the academic interests of the University in such ways as it sees fit, should be continued to it by statute. The influence of the graduates in favor of the University shows a marked tendency to increase. In the case of a State institution their place in the system has not yet been definitely fixed. They possess, however, many opportunities of serving the University. Their influence could be exerted in the direction of securing private benefactions for the institution. The older a university grows the more important an element in the community the graduates become, and it is our opinion that Convocation should meet more frequently, and that its representations to the governing board, expressing the conclusions of the graduate body, would be of practical value in shaping University policy.

The Vice-Chancellorship stands in a different position from the office of Chancellor. In the English Universities the Vice-Chancellor is usually identical with the President or Principal in this country. To maintain both offices is to weaken one. We would recommend its discontinuance so that the President may be chairman of the Senate, and exercise such general powers of management as have hitherto fallen to the Vice-Chancellor.

Faculty Councils.

We have already referred to the propriety of creating Faculty Councils. First, there ought to be, in our opinion, a Council of the Faculty of Arts made up of the teaching staffs of University College, the Faculty of Arts in the University, and the Arts Faculties of Victoria College and Trinity College. University College should have, as at present, its Faculty Council, The Faculty of Applied Science and the Faculty of Medicine should, each

of them, continue to have its Faculty Council. While the members of the teaching staff in each Faculty should be members of the Council, the lecturers and instructors should act as assessors, and have no votes. Under this system a Faculty would practically have control of its own affairs. Much of the work now done by committees of the Senate could, we believe, be better done by Faculty Councils. Each Council should be presided over by its own dean, and, in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the chairman should be the President of the University. The proceedings of the Councils would, under the arrangements we propose, be subject to ratification by the Senate, but, in practice, they would be the working bodies in academic matters, and their decisions would probably be ratified in most cases as a matter of course. The Councils would frame their courses of study, appoint examiners, and conduct the examinations. They would deal with applications and memorials by the students, and in all Faculty matters, except discipline, exercise full executive control, subject to approval by the Senate.

The most important of these Councils would be the Council of the Faculty of Arts. The admission of the federated bodies to a University Council of this kind would be an important step, but one which could not fail to promote a better understanding in the work that all are doing in common. The relations between the teaching staffs would result in such agreement in respect to lectures, courses of study, methods of teaching, and other matters as cannot now be effectively secured. The healthy spirit of emulation between the colleges, which is a valuable element in the college system, does not preclude practical and reasonable co-operation. There has been in existence for some time a system of interchange of lectures in certain subjects between the colleges. It has prevented unnecessary duplication of work, and should confer upon the student a real advantage. As no machinery had been provided for the regulation of this system, it was necessary to effect it by a voluntary agreement limited in its scope. The Council could legalize, regulate, and, if necessary, extend this arrangement. It could also deal generally as experience suggests with matters in connection with the courses of teaching. An intimate association of all the teachers in Arts subjects would, we believe, tend to unification, and a higher standard of efficiency.

The Caput.

The appointment of a Caput, or committee, consisting of the President and the heads of the various federated institutions, and the Deans of Faculties, would be another step in the direction of effective co-operation in University matters. Without encroaching upon the rights of others the different members of the federated system, especially the heads of colleges, find themselves confronted by special conditions that call for unity of action. At present the President and the heads of the colleges are unprovided with legal means for joint action in certain matters of discipline. In these cases their conferences must be informal, and their decisions without binding

effect. The absence of definite authority to enforce order amongst the undergraduates in specified circumstances where the jurisdictions of the University and the colleges appear to be ill-defined, is not a salutary condition. The Caput would provide for such emergencies. Through such a body the President of the University would have the opportunity of consulting the college heads when, in his judgment, the common interest demands it. The Caput should, conversely, be given the privilege of advising the President on questions that are manifestly of University concern, provided, always, that his freedom of action is not hampered, and that the scope of his executive duties is not curtailed by the advice tendered to him.

University College.

The maintenance of the system of education provided by the State in University College and the Faculty of Arts in the University is, in our opinion, of the utmost importance. The division of the Arts curriculum into these two parts should not lessen the claim of University College for strong and sufficient financial support. From this standpoint it ought to be regarded as one effort, neither part being developed at the expense of the other, but both entitled to adequate aid from the endowment provided by the State. For this reason we consider that a common purse for the whole State system of education in the liberal arts and sciences is essential, and that the governing body of the University should also be the governing body of University College. In maintaining the college system the prosperity of University College must be regarded as a cardinal principle. Anything that would weaken University College would weaken the federal system since this system is based upon the Arts teaching provided by the State, and the efficiency of this teaching is the efficiency of the University. The division of subjects made in 1887 was the basis of the agreement with the federated bodies. This division is artificial, and not easily defended, but it ought to be respected, because the federated bodies consider it to be of vital importance to them. Out of regard, therefore, for the stability of the federal system we recommend its continuance in good faith, no transfer of subjects taking place without the full concurrence of the federated colleges. As a matter deemed of moment by them, we also recommend that University College be separately officered with a Principal, a Faculty, and a Registrar of its own. The Principal should be appointed by the governing body on the recommendation of the President of the University. The time has now come, we think, when the policy of maintaining a complete system of higher education by the State with one purse and one governing board, should be regarded as definitely settled. The compact with the federated bodies should be loyally kept by the State, and the affairs of the University administered with due regard to the welfare of all parts of the system. But this should include a common control of the State college and Arts Faculty, and a clear recognition that the endowment is intended for both.

The School of Practical Science.

The nature of the tie between the School of Practical Science and the University has long been one of the anomalies of the administrative system. The form in which their relations were cast by successive Acts of the Legislature, and by Orders-in-Council, has been, we are convinced, injurious to both institutions.

On the one hand, the School has been separately controlled and managed, and supported by a separate vote of money in the Legislature. This removed it, as far as possible, from its rightful share in the prestige of the Provincial University. Encouraged by a false show of independence, it has been at the mercy of the financial exigencies of successive Ministries. The Department of Education, directly responsible for its financial and academic progress, has been attempting to do for one part of the University what, in logic and consistency, it ought to have been doing for all. This exceptional treatment has not justified itself. The Principal and professors, displaying marked zeal and diligence in their executive and teaching duties, have been underpaid and overworked. The School has made wonderful progress on insufficient funds. The students, who include so many of the alert and active minds of the Province, have scarcely felt themselves to be part of the University body.

On the other hand, the University has suffered from the inclusion of a Faculty subject in no adequate sense to its general control and discipline. The University, having no control over its Science Faculty, has been deprived of a powerful lever in appealing for national support. The executive functions of the University have been weakened, and the problem of student discipline has not been rendered easier.

To account for this defective administration we must go back to the Act of 1873, already quoted, which established the School when the future scope of University teaching in the realm of the applied sciences was not fully understood. Contemporary in origin with the establishment of the Agricultural College, the School of Science, like its flourishing ally, was permitted to develop separately from the University. The policy pursued in the State-owned universities of the United States is to have the Faculties of Science and Agriculture in visible unity with the whole institution, and this has, doubtless, led to more generous endowments from the Legislatures than if the claims of higher education had been less strikingly demonstrated.

In recommending the union of the School of Practical Science with the Provincial University the belief of the Commission is that closer relations will be of advantage to both. In a new country like Canada, with an era of constructive undertakings before it, with undeveloped wealth in farm, forest, mine and water power, the practical part of the University course is of importance. The Provincial system of education must take into account all the educational requirements of the country. The development of the natural riches of our northern region creates many openings in engineering and industrial work. This provides careers for men with the requi-

site skill and training. There has been, during the past few years, a large increase in the number of students in the School of Practical Science. For the Province to turn a deaf ear to the need of greater support for this class of training would be a mistaken policy. The scope of usefulness for the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering is widening. The Science Faculty must not only perform its University functions, but, if possible, minister to the popular demand for special technical instruction. Its laboratory equipment might be employed for the benefit of those who intend to apply their knowledge to the manufacturing arts and industries without being registered students of the University. The extension of training in science by means of lectures delivered at the chief centres of the Province, and the enlargement of museum facilities for the study and display of our natural resources, are questions which also press for early consideration. The exact relation which the Science Faculty should bear toward the primary technical schools of the Province, so that its equipment may stimulate and serve this department of State education, calls for thorough inquiry and decision.

On the inclusion of the School of Practical Science in the University the sums voted by the Legislature for both will be added together. The total amount will, therefore, bear the appearance of larger expenditure, when, in reality, it will be a transfer of expenditure. This should not be misunderstood. It does not free the Legislature from its responsibility in respect to science training. Otherwise the union of the School with the University would prove a burden upon the latter.

The Faculty of Medicine.

In the relation of the Faculty of Medicine to the University we have another of those defects in the administrative system which weaken executive control of the whole institution. The Faculty differs from other component parts of the University in several important respects. Its efficiency is mainly due to the personal sacrifices made by its teachers, who receive inadequate remuneration for their services. It is self-supporting, and this ensures a quasi-independence. The members of the Faculty are animated by that honourable zeal for the standard of the profession characteristic of medical men generally, and are able to give practical force to their convictions. What the State saves at the expense of the profession it loses in the opportunity of helping to build up, as it ought to do, a great school of medicine, and in the absence of a contributory factor to the compact strength of the University.

The Commission realizes that the situation, in respect of the Faculty of Medicine, is intricate, and not free from perplexity. It is well that several aspects of the subject should be clearly stated and courageously faced. The precise attitude of the public mind toward strictly professional training is not easily defined. What the State universities elsewhere have already grasped more firmly and intelligently than has been realized in Ontario, is the public value of medical education and its intimate relation to the health of the people. At no distant date the Faculty of Medicine should stand on

the same to[illegible]er Faculties, its cost over and above the fees of the students being be[illegible] State, and its management being identified with the governing auth[illegible] the University. That this policy has always been recognized, although[illegible]alf-hearted manner, is evident from the history of the University. Mo[illegible]dismay at the prospect of the expenditure involved than from any rooted [illegible]edical Faculty of the University in training the Legislature abolished [illegible] proprietory schools. This lame 1853, and recognized the work done in [illegible]nd to defective training. To expedient led to the multiplication of schools," is chiefly due the excellent status of the medical profession in the Province. [illegible]nd the student the sagacity and unselfishness of the profession itse[illegible] to erect a Faculty 1887, however, wisely conferred upon the Senate the powe[illegible]The Act also of Medicine, and enacted that the professors, the scale of fees[illegible]ersity. The body should be completely under University regulations. [illegible]mendations imposed the cost of the Department of Physiology upon the Un[illegible] significance of this step has a direct relation to certain recom[illegible]Medical which we propose presently to offer. Trinity

Shortly after 1887 the Toronto School of Medicine became the[illegible]nt im- Faculty of the University, and, subsequently, amalgamation with the[illegible]er of Medical Faculty took place. This consolidation, with the conseque[illegible]d the provement in educational facilities and the rapid growth in the num[illegible]dual students, has been effected at a minimum of cost to the University an[illegible] On- Province, and a maximum of effort and sacrifice on the part of indivi[illegible] to members of the Faculty. That a rich and intelligent community like [illegible]u- tario should owe much of the value of the Provincial Faculty of Medicine [illegible]a- the enlightened generosity of eminent physicians who draw upon the emo[illegible] ments of their private practice to maintain the efficiency of medical educ[illegible] tion, is a condition which, to state plainly, is to condemn.

The somewhat complicated financial scheme which supports the Facult[illegible] from year to year has this general effect: a percentage of the fees is hande[illegible] over to the University to pay for the training in Arts subjects of medic[illegible] students, and for other purposes, and of the remaining income 40 per cent pays the working expenses of the Faculty, and 60 per cent. is intended to pay the salaries of the teaching members. The cost of additional equipment necessary from time to time falls upon that portion of the income devoted to paying salaries, so that the members of the professoriate must either deduct this charge from their remuneration or allow the teaching equipment to lag behind its requirements. Such a deduction they have made over a long series of years. This position of affairs has led to a special inquiry by the Com[illegible] mission into the progress and prospects of the Faculty, and to a consideration [illegible]f of what measures of reform in the present system might properly be recom[illegible]ll mended. The question involves not merely the necessary advancement in [illegible] ordinary medical education, but also the prosecution of research work, in the g[illegible] results of which the country has so deep an interest and from which it may [illegible] reap so great a benefit. In the promotion of both the State has obligations. The extent of these obligations it may be difficult now to determine. W[illegible] may, however, express the opinion that the future relations of the Faculty and the University should be radically modified, and that some, at le[illegible]

the claims of medical science upon the University should receive immediate acknowledgment.

What may be termed the scientific branches of medicine are already in most modern universities included in the list of subjects of the Arts course. This is true of Physiology in the University of Toronto, which was established as a University chair in 1887. To this additions should now be made. Under the terms of agreement which united the Medical Faculties of Toronto and Trinity in 1903, the foundation of new chairs in Hygiene and Public Health, Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology, and Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology was recommended. The maintenance of the present chairs of Pathology and Anatomy in the Medical Faculty, it is urged, should be paid out of the general income of the University, and, furthermore, the Medical Faculty should be relieved of the fees for instruction in Arts subjects, such as Chemistry, Biology, Physiology and Physics, seeing that the students of the School of Science and of the federated universities are not charged fees for these subjects. To what length the University should go in granting these measures of relief to the Medical Faculty demands early attention by the governing body. The payment of the salary of one Professor of Pathology and one Professor of Anatomy by the University, and the creation of chairs in Hygiene and Pharmacology, ought to be sanctioned, and an extension of this policy from time to time, as the University finances permit, seems to us right and proper.

When the relation of the Faculty to the University becomes the same as that of other Faculties there ought to be a complete re-casting of present conditions. The system of financial administration should be altered, and the relations of Faculty and University placed on a footing satisfactory to both, after friendly conference and consideration. Under the arrangements we propose the President of the University would be *ex-officio* a member of the Faculty, so that in future his recommendations as to appointments will be made after close consultation with those best qualified to advise him.

Medical Training for Women.

The medical education of women is a subject which was brought before the Commission by the Faculty and Alumnae of the Ontario Medical College for Women. Of the many phases of co-education this is the most serious. The training of men and women together in the medical course entails not only practical difficulties, but, also, in some measure, requires a condition of public opinion favorable to the idea. In Canada the absence of such approval years ago led to the creation of separate medical schools. The Ontario Medical College for Women has been in existence for twenty-three years. Its maintenance has been due to the personal exertions of the members of its Faculty, who have sympathized with the desire of women to obtain medical training. The limited number of students who have sought the privilege makes the carrying on of the school a matter of sacrifice and uncertainty. During five years the total average yearly attendance has been

thirty students, the fees from whom have just sufficed to pay the running expenses, without providing adequate compensation for the teachers. In a memorial to the Commission it was represented: First, that when the number of students fell below that necessary to maintain the College, women would demand admission to the Faculty of Medicine of the University on equal terms with men; secondly, that the refusal to admit women students was exceptional and anomalous; thirdly, that a Faculty of Medicine for Women should be recommended by the Commission. We do not feel warranted in recommending the formation of such a faculty. The memorial also declared that "as far as the Ontario Medical College for Women is concerned, they merely desire that women should have an opportunity of pursuing their medical studies unmolested, on fair and equal terms with the men." This being the aim of the advocates of medical training for women, it seemed to us reasonable that some means should be devised of meeting the request. The subject has since been dealt with by a committee of the Senate which, after conference with the Faculty of Medicine, has communicated to us the results of its deliberations. In future women will be admitted to registration in the Faculty of Medicine. This appears to be the simplest solution. The precise form in which the Faculty has communicated its views to the Senate is as follows:

> "That in view of certain prospective changes which are suggested in connection with the method of providing instruction in Medicine for Women in Toronto the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto is now prepared to register female students in Medicine, and agrees that whatever arrangements are deemed necessary should be made for their instruction."

The Faculty of Law.

Although the establishment of a complete Faculty of Law has long been under consideration its organization is still in an inchoate condition. The charter of King's College did not provide in express terms for a Faculty of Law, but authority was given to set up other Faculties besides that of Arts and, since 1849, the University Acts have contained provisions for the establishment of such a Faculty. The Act of 1887 expressly declares the intention of the Legislature in this respect, and the subsequent founding of chairs in Political Economy, Constitutional Law and Constitutional History is the first stage in the creation of a Faculty in which the study of law as a science can be carried on.

Legal education and admission to practice law have been from an early period under the control of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Until the year 1889 no systematic course of teaching was in operation, but in that year the present Law School was established by the Law Society. Attendance upon a course of instruction in the School is a necessary condition of call to the Bar and admission to practice as a solicitor. Since 1873 the Law Society has been entitled to representation on the Senate of the University, and pro-

vision is made by the Senate for accepting *pro tanto* the examinations of the Law Society for any of its students who are proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Law in the University, though no reciprocal action has been taken by the Law Society.

In our opinion it is desirable that a Faculty of Law should be established in the University, and that, if possible, arrangements should be made with the Law Society by which the duplication of the work which is common to both in the courses of instruction may be avoided. Such an arrangement would, we believe, result in a considerable saving of expense both to the University and to the Law Society, and, in our opinion, could not fail to raise the standard of legal education in the Province. We do not overlook the fact that the purpose of the Law School is, primarily, to train the student for the practical work of the profession, while instruction in the University has a wider aim, and although this is undoubtedly the case, the courses of study in both are, to a considerable extent, common. Impressed with this view, we have endeavored to ascertain whether it is shared by the Law Society, but have been unable to obtain any expression of opinion from the Benchers, their determination, apparently, being to delay consideration of the question until it is seen what legislation, if any, follows the making of our report. We are of opinion that the subject is one that should engage the attention of the governing body of the University at an early day.

Instruction in Forestry.

The distinctively State character of the University entails upon it obligations in respect of all the great provincial interests in which higher education is an important factor. This is eminently true of instruction in forestry. The value to the country of scientific work in forestry has been already recognized upon this continent, but in Canada little has been done to apply systematically the lessons taught equally by sound economic theory and practical experience. It is surprising that Ontario, with its rich areas of timber, has hitherto failed to set up a school of forestry in its own University for the double purpose of providing technical training for young men in an important branch of science, and of benefiting in the conservation of its forest wealth by their knowledge and skill. It would be difficult to mention a case in which the State's duty and interest go more completely hand in hand. In the United States forestry is now a department of the Federal Government's service and is presided over by the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, with whom the Commission has held a conference. Dr. Pinchot has practically created the Forestry course in Yale University, and from that fact and from the knowledge required by his official position in Washington, he is a competent authority upon the whole question. The Commission also consulted, during its visit to Ithaca, Prof. Fernow, who was the founder of the School of Forestry maintained for a time by Cornell University, and who is justly esteemed for his knowledge of forestry.

There is no doubt that a great work in forestry can be done in this Province by the University, provided it receives the co-operation and encourage-

ment of the Government. The Agricultural College has already provided for instruction in agricultural forestry, which meets the needs of farmers with wood lots to care for and develop. The larger problem is that which touches the immense Crown domain urgently calling for the application there of the newest discoveries in forestry and for the training of skilled men to conduct experiments on a large scale in order to test methods of reforestation and the conservation of valuable timber. It would, in our judgment, be a lamentable error if the direct value of a Forestry Department in the University to the Province in its administration of timber areas were not ascertained.

According to the best sources of information to which we have had access, a single chair of Forestry in the University would effect little. One professor could give theoretical instruction, but he could not produce foresters capable of practicing their profession. For this field work is essential. This requires a staff, not of necessity a large one, but adequate to the scope of the work to be done. The Cornell School of Forestry, discontinued owing to a dispute with the State of New York, was a complete University faculty. The Yale School is also a faculty with three full professorships, those of Botany, Civil Engineering and Lumbering, with many instructors who lecture on different kinds of work in the woods. The laboratory equipment cost about $20,000. At Yale the students must be graduates in Arts. We realize that a beginning may be made without incurring at first all the expenditures of a complete faculty. The University courses in Botany, Chemistry and Engineering could be utilized for the instruction required in these branches and this could be supplemented by a forestry staff of three possessing the special knowledge demanded to carry on both inside and field work. The possession by the Crown of timber lands where practical instruction and experiments could be carried on simplifies the situation, and we recommend that the closest co-operation compatible with the end sought should exist between the University authorities and the Department of Lands. It should likewise be kept in view that the private owners of timber lands have a direct interest in the supply of trained men produced by such a school, and in the results of the experiments made. In the United States the National Lumbermen's Association is subscribing a fund of $150,000 to endow courses of instruction at Yale. Similar action in Canada should be encouraged. We are strongly of the view that the people of Ontario will endorse the action of the Government in creating a School of Forestry, by means of which the scientific treatment of our forests can be effectively carried out.

Household Science.

A handsome benefaction to the University in the shape of a Household Science building has been offered through the generous munificence of Mrs. Massey-Treble of Toronto. We gladly recognize and commend the spirit which has prompted the gift, and trust that the University may feel itself able to provide for the maintenance of the department. In respect to a

site on University land for this building, we believe it should be convenient of access to the women students of the colleges, and in a position to be worthy of the structure. A site which has been informally suggested is that east of Wycliffe College on the south side of Hoskin avenue.

On this point we wish to commend to the University authorities the idea of devoting the beautiful ravine which extends north and south from the Biological building to the boundary of McMaster University, to the purposes of a botanical garden. It seems scarcely fitting that any portion of this fine piece of land should be filled in and used for buildings. Its utilization for the promotion of botanical study would at once be of scientific benefit and provide a scene of great beauty along the eastern boundary of the University property.

Art Schools.

Thus far in its history the University of Toronto has had little, if any influence in the development of art either in its higher aspects, such as sculpture, painting and mural decoration, or in its relation to our industries. It must be quite clear, we think, that a knowledge of the principles of art is necessary in very many directions, especially where beauty of design is desirable or is demanded by the purchaser. We cannot with safety continue to be dependent on Germany, France, Great Britain and other countries for workers who possess the skill to develop these qualities in our manufactures. We must surely seek in the near future to have our own people possess this skill, in order that we may take advantage of artistic ability where it exists, in practically the same manner as we endeavour to take advantage of the skill of our own people in engineering, physics, or any other branch of human activity.

Experience has shown that a school of art even if established primarily for the teaching of design and the artistic use of various materials, must, in teaching the principles of art, make it possible for those who have sufficient ability, and who also have the desire to become painters and sculptors, to secure the necessary teaching. We therefore hope that the time is not far distant when the University of Toronto will either have its own art school, or have affiliated with it a school conducted on the most advanced principles, and able to inspire and direct other schools of art and industrial design throughout the Province.

Music.

The University has in affiliation, two Conservatories of Music in Toronto, and one in Hamilton. It also has representatives in local centres where students not attending the Conservatories referred to, may present themselves for examination in the various grades. These local examinations enable students to acquire a limited training in music, and the nature of the work done by the University is satisfactory to that extent. In the University year 1904-5 four hundred and seventy-one students were examined, and three hundred and ninety passed the examination.

Students attending the Conservatories and desiring to proceed to a degree in music may do so by conforming to the curriculum of the University and passing its examination, but the results of this attempt to secure higher training in music have been very unsatisfactory. There are in the two Conservatories in Toronto over 2,000 and in Hamilton about 425 students in attendance in the present year, and yet the whole number of degrees conferred in music from 1900 to 1905, both inclusive, is seven. From this it is clearly apparent that the Conservatories make little or no effort to train students for the University degrees, while they do not hesitate to advertise extensively the fact that they are in affiliation with the University. Under the existing system it is therefore doubtful if the University can hope sufficiently to control the teaching of music, or exercise the influence which is necessary if the highest results in musical culture are to be obtained. We think the University should look forward to a time when it will have connected with it a school of music over the management and teaching of which it has complete control, and through the medium of which it may be able greatly to advance the future of music in Canada.

Research in the University.

Research has been a feature in the work of various members of the Staff of the University during the last half century, but only in 1897 were instituted the present courses leading to a degree of Doctor of Philosophy and involving research as an essential qualification for the attainment of that degree. Since that date there has been a steady but moderate increase in the number of research students, but it is expected that when all the Faculties and departments are organized for such work there will be a rapid increase in the number of students who will devote themselves to investigation for a period sufficiently long to train them fully for a career of research.

On the side of the Physical and Natural Sciences the University is equipped for this work and in these departments it is performing this duty with reasonable efficiency. In Experimental Psychology the results are very gratifying and it is satisfactory to know that the research work done in that department is specially recognized abroad. In the departments of Orientals, Philosophy, Political Science, History and Mathematics research courses are available, but in Classics and Modern Languages it has been found impossible to offer such courses owing to the absence from the Library of the required literature.

In Medicine and Applied Science a different situation exists. Owing to the want, hitherto experienced of a properly organized hospital, research on the scientific side of Medicine could not be steadily followed, although in some subjects like pathology and physiology very important work has been done. Much more could have been done had the facilities on all sides been extended. That among the young graduates the workers were and are available may be seen from a consideration of the list of those who have

gone to other Universities to follow the career denied at home. It is no small satisfaction to the friends of the University that it should have trained the successor of Dr. Osler in the Chair of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, and the successor of Dr. Barker in the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Chicago and that it should have developed the desire for research among not a few of its graduates who worthily represent it in the great Universities of the United States.

In Applied Science, though members of the staff have engaged in research work, no attempt has been made to develop this as an educative force. The obstacle has been primarily the want of equipment and the occupation of the whole time of the majority of the staff by class and laboratory teaching. In Applied Science the field of possible achievement is very large and the results may prove of such value in the industrial life of our country that the State will be justified in the necessary expenditure to put the Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to undertake all lines of research work. In appointments to positions on the teaching staff regard should be had to capacity for research work and the highest interests of the University demand this qualification.

The Needs of the Library.

The present condition of the University Library is a subject to which we desire to direct special attention. The accommodation for books is inadequate and in the near future efforts must be made to enlarge it. The numbers of volumes is now upwards of 84,000, and at the present rate of growth the space for books will be exhausted in three years. By keeping 14,000 volumes in other buildings and in other rooms of the Library, the space in the stack-room is made sufficient for the present. There is no proper accommodation for maps and charts. Additional office room is much required. In the proper sense there is no reading room for members of the teaching staff. The reading room accommodation for students, which is barely sufficient for the Arts students alone, will prove inadequate for the Medical students who are now beginning to use the library in greater numbers from year to year. The lack of ventilation, and the noise attendant upon the presence of so many persons in one large room, render the reading-room an unsuitable place for the purpose of study. To meet this want some of the rooms intended for seminars are employed for study-rooms, but this is a tentative plan and additional accommodation without encroaching upon the space required for other purposes should be provided. The enlargement of the Library is, therefore, one of the necessities of the immediate future, and ought to be undertaken with appreciation of the importance to the University of the work carried on there. The Library is especially an object for private benefactions, and we trust it will appeal strongly to those who wish to add something to the educational facilities of the University.

Museum.

One of the necessary features of a great modern University is a properly equipped Museum. From a narrow point of view such a Museum might be effective if it contained only objects necessary for actual teaching purposes, but the greater the number and the wider the nature of the objects contained in a Museum the more useful will it be found for such teaching purposes. Hence in many parts of the world the Museum connected with a University has become the means of exploiting the natural history and the resources of the particular country, and has also become the store-house for objects of every character connected with the history of man and interesting to the student in many branches of science.

The University of Toronto has a Museum in connection with its Biological work which, beginning as a mere teaching Museum, is gradually expanding to one devoting itself to natural history. It has been proposed that a wing be added to the new building of the School of Practical Science to be used as a Museum for mineralogical, geological and palaeontological specimens. The University possesses ethnological, anthropological and other collections which cannot be properly displayed, and as a recent development, it has become, and is about to become to a much greater extent, the possessor of large collections in connection with the archaeology of Egyptian and other ancient civilizations on the Mediterranean, and of ethnological and anthropological collections from many parts of the world.

Victoria also has most valuable collections of archaeological and other objects which will doubtless be placed in such a museum. Indeed, the theological Colleges through their connection with missionaries may be large contributors in the future.

These particular collections are not only clearly necessary in the study of the history of man, but unless every effort is made now to secure the material for enlarging and making reasonably perfect such collections we shall undoubtedly find in a few years that the time is past when it is possible conveniently to do so. As to the necessity of a Museum in which may be exhibited the natural history—using the words in their broadest aspect—of Ontario, we do not feel that argument on our part is necessary, further than to say that every year's delay is a misfortune, not only to the education of the students of the University of Toronto, but to the education and material welfare of the people of Ontario generally.

It might be well to draw attention to the fact that a public Museum is valuable in proportion to the accuracy of its classification and the information conveyed to the public by labels and otherwise, and unless the expert ability of professors of the University is used for such classification, the Province will eventually find it necessary to create a separate Museum staff at a very great and, in our opinion, quite unnecessary expense.

We therefore recommend that a site be selected in the University grounds adjacent to a public thoroughfare and sufficient in area to permit of extending the buildings in the distant future, that a Museum on a rea-

sonable scale be planned, and in such a manner as to be built in units, and that a sufficient number of units to accommodate conveniently the Museum material now owned by the University of Toronto be built as early as possible.

Meteorological Observatory.

About the year 1840, the University set apart for the use and occupation of the Crown two and one-half acres of the University land as a site for a magnetic and meteorological Observatory for scientific purposes.

By the instrument setting apart the land it was provided that if at any time the Crown should cease to use or occupy it for the purposes mentioned, the land should revert to the University.

The land has been in the occupation of the Crown ever since although several years ago the magnetic work of the observatory was transferred to Agincourt, and the observatory has since been used for meteorological purposes only.

In recent years the Trustees of the University finding that the land was needed for building upon and believing that the occupation of it for observatory purposes also seriously interfered with the means of access to the main University building from College street, entered into negotiations with the Government of Canada for the purpose of obtaining its assent to the removal of the observatory to another site on the University land.

These negotiations resulted in an agreement being reached by which the Crown upon certain conditions undertook to give up possession of the present site and to accept in lieu of it another site on the University land.

One of these conditions was that the University should provide the new site free of cost to the Government. That has been done and the Crown has taken and is now in possession of the new site. All the other conditions have also been complied with by the University, and the time for possession of the present site being given up will arrive in a few weeks.

Rumours have from time to time been current that it is the intention of the Government of Canada to transfer the principal work that is now being done at the observatory here to Ottawa.

Against this rumoured transfer remonstrances have been made by the municipal authorities of Toronto, by the Board of Trade and by those interested in shipping and lake navigation as well as by the Trustees of the University.

Believing as we do that such a transfer as is rumoured to be in contemplation would not be in the public interest, we would strongly urge that prompt communication be had with the Dominion Government with a view to having an appropriation for the erection of a new observatory on the site that has been provided by the University made during the present session of the Parliament of Canada and the entire work now being carried on at the observatory being done in the new building.

The Agricultural College.

We have considered the relation of the University to the Provincial Agricultural College. This department of the State educational system is, in our opinion, of great value. Thirty years ago but little was being done in the way of providing higher educational facilities for those intending to take up agriculture as their life work. Stimulated by the successful working out of agricultural problems in Europe, notably in Germany, public men in Canada and the United States came to the conclusion that the success of American agriculture demanded colleges for the special training of the future farmers, and laboratories and stations for the investigation of agricultural methods. In Ontario a Professorship in Agriculture had already been established in the University of Toronto, and a Veterinary School was being conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association. The first Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. John Carling, announced in 1869 his intention of inquiring into the needs of this Province as to an Agricultural College and an Experimental Farm. He appointed Rev. W. F. Clarke, Editor of "The Ontario Farmer," to inspect such departments and institutions in the United States as were making a specialty of agricultural research and education, and to prepare a report. This report, which appeared in 1870, was based on the work carried on at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Michigan Agricultural College, and recommended that a college similar to the latter be established in Ontario. The college was established ultimately in the County of Wellington, and the work of instruction begun in 1874.

The Ontario Agricultural College has from the first been maintained as a purely agricultural college, and, after passing through a long period of indifference and being subjected to keen criticism, has now established itself as one of the most successful agricultural colleges in America. A comparison of the number of students during two periods will show conclusively what a change has been effected in the institution.

	No. of Students.		No. of Students.
1885	175	1900	342
1886	149	1901	359
1887	110	1902	768
1888	131	1903	728
1889	134	1904	833
1890	146	1905	1,004

The period of depression in the fortunes of the college apparently reached its maximum in 1887. The revival appears to have come from within the College itself. The President and staff at that time inaugurated in Ontario a system of Farmers' Institutes. They felt that if the farmers would not come to the College or send their sons to the College, they must go out to the

farmers. Through these Institutes the farmers become acquainted with the teachers of the College and their work, and recognizing apparently for the first time that it was really labouring in the true interest of the farmers, gave their response in increasing attendance. Once the indifference or antipathy of the farmers was overcome the institution began to grow along many lines and gradually to assume the large proportions which it has now reached.

The Legislature readily met the increasing demands for the equipment of laboratories in various lines of scientific research, and for additional instruction. From the first the College has provided a two years' course and has granted diplomas to students successfully completing this course. In 1887 a third year course was added and affiliation with the University of Toronto took place. A special convocation was held on October 1st, 1888, and the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture was conferred upon five students. One member of this class is now President of the College, one is Professor of Field Husbandry and Director of Experiments, and a third is Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Texas. The University graduation class of 1905 numbered 29. During the eighteen years, 1888 to 1905, the degree of B.S.A. has been conferred by the University of Toronto upon 192 young men who have completed first their two years' course for a diploma and then the subsequent course. The course was further extended in 1901 by adding a fourth year, so that now the degree is based upon the passing of a University matriculation examination followed by a four years' course of instruction. The following is a statement of the number of degrees conferred by the University in agriculture:

1888	5	1897	7
1889	5	1898	11
1890	5	1899	9
1891	10	1900	18
1892	7	1901	1
1893	12	1902	8
1894	7	1903	16
1895	9	1904	21
1896	11	1905	29
Total			192

Several members of the Commission paid a visit to the College and made inquiry into all the workings of the institution. The College is well equipped and satisfactorily conducted. Zeal and enthusiasm are shown by the professors, and there is a feeling of harmony and loyalty to the institution in all departments. We commend to the Legislature the great importance of continuing the liberal treatment of this institution. It has done much for this Province; it is now doing a great work, but the demands are increasing and we feel quite sure that the importance of enlarging its usefulness will not be neglected. Its value to the Province of Ontario can hardly be overestimated.

We have considered the relation of the College to the University, and find it to have been mutually satisfactory and beneficial. There does not appear to be need of change in this respect. The President of the College is a member of the Senate of the University. The Senate approves of the course of study, appoints the examiners, and confers the degrees. We do not believe the University should interfere with or be responsible for the management and direction of the College, but owing to the fact that the agricultural community is not likely to have representation through any of the other members appointed to the Senate, we think there might be an advantage in having, in addition to the President, two members elected by the graduates in agriculture who would represent the agricultural side of University education. We would also suggest that:

1. An advisory board should be appointed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of the College work, to be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Chairman), the President of the College, three graduates or associates of the College who shall be resident in Ontario and not members of the staff, and, if thought desirable, two representative farmers not graduates of the College. This board should be purely advisory and should not in any way relieve the Minister of his direct control and responsibility. This board should take the place of the advisory board provided for by statute in 1887 when the College was not under the charge of a practical farmer.
2. In the interests both of the College and the University an annual interchange of lectures might be made.
3. If the advisory board be appointed we recommend that, in addition to the President of the College, one of the members be selected by the Minister to sit in the Senate of the University.

A State Veterinary College.

We have also considered another important department in which the University can increase its usefulness to the agricultural population of the Province.

The following paragraph, taken from the report of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada to the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1864, contains the record of the beginning of the special teaching of veterinary science in Ontario. The work was originated by the board which was the predecessor of the present Department of Agriculture, and was carried on in close relationship to the University. The "efficient veterinary surgeon" refered to was Dr. Andrew Smith, the present Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, who has occupied the position for over forty years.

"In the winter of 1861-2, a course of veterinary and agricultural lectures was instituted under the auspices of the board, with the advantage of the valuable and gratuitous aid of several of the distinguished professors of University College, Toronto. The first winter the arrangements were incomplete and the attendance was small. The progress made by several of the students

was, nevertheless, very considerable in view of the limited time and means employed. In the winter of 1862-3 the arrangements were more extended and the accommodation more adequate. The course consisted of lectures on the Anatomy and Diseases of Domestic Animals, the Science and Practice of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, Botany, Geology, etc. This course extended over six weeks and was attended by about thirty young men from different parts of the Province, most of them either actually engaged in agricultural pursuits or shortly about to do so. It is not too much to say that the greater number of these young men, at the close of the session, gave evidence of having made a highly creditable degree of progress in attaining a knowledge of the studies brought before them, several of them indeed to an extent deserving of special notice; and the result of the experiment was so far in every respect satisfactory and encouraging. Particular attention was paid to the veterinary department of the course. The board is strongly impressed with the importance to the agricultural interests of the Province, of having persons resident in the different districts possessed of some practical knowledge of the true nature and proper treatment of the diseases of the more valuable domestic animals, in which description of property much of the wealth of the farmer consists. Under this view the board made arrangements with a very efficient veterinary surgeon, a licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, to come out from Scotland for the purpose of instituting the series of lectures above referred to. The primary object sought in originating these lectures was to create an interest in the subjects and to give the young men attending them so much knowledge of the proper method of study that they would be enabled to follow up their studies to advantage at home. The design was also, further, ultimately to establish, if found practicable, a regular veterinary school, at which a thorough knowledge of the profession can be obtained."

The Board of Agriculture was succeeded by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and in 1871 the Council of the Association was by statute given power as follows:

> "The Council may establish a Veterinary College for the instruction of pupils, by competent and approved teachers, in the science and practice of the veterinary art, and may pass by-laws and adopt measures for the examination of such pupils in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, and as to the breeding of domesticated animals; and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Council that such pupils possess the requisite qualifications, may grant diplomas certifying that they are competent to practice as veterinary surgeons."

The diplomas of the College were controlled and issued by the Agriculture and Arts Association, until the first day of January, 1896, when the Association by statute ceased to exist. On the 16th of April, 1895, there was passed an Act respecting veterinary surgeons in which the Veterinary College established by the Agriculture and Arts Association was continued, and the President of the Association was authorized to sign the diplomas until the

first day of April, 1896. This was further extended to the first day of April, 1897. On the 19th December, 1896, a charter was issued incorporating the Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, and in the following year, 1897, affiliation took place with the University of Toronto. The Board of Agriculture and the Agriculture and Arts Association were organizations which to a certain extent represented the Department of Agriculture. From 1862 to 1896, therefore, the issuing of diplomas in veterinary science was under direct Government control, and for the past ten years the work has been in the hands of a private corporation having special statutory recognition. The course of instruction covers two years and those holding the diploma of the College are by statute permitted to style themselves veterinary surgeons.

It will be seen that the College has not as yet provided courses that the University would recognize by granting a degree. The only statutory enactment at present in regard to veterinarians is that only those holding diplomas or proper certificates from the former Agricultural and Arts Association, the present Ontario Veterinary College, or "some duly authorized veterinary college" are permitted to append to their names the term veterinary surgeon. There is no restriction as to performing veterinary work, provided the title is carefully avoided.

For many years the Ontario Veterinary College was the most popular institution of its kind in America. It was a pioneer in the work. Of recent years the large universities in the United States have been developing special courses in veterinary science, providing courses of three years and in some cases of four years' duration. We believe that the Province of Ontario should provide courses in veterinary science as extensive and as thorough as any that may be provided in the United States. As it is, Ontario students desiring to equip themselves beyond the two years' course are compelled to take further work in one of the United States colleges after completing their course here.

The owners of the Ontario Veterinary College have not seen fit, as yet, to take advantage of their affiliation with the University of Toronto to provide a course leading to a degree. The live stock interests of Ontario are assuming immense value, and the success of our agriculture depends in no small degree upon the health of our horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Veterinary science in Ontario to-day stands where the Agricultural College did in 1887. We believe the time has come when an expansion should take place, and when a three years' course of instruction should be available. Further, we believe that this work should, like the Agricultural College, be under the direction of the Government of the Province.

In view of the fact that there is invested no less than $163,000,000, in live stock on the farms of Ontario, in addition to the valuable horses owned in our cities and towns, we feel warranted in recommending that the Government of the Province should offer to do for veterinary science what has been done for general agricultural science.

After careful consideration of the question, we beg to make the following recommendations:

1. That the University of Toronto establish a degree in veterinary science, covering a course as thorough and advanced as those provided in the leading universities of the United States.
2. That the Government of the Province of Ontario establish a veterinary college that will provide courses for the conferring of diplomas, and also for the degree in veterinary science that the University of Toronto will confer.
3. That the Provincial Government, in order to avoid having a rival institution, make arrangements to take over from the owners the Ontario Veterinary College, if satisfactory terms can be arranged.
4. That the Provincial Government conduct the Veterinary College as a Provincial educational institution along lines similar to those followed in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College.
5. That the College be placed under the Minister of Agriculture, and that the Minister have an advisory board to assist him in the administration of same. We would recommend that this advisory board be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture; the Principal of the Veterinary College; the Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College; two representatives of the live stock interests of the Province; and two practising veterinary surgeons.
6. That the course be expanded so as to bring it up, at least, to the requirements of similar veterinary colleges now in existence in the United States, and that diplomas be conferred only after a three years' course.
7. That it be affiliated with the University of Toronto, and, at an early date, be provided with a building in close proximity to the University of Toronto, so as to enable the students to take advantage of University lectures in such subjects as may be found practicable in connection with the veterinary course.

The College System.

The University of Toronto is made up of many diverse elements. There are various faculties: Arts, Medicine, Law and Applied Science; and in the Faculty of Arts are various colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College; and three purely theological colleges: Knox, Wycliffe and St. Michael's. The organization of the University is not exactly parallel to that of either an American or a British University. Through federation we have developed a form of organization that is unique. The State provides a complete system of education in Arts in the University of Toronto and University College. The subjects taught in University College are taught also in the denominational Colleges of Victoria and Trinity. All the students who take lectures in the University subjects must be enrolled in one of these three Colleges. We believe that the University has thus, by apparent chance, hit upon a system which, if properly and loyally worked, provides a

combination of strong personal influence on students with the broad outlook and widened sympathies that come from membership in a great University. The Colleges will maintain the importance of liberal culture in the face of commercial and industrial development, and the growth of scientific activity. The Colleges will be able to bring the strongest influences to bear upon their own comparatively limited number of students, and to foster a common life among them free at once from the narrowness of the small university, and the lack of social union of a huge undivided university. In the colleges of the United States efforts are now being made to break up the great aggregation of undergraduates in Arts into smaller groups which may be more easily handled for disciplinary purposes, and for more efficient direction of work. The divisions proposed seem more or less artificial; at best they are lateral, such as class organizations. In our approximation to a college system we have at hand a more excellent method of subdivision by which men of all years and all courses are bound together by a tie of membership in a common college, and the teachers of the various colleges are enabled to come into closer personal touch with the men under their charge. The combination of a State college and denominational colleges provides variety of ideal and spirit, and avoids the dead level of uniformity that might ensue in one large undivided body, and furnishes to each member the needful stimulus of healthy rivalry. Out of a situation that to many seemed fraught only with danger, we may hope to see emerge a type of institution that shall combine college spirit and university spirit, in which each shall work for all and all for each. Confidence, not suspicion, must be the basis of such a composite institution. The State supplies to its youth a complete system of higher education; the denominational colleges avail themselves of the State's provision for scientific training, and add to it their own contribution of the humanities, with such a religious or denominational atmosphere as seems most desirable to themselves.

Interchange of Lectures.

We have recorded the fact that there exists at the University a system of interchange of lectures, under which professors of one College lecture in another, or students of one attend lectures in the other, credit being given for such attendance in the respective College requirements for the courses concerned. At the present time there is no provision in law under which such interchange can be properly arranged. We have thought it well, therefore, to include in the draft University Bill which accompanies this report a clause under which such interchange may become legal. That the Colleges should have the opportunity to make such arrangements in particular cases seems wise, though the power should be very carefully exercised and should be subject to revision by the Board, inasmuch as interchange is sometimes open to criticism as affording an opportunity for the introduction of a system that might tend to reduce competition and bring lectures to a dead level.

College Residences.

To make a college system really effective, residences for the students are highly desirable. In days gone by University College had its own residence, to-day Trinity has a residence for its men and another for its women students, and University College and Victoria have provided residences for their undergraduate women. We hope soon to see ample residential accommodation provided for the members of University College, and for undergraduates of the University in all faculties. Such residences, whether College or University, if under academic control, combined with a reasonable amount of self-government on the part of the men, are much more than boarding houses; they are places wherein students may be profoundly influenced by contact with one another, and with their instructors. The value of the residential system has been abundantly demonstrated both in the Old World and the New. We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the efforts of those friends of the University of Toronto who recently formed a separate trust for the erection of residences for University students in the University grounds, and have secured large sums of money for that purpose. They are ready, we understand, to hand over their trust in due time to such a new governing board as that we have suggested. This course is desirable as we believe that all academic and disciplinary authority on the University grounds, and over all University students, should be vested in the University.

Professors and Students.

Recognizing the advisability of the relations between the staff and the students being as close and friendly as possible, and at the same time keeping in view the fact that the large number of students in attendance at the University makes it difficult to secure such relations, we are of the opinion that it would be well to adopt a plan similar to that followed in other universities, under which members of the teaching staff, having volunteered to act as advisers, have assigned to them a definite number of students. Each undergraduate is informed of his adviser and feels that there is someone in authority who takes an interest in his welfare. The advisers frequently give counsel on matters particularly relating to the student's work as well as to his general development, and exercise a sympathetic interest in the progress of those students who have been assigned to them. Such a system would do much to prevent students who are not fitted for university work from continuing therein and thus wasting their time. Under proper advice they could be diverted into a more suitable channel of activity, with benefit to the individual, the University and the State.

Physical Welfare of Students.

Referring to the physical development of students, the care of their bodies and their athletic activities, we are of the opinion that there should be appointed at an early date a Physical Director, who should be a graduate in

Medicine and whose duty it would be to examine all students who desire to avail themselves of such examination and to prescribe proper exercise for each. Such a system of examination and direction properly carried out would result in improved physical strength and constitutional vigour and would largely assist in increasing mental vitality. Under such guidance over-indulgence in athletics could be checked and the error of sacrificing bodily health and strength in the pursuit of knowledge might thus also be avoided, while the proper development of all powers, physical and mental, should result in gain both to the individual and to the State. In this connection it is in place to remark that the University authorities should exercise such supervision over athletics as might tend to prevent their undue interference with studies and to remind the students that they are to be regarded as but means to the great end of self-development.

Discipline.

In matters of discipline we are of the opinion that as far as possible each College and Faculty should be responsible for its own students. To deal with all cases of discipline which fall outside the jurisdiction of colleges or faculties we suggest that the Caput should have disciplinary jurisdiction. The Caput should also act in all cases of inter-college or inter-faculty discipline and where any doubt arises as to the proper disciplinary authority the Caput should have final power to resolve the doubt. A conflict of jurisdiction would in this way be speedily removed.

A Students' Committee.

We would recommend that in matters affecting the general interest of the student body, there should be a Students' Committee, recognized as officially representing the undergraduates as a whole. Such a committee would be a proper means of communication between the authorities and the students, and having a right to speak for their fellows, could come to an understanding on questions which might arise before they became serious. The composition of such a committee is a question which it is properly the duty of the Board to determine. We would suggest, however, that as far as possible membership in it should be *ex-officio*, that is, that undergraduates holding office in organized student associations should be brought together to form the general committee of students.

Bureau of Self-Support for the Students.

In some of the large universities in the United States there has in recent years been established a bureau of self-help for students. Many undergraduates must support themselves in whole or in part during their college course. They work in the summer, and, as far as they can, they try to earn further sums during the months of their actual college course. It has been

found most helpful to establish by university authority a regular employment bureau for college men. Columbia and Yale have done this with great success. The sporadic and necessarily limited efforts of the students are systematized and employers are more easily brought into touch with those seeking employment. Some modification of this system, adapted to our local conditions, would prove, we believe, of real assistance to the students in the various faculties of the University.

A Department of Pedagogy.

The time has come, in our opinion, for the creation of a department of Pedagogy. A course in the history, principles and practice of education should form part of the curriculum. The University examines for the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy, but has hitherto done no teaching. Departments of Education have been established in many universities, and we have had opportunity for special inquiry into the work of these departments at Columbia University and the University of Chicago. The work is best performed where the theory and practice can be made to supplement each another, and it appears to us that the Provincial University should conduct the department on these lines. For this purpose the University should have power to co-operate with the Board of Education of Toronto in securing the use or control of a school or schools for carrying on the practice work. We do not suggest the exact means by which such an arrangement shall be effected. The proposal to erect a new High School in the northern part of the city near the University may afford the desired opportunity. The duty of the University in connection with the teaching body of our primary and secondary schools is one that ought to be recognized. We believe that the question can best be dealt with by the new governing board and that financial provision for the creation of a pedagogical course should be made.

Tenure of Appointment.

The tenure of appointment is an important element in determining the scale of professorial remuneration, and, in maintaining the general efficiency of the teaching staff. In most of the universities in the United States all appointments under the rank of professorships are made for a limited period, during which the instructor is on probation. In some even full professors are appointed for a limited period, and are then re-appointed without limitation, during the pleasure of the trustees. The probationary method gradually sifts out those who are of less than first rank, and makes it possible to select for more permanent appointment such men as have given evidence of their fitness. To members of the staff thus appointed all reasonable security of tenure is given. It is felt to be wiser to endure a possible weakening of teaching power in a professor than to run the risk of losing first rate men from the University by introducing an element of uncertainty into the tenure

of the highest academic positions. The President of a great University in the United States declares that by reason of probationary appointments the necessity of removing a professor practically does not arise. When, however, after all possible precautions are taken, and, subsequently, proved incapacity or misconduct is exhibited, the governing body of the University should be quite free to dismiss. The University must not suffer for the sake of one man. We have felt that the best course to be adopted in the University is to make the tenure of office to be, unless otherwise provided, during the pleasure of the Board. We hope it will be the policy of the Board to make all subordinate appointments, *i.e.*, those below the rank of professor, and, possibly, associate professor, on the probationary method, and we doubt not that in carrying out their policy they will give full weight to the complementary elements of security of tenure and efficiency of service.

The Remuneration of Professors.

The general scale of salary for professors and other members of the teaching staff should be re-considered. It was adopted many years ago, when the cost of living was much less, and when the rate of remuneration fixed bore a fair proportion to the salaries paid to persons in other walks of life. The multiplication of pursuits in which men of learning and scientific attainments can earn large incomes has enhanced the difficulty of securing the best men for University teachers. Although larger salaries ought to be paid, they should be paid according to a different system than that now in vogue. The present system provides for automatic increases, according to the number of years of service, and establishes a uniform rate, regardless of the relative importance of the positions to be filled, and ignoring the special qualifications required in some cases. This system, in our opinion, is antiquated and objectionable. It is not followed in some of the principal universities elsewhere. There when vacancies occur, the authorities look over the whole field at home and abroad and have power to offer such salaries as will attract the right men. We believe that a revision of the scale of remuneration should be undertaken as soon as possible, and that it should be based, first, upon the principle of recognizing the relative importance of the various professorships; and, secondly, that increases should depend upon merit, and particularly upon the capacity for productive work which is exhibited.

Property and Buildings.

The available ground at the disposal of the University for additional buildings is decidedly limited. Few Universities established in large cities have been provided with sufficient land for future expansion. The University of Toronto is now giving promise of growth beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and for that development all possible provision should be made. The policy of the University should continue to be to acquire as much land as possible in the vicinity of Queen's Park. We

believe that the present unallotted University property and the park lands adjoining will be none too large for the series of collegiate buildings which the growth of the University and the extension of the residential system will, in the not distant future, demand.

In the erection of new buildings for University teaching reasonable regard should be had to the convenience of the federated Arts Colleges. The students of such colleges might be virtually deprived of the opportunity of taking some courses by reason of the difficulty of passing from their college to a distant University lecture-room or laboratory.

The original University building set a standard of architectural excellence by which all subsequent academic edifices might well be tested. Lack of means seems to have made it impossible to imitate the beauty and fitness of the main building; but an earnest effort should be made to combine architectural excellence with educational service in all future additions to the University equipment. It is not easy to exaggerate the influence of such architecture on the minds of those who daily behold it, nor is it easy to overemphasize the gain to the Province of having a group of stately academic buildings of which all citizens might be proud. As the University is about to enter upon a fresh chapter of its development, we think it most desirable that the Board should consider some comprehensive plan for the disposition and use of all the property at present in its hands, or which may soon be added. Further structures, whether residences, lectures rooms, laboratories or administration buildings, could then be erected as part of one general scheme, wherein each bears a real relation of fitness and utility to the other buildings on the University grounds.

In this connection we recommend the creation of an office found in some of the American universities, that of a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and the appointment of a suitable person who would exercise supervision over the property.

Financial Support of the University.

The Commissioners would be seriously remiss in their duty if they failed to deal courageously with the vital question of financial support. A well-equipped university under modern conditions is necessarily a costly institution. The privately-endowed univisities both in Canada and the United States have drawn millions from public-spirited benefactors. They could not have expanded as they have done if money had not been freely placed at their disposal. Training in so many different branches of science, costly laboratory equipment, and a larger staff, call for a greatly increased expenditure. State institutions, like the University of Toronto, depend mainly upon the support of legislative bodies. In the United States the response to the claims of higher education has been very liberal indeed. In newer States like Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, which are not superior to Ontario in wealth and resources, the votes for the Universities have

been on a scale which indicates that their wants have only to be known to be freely supplied. Not only is the annual income placed on a secure basis, but sums for capital expenditure on new buildings and new teaching departments are readily granted. The two distinct objects of university education are mental culture and practical utility. In recent years the latter has steadily gained upon the former owing to the utilitarian character of the age, and the increased expenditures have doubtless been chiefly for the development of this branch of instruction. In Ontario, as elsewhere, the extra sums voted for University purposes have gone into new buildings and increased staff for the teaching of the applied sciences. The avowed aim has been to train the youth of the country for the varied occupations presented by material development. With this we have no desire to quarrel, regarding it in fact as the natural and justifiable course to pursue in a practical age and country. At the same time we wish to point out the value to the nation of maintaining at a high degree of efficiency the training in Arts. Without such training a university education would cease to possess its true significance. In no respect should this department of university work be permitted to fall behind. It is sometimes a just cause of complaint that the system of options is so constructed that university degrees are conferred upon men who are not, in the proper sense, university men at all. Against this danger, observable elsewhere and perhaps to some extent here, the authorities of the University should be on their guard. The relation of all the science courses to the courses in Arts should be thoroughly considered and defined. The modern university must not part with the noble ideals of cultivated and scholarly tastes, of high thinking of the love of learning for its own sake, which are among the most valuable inheritances which have come down to us from the past. In the case of the University of Toronto we hope that if thorough teaching in the humanities requires more money the expenditure will be unhesitatingly incurred with every confidence that public opinion will approve.

A survey of the ever-widening field of work before the University brings us to the question of the income needed for present and future requirements. It is clear that the University cannot be allowed to stand still. Its necessary expansion must be taken into account and we feel sure that the Province desires its University to receive adequate support. A financial statement laid before the Commissioners by those authorized to speak for the University shows that a moderate estimate of the amount required from the Legislature during the next three years is as follows:

For 1905-6	$125,432
" 1906-7	168,263
" 1907-8	184,378

This does not provide for the annual cost of the School of Science, the expenditures upon which, now voted separately, should, if the two institutions are united, be added to the sums required for the University. According to an estimate of the requirements of the School of Science during the next three years, the net amounts are:

For 1905	$39,663
" 1906	56,255
" 1907	62,930

In these estimates we find no provision for capital expenditures or exceptional outlays for maintenance but simply the sums needed to meet natural expansion on a moderate basis. For the two institutions, therefore, the Legislature would be called upon to vote during the next three years the following amounts:

For 1905-6	$165,095
" 1906-7	224,518
" 1907-8	247,308

With these figures before us, and after a careful inquiry into the additional expenditures likely to be required in the immediate future if the University is to be placed upon a proper financial basis, we have considered the whole question of income.

In respect to additional expenditures, not included in the estimates given above, we recommend that sums sufficient for the initial support of departments of Forestry, Pedagogy, and Household Science, and for the cost of maintaining chairs for scientific subjects in Medicine should be provided. It is not easy to state the precise additional amount which these would require, but a sum in the neighbourhood of $35,000 or $40,000 is the smallest estimate that could safely be made

In determining the question of income, the amount and the method of providing it are both of moment. We believe that some means of fixing the income upon a definite basis should be found. It has been proposed that a certain percentage of some item of the Provincial revenue should be allotted to the University, and that the sum that this percentage yielded from year to year would form the amount to be voted annually by the Legislature. It must be borne in mind that the financial needs of the University will grow greater from year to year both because of the increase of the population of Ontario and the growth of knowledge in the world at large. The items of Provincial revenue, therefore, from which that portion of the income furnished by the state is to come, must also be one which will grow greater from year to year in at least as large a ratio as that of the increase in population. For this purpose the revenue from succession duties has been suggested. It is true that this is a tax which has aroused much opposition and which may be subject to change in the future, but it has been selected because it is at present a tax which grows in some relation to the growth of the Province and therefore to the growth of the University requirements. The Provincial revenue from this source during the past six years has been as follows:—

1900	$228,360
1901	376,661
1902	236,169
1903	386,948
1904	458,699
1905	684,143

or an average for the six years of $395,163. As this particular source of revenue is supposed to be allocated under the Act to the discharge of certain Provincial expenditures, we have thought that the University income might be fixed by statute at a sum equal to a certain percentage of the revenue from succession duties. In order that this system might not introduce an element of inconvenient fluctuation, seeing that the revenue from succession duties varies considerably from year to year, we recommend that the percentage be calculated upon the average of three years' receipts. We believe that the income under this system or any other that may be selected, ought not to be less than $275,000, at the inception.

In order to show that the figures suggested by this report are not only not extravagent but are in fact very moderate, we quote an extract from the report of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri to the General Assembly of that State, made in January, 1902. This portion of the report was made for the purpose of inducing Missouri to help more liberally its State University, but the biennial income of the University as shown by its report was $588,339, and of this $226,126 was derived from the Collateral Inheritance Tax of the State, a fund similar to our Succession Duties. The following is the extract:

"1. University of Michigan (not including the Schools of Mines or the Agricultural College), ¼ mill (2¼ cents on the $100) of property. Income from all sources in a Biennial period about $1,000,000.

2. University of Wisconsin, about ¼ mill (2¼ cents a $100), for maintenance and a large tax additional for special purposes. Its income from all sources in a Biennial period nearly $800.000.

3. University of Iowa (not including the Agricultural College), about 1-5 mill a year (.02 on the $100). A similar tax in Missouri would yield for the Biennial period $540,000.

4. University of Nebraska, 2-3 mill (about 6 2-3 cents a $100). This is the largest tax levied in any state for the maintenance of its University. In Missouri it would yield a revenue in the Biennial period of $1,600,000.

5. University of California (which has besides an endowment of more than five millions), 3-20 mill (1 1-2 cents a $100). Its income from all sources in a Biennial period is not short of $1,000,000.

6. University of Minnesota for maintenance alone (not including buildings), 3-20 mill (1 1-2 cents a $100). The Biennial income is about $700,000.

7. Ohio University, 1-10 mill (1 cent a $100). Income from all sources in a Biennial period about $600,000.

8. University of Oklahoma, 1-2 mill (5 cents a $100. In Missouri this would yield $1,200,000 in a Biennial period.

9. University of Illinois asks of the Legislature in the coming Biennial period $900,000. I have no doubt that the expectation of the University will be fulfilled. They nearly always are fulfilled in that State.

10. The University of Kansas asks in the present Biennial period for

$450,000 which it will probably receive. Neither in population nor wealth can Kansas be compared with the great commonwealth of Missouri. Will Missouri give less money to her University?

11. Washington University in St. Louis has received in the last Biennial period about three millions of dollars. It had already received in late years a million and a half. When the Institution begins to feel the force of this immense sum ($4,500,000) the State University may no longer hold the leadership of education in Missouri. It is beyond controversy that when her new buildings are completed Washington University will be ahead of the State University in buildings and equipment. It will also be ahead in annual income apart from tuition. In addition to this it has a very large revenue from tuition fees. The great commonwealth of Missouri should not allow a private institution in one of her cities to excel the University of the entire commonwealth.

12. Departing from State Universities let us call attention to the fact that we must all compete in some measure with the University of Chicago, whose income exceeds $600,000 a year, or $1,200,000 each Biennial period."

As these figures are all given for a biennial period, one-half will in each case afford the proper comparison with Ontario. We should draw attention to the fact that these Universities are also afforded considerable financial aid by the Federal Government.

Endowment in Land.

Throughout North America little in the financial history of universities has been more noticeable than the good effect of large grants of wild land. The original grant to the University of Toronto has borne abundant fruit, has, indeed, made the present state of higher education in Ontario possible. By the settlement of the Provincial boundary we have obtained control of what is called New Ontario. It does not, therefore, seem unreasonable to express the hope that out of this enormous area at least a million acres will be set aside for the University and University College.

Trinity College.

The relation of Trinity College to the University and its precise position in the federal system, have entailed special inquiry and consideration.

The Act of 1901 provided for the entry of Trinity College into federation. Trinity, like Victoria, was to suspend its degree-conferring powers except in theology, and its removal to a site near the Queen's Park on the University land was contemplated, provision for the delivery of University lectures at Trinity College in the meantime being made. The Act empowered the Board of Trustees of the University to make an agreement with the governing body of Trinity College for its federation on these terms, authority being also given the trustees to agree to such other terms, subject to the

assent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as might be deemed best in addition to or in lieu of the provisions of the Act. This agreement was to possess, and now possesses the force of a statute. When it was framed in 1903, the policy contemplated by the Act, namely, the removal of Trinity to the Queen's Park, was changed, and the conclusion reached was that this policy should be abandoned and that Trinity should continue to occupy its present buildings, provision being made for, amongst other things, the permanent duplication there of lectures, the expense of which was to be borne by the Province, and for the setting aside of land on which Trinity might erect a building for the use of its students while attending lectures at the University.

The basis of federation then reached is not, in the opinion of the Commission, a satisfactory one, and we have earnestly sought some means by which the whole situation can be relieved and simplified.

To that end we invited the Provost and other gentlemen connected with and who are deeply interested in Trinity to discuss informally with us the possibility of an arrangement being come to by which Trinity would, as contemplated by the Act of 1901, remove to the Queen's Park and the necessity for the duplication of lectures be avoided.

Several conferences with the Provost and members of the corporation and of the Board of Endowment of Trinity, for the informal discussion of the subject have been held, but unfortunately it has not been possible to arrive at a basis of agreement acceptable to Trinity, and one that we can recommend for adoption by the University.

The removal of Trinity from its present seat to the University ground would entail a large expenditure for the erection of new buildings and Trinity is not unnaturally unwilling to provide for this expenditure by bringing present sale, its valuable property on Queen Street West, and it is open to serious doubt whether the proceeds of the sale would be sufficient to meet the outlay.

The policy of Trinity is to hold the Queen Street property for some years in order that it may benefit by the increase in its value, which it is confidently hoped by Trinity may be expected in the near future and that the increased value of the property would eventually provide for the enlargement of its accommodation on the present site or for the erection of new buildings on another site.

It was suggested during our discussions that if a provincial guarantee of a loan to be raised by Trinity on the security of the Queen Street property, and the buildings to be erected on the University land were obtainable, it would be possible for Trinity to borrow what would be required for the erection of new buildings and continue its policy as to the Queen Street property, and that in that event Trinity might be willing to agree to remove to the University ground.

Though we were unable to reach a conclusion which would enable us to make a specific recommendation, the subject is one deserving of further consideration, and we recommend that it be taken up by the Board of Governors, and that a further effort be made to arrive at a basis of agreement more satisfactory than in our opinion is the one now existing. It would not seem unreasonable that the Province should guarantee the suggested loan if the amount of it were limited to the value of the Queen Street lands, and proper provisions were made to guard against the possibility of the security being impaired from the interest on the loan being allowed to fall into arrear. It would be proper also, we think, to reserve for a reasonable time for Trinity College a suitable site on the University ground. In the meantime it will be the duty of the authorities of the University to carry out in the spirit as well as in the letter, the existing arrangements for the duplication of lectures.

Scholarships.

The numerous scholarships and exhibitions open to merit, which are attached to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have been the means of drawing out not a little of the intellectual flower of British youth through the Universities into the great professions and the service of the State. The scholarships as a rule are a part of the original foundation of which the Scholar is the undergraduate, while a Fellow is the graduate member. The exhibitions are the gifts of private benefactors, whose names they bear, and by whose wills, saving necessary amendments, they are regulated. Here private beneficence might find in the foundation of scholarships open to merit an object personally interesting as well as highly beneficial to the State.

Future of the University.

The future of our Provincial University, a vital organ at once of our intellectual and industrial life, had been imperilled by the multiplication of Universities which distracted public interest and dissipated resources not more than sufficient at best for the maintenance of an adequate institution: while demand for expensive instruction in Science was rapidly increasing, and formidable competition in that department was growing up on the other side of the line. To further the process of reconcentration, and so far as might be necessary, to reorganize, was the duty assigned to this Commission. If we have seemed in fulfilling it, to aim at a high ideal, it was not because we were careless of financial limitations, but because to advance on the right path it is necessary to keep the ideal in view. We have arrived at a critical juncture in the progress of University education. The question presents itself, whether the main object shall be, as it has hitherto been, intellectual culture, or the knowledge which qualifies directly for gainful pursuits and opens the student's way to the material prizes of life. The second object has of late been prevailing, especially where commerce holds sway. The two, though distinct, need not be antagonistic. Science, properly so called, is culture of its kind and those who pursue it may in turn imbibe the spirit of

culture by association. We could not pretend, in confronting this great question, to forecast or regulate the future. We could do no more than provide a home for culture and science under the same academical roof, uniting them as far as possible, yet leaving each in its way untrammelled by the union. But whatever may have been devised by us, or can possibly be devised in the way of reorganization, it is on the quality of teaching, on wise and vigorous management, on harmony among those engaged in the work, on the loyal attachment of all, administrators, teachers and students, to the common weal, together with the hearty appreciation and generous support of the people, that the success of the University must depend.

Dated at the Grange, Toronto, 4th of April, 1906.

J. W. Flavelle, *(Chairman)*.
Goldwin Smith.
W. R. Meredith.
B. E. Walker.
H. J. Cody.
D. Bruce Macdonald.
A. H. U. Colquhoun, *(Secretary)*.

APPENDICES

University Commission Draft Bill

An Act respecting the University of Toronto and University College.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The University Act, 1906*.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act, unless a contrary intention appears, they shall be construed as follows:—

(1) "The University" as meaning the University of Toronto.

(2) "The Board" as meaning the Governors of the University of Toronto.

(3) "Appointed members" as meaning the members of the board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(4) "Property" as including real property and all other property of every nature and kind whatsoever.

(5) "Real property" as including messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whether corporeal or incorporeal, and any undivided share thereof and any estate or interest therein.

(6) "College" as including a school or other institution of learning.

(7) "Teaching staff" as including professors, associate professors, lecturers, instructors, demonstrators and all others engaged in the work of teaching or giving instruction.

(8) "Now" as meaning when this Act goes into force.

(9) "Trinity College" as meaning Trinity College as established and incorporated by the Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and as constituted a University by Royal Charter bearing date the sixteenth day of July, 1853.

(10) "Head," when it refers to the head of a federated university or a federated college, as meaning the person who is or is certified by the governing body of such university or college to be the head thereof.

3. The Provincial University, known as the University of Toronto, the Provincial College, known as University College, the Senate, Convocation, the several faculties of the University and the Faculty of University College, are and each of them is hereby continued, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall respectively have, hold, possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges which they respectively now have, hold, possess and enjoy. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (1, 21), *in part*. *Amended*.

4. All appointments in and statutes and regulations affecting the University and University College and each of them shall continue, subject to the provisions of this Act, and subject also, as to the teaching staff, and all officers, servants and employees, to their removal by the Board at its discretion. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 21, *in part*. *Amended*.

5.—(1) If and when a proclamation to that effect shall be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, the name of the University shall be changed to and the University shall be known as "The University of Ontario" from and after such date as shall be named in the proclamation for the change taking effect. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (2).

(2) Such proclamation shall not be issued unless and until a statute of the Senate approving of the change shall have been passed by the vote of at least three-fourths of the members thereof who may be present at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the question of making such change and unless and until the change shall have been sanctioned by the Board. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (3). *Amended*.

6.—(1) The School of Practical Science is hereby united with and shall form part of the University and constitute the faculty of Applied Science and Engineering thereof. (*New*.)

(2) The principal of the School of Practical Science shall become and be the Dean of the said faculty, and the pro-

fessors, teachers, instructors and officers of the said school shall hold and occupy the like positions in the said faculty to those now held and occupied by them in the said school, but subject always to removal by the Board at its discretion. *(New.)*

(3) Whenever in any Act or document reference is made to the School of Practical Science, the same shall hereafter apply and extend to the said faculty. *(New.)*

(4) All moneys expended by the Board in the maintenance of the said faculty shall for the purposes and within the meaning of the agreement bearing date the second day of March, 1889, between Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the corporation of the City of Toronto, be deemed to be money expended by "Her Majesty and Her Successors acting by and through the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. *(New.)*

(5) All courses of study in the said school, all orders in Council relating thereto, and all by-laws, rules and regulations thereof, except in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall continue in force and apply to the said faculty in the same manner and to the same extent as the same are now applicable to the said school, but they may be abrogated or modified by the proper governing body of the University in that behalf as may be deemed expedient. *(New.)*

7.—(1) Every university and every college federated with the University and every college affiliated with the University shall continue to be so federated or affiliated, subject to any statute in that behalf and to this Act. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 18. *Amended.*

(2) A college affiliated with a federated university at the time of its federation with the University, whether such federation has heretofore been or shall hereafter be entered into, shall be deemed to be affiliated with the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (6), *in part.* *Amended.*

(3) The following are declared to be the universities federated with the University, that is to say, Victoria University and Trinity College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part.* *Amended.*

(4) The following are declared to be the colleges federated with the University, that is to say, Knox College, Wycliffe College and St. Michael's College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part.* *Amended.*

(5) The following are declared to be the colleges affiliated with the University, that is to say; Albert College, The Ontario Agricultural College, The Ontario Medical College for Women, The Royal College of Dental Surgeons, The Toronto College of Music, The Ontario College of Phar-

macy, The Toronto Conservatory of Music, The Hamilton Conservatory of Music, The Western Canada College of Calgary, The Columbian Methodist College, and The Ontario Veterinary College; the following the Colleges which are affiliated with the University by reason of their having been affiliated with Victoria University when the said last mentioned University became federated with the University, that is to say: The Ontario Ladies' College and Alma College; and St. Hilda's College, which is affiliated with the University by reason of its having been affiliated with Trinity College when Trinity College became federated with the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part*. *Amended*.

(6) A college which has been affiliated with the University since the 15th day of April, 1901, or which shall hereafter be affiliated therewith shall not be entitled to representation on the Senate unless so declared by statute in that behalf. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (6), *in part*.

(7) The Senate may remove from federation or affiliation with the University any college, now or hereafter federated or affiliated with the University which becomes an integral part of or federates or affiliates with any other university which has and exercises the powers of conferring any degrees other than those in theology. 1 Edw. VII., cap. 41, s. 20 (7). *Amended*.

(8) If and when any university now or hereafter federated with the University ceases to be federated therewith, every college which is affiliated with the University by reason only of its having been affiliated with such federated university shall thereupon and thereafter cease to be affiliated with the University, but shall retain the same relation with the federated university with which it was affiliated as existed when such federated university became federated with the University. (*New*.)

(9) The Arts faculties of Victoria University and Trinity College in their relation to the University shall be known as and may be called colleges of the University bearing respectively as such colleges the names Victoria College and Trinity College. (*New*.)

8.—(1) When any university in the Province of Ontario determines to surrender its degree conferring powers (except the power of conferring degrees in theology) and notifies the Board of such determination, the Board may by statute declare such university to be federated with the University on and from a day to be named in such statute, and thereupon and thereafter the power of such federated university to confer degrees, except in theology, shall be suspended. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

(2) Every such statute shall be published forthwith after the passing thereof in *The Ontario Gazette*. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

(3) The power and authority of conferring degrees, except in theology, of any university now or hereafter federated with the University shall be suspended and in abeyance, but may be resumed by such federated university; Provided that three years shall have elapsed from the date when its federation with the University took effect, and that after the lapse of such three years one year's notice in writing of its intention to resume its degree-conferring powers shall have been given to the Board, and any such federated university shall cease to be federated with the University at and after the expiry of the said last mentioned period. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (3, 4), *in part.* *Amended.*

(4) Notice that any such federated university has ceased to be federated with the University and the date when it ceased to be so federated shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette.* 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (4), *in part.* *Amended.*

(5) The graduates and undergraduates in Arts, Science and Law of a federated university and such graduates and undergraduates thereof in Medicine as have passed their examinations in Ontario from and after the date when such university became federated with the University, and so long as such federation shall continue, shall have and enjoy the same degrees, honours and status in the University as they held and enjoyed in the federated university. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (5). *Amended.*

9.-(1) No religious test shall be required of any professor, lecturer, teacher, officer or servant of the University or of University College, or of any student thereof or therein, nor shall religious observances according to the forms of any religious denomination or sect be imposed on them or any of them, but the Board may make regulations touching the moral conduct of the students thereof and therein and their attendance on public worship in their respective churches or other places of religious worship and their religious instruction by their respective ministers, according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every requisite facility shall be afforded for such purposes, provided always that attendance on such forms of religious observance shall not be compulsory on any student attending the University or University College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 23 (1). *Amended.*

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall interfere with the right of any federated university or college to make such provision in regard to religious instruction and religious worship for its own students as it may deem proper, and to require the same to be observed as a part of its own discipline. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 23 (2).

10.—(1) A separate account of the proceeds of the sales of lands set apart for the use of the University and Univer-

sity College or either of them by the Act passed in the 60th year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chaptered 59, and by the Act passed in the third year of the reign of His Majesty, chaptered 36 (as amended by the Act passed in the 5th year of the same reign, chaptered 36) and by the Act passed in the said last mentioned year chaptered 37, shall continue to be kept by the proper officers and departments and yearly accounts thereof to be furnished to the Board, as provided in the said Acts, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid to the Board free from all charges or deductions for management or otherwise. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 7 (1). *Amended.*

(2) The repeal by this Act of the Acts and parts of Acts mentioned or referred to in subsection 1 shall not affect or impair the right of the University and University College or either of them to have the lands mentioned therein set apart in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Acts and parts of Acts so repealed, but such right shall remain in full force notwithstanding such repeal. (*New.*)

11. The annual grant of $7,000, provided for by the said first mentioned Act, shall continue to be paid to the Board as provided therein, and the same shall form a charge upon and be paid from time to time out of the Consolidated Revenue. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 7 (2).

12. All property now vested in the Trustees of the University of Toronto is hereby, subject to any trust affecting the same, vested in the Board, and all property which heretofore has been or hereafter shall be granted, conveyed, devised or bequeathed to any person in trust for or for the benefit of the University and University College or either of them or of any faculty or department thereof or otherwise in connection therewith, subject always to the trust affecting the same, shall be vested in the Board. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 6, *amended.*

13. All property which is vested in or used by the Crown for the purposes of the School of Practical Science, and all unexpended appropriations out of the Consolidated Revenue for the maintenance thereof, shall belong to and are hereby vested in the Board. (*New.*)

14. The real property demised to the Corporation of the City of Toronto for the purpose of a park under the authority of section 66 of chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada shall, so long as the lease thereof remains in force, form part of the City of Toronto and the residue of the real property adjacent to the said park which is vested in the Board, shall be subject to the police regulations of the said corporation and the council thereof and except as herein otherwise provided to the by-laws thereof. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 42. *Amended.*

15. All real property which is now or which hereafter shall be vested in the Board shall, as far as the application thereto of any statute of limitations is concerned, be deemed to have been and to be real property vested in the Crown for the public uses of the Province. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2. *Amended.*

16. It is hereby declared that the dedication heretofore by the Crown for any purpose of any real property held for the purposes of the University and University College or either of them has not taken away from such real property any rights or privileges which it enjoyed as Crown lands or prejudicially affected the same, but that all such rights and privileges remain in full force and effect. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 6 (*c*), *in part.* *Amended.*

17. (1) The real property vested in the Board shall not be liable to be entered upon, used or taken by any municipal or other corporation or by any person possessing the right of taking lands compulsorily for any purpose whatsoever; and no power to appropriate real property hereafter conferred shall extend to such real property unless in the act conferring the power it is made in express terms to apply to such real property. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 6 (*c*), *in part.* *Amended.*

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 shall apply to real property owned by or vested in any university or college federated with the University. (*New.*)

18.—(1) The property real and personal vested in the Board shall not be liable to taxation for provincial, municipal or school purposes, but shall be exempt from every description of taxation; provided, always, that except as mentioned in subsection 2 the interest of every lessee and occupant of real property vested in the Board shall be liable to taxation.

(2) The liability to taxation of the interest of a lessee or occupant mentioned in this section shall not extend to the interest of a lessee or occupant being a member of the teaching staff or an officer or servant of the University or of University College who or, being an association of under-graduates or an incorporated society of under-graduates or of graduates and undergraduates which is the lessee or occupant of any part of the property commonly known as the University Park, composed of the north halves of Park lots numbers eleven, twelve and thirteen in the first concession from the bay, in the township of York (now in the City of Toronto), and including that part of park lot number fourteen in the said first concession, described in a certain conveyance to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria,

registered as number 8654R in the registry office of the eastern division of the City of Toronto, but the interest of every such lessee or occupant shall be exempt from taxation. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 3. *Amended.* 4 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3, *in part.*

(3) Those parts of the lots mentioned in subsection 2 which are now or hereafter may be owned, leased or occupied by any federated university or federated college for the purposes of such university or college shall also be exempt from taxation in the same way and to the same extent as the real property vested in the Board is by subsection 1 exempted from taxation. (*New.*)

19. Any person with the approval of the Board may, under and subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, endow a chair or found a scholarship in the University or University College, or aid the University and University College and each of them by providing an endowment for any other purpose or object in connection therewith. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 14. *Amended.*

THE BOARD.

20. There shall be and is hereby constituted a Board of Governors of the University and University College. (*New.*)

21. The Board shall be a body corporate by the name and style of "The Governors of the University of Toronto," and shall have all the rights, powers and privileges mentioned in subsection 25 of section 8 of *The Interpretation Act*, and also the power to take and hold real property for the purposes of the University and of University College without license in mortmain. (*New.*)

22. The Board shall not be deemed to be a new corporation, but shall be taken to be and shall be the successor of "The Trustees of the University of Toronto," with the enlarged rights, powers and privileges conferred by this Act. (*New.*)

23. Any action or proceeding now pending in any court may be continued to be prosecuted or defended, as the case may be, in the name of "The Trustees of the University of Toronto," or the name of the Board may at its option be substituted therefor. (*New.*)

24. The Board shall consist of the Chancellor and the President of the University, who shall be *ex-officio* members thereof, and thirteen persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (*New.*)

25. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the Board unless he is a British subject, and a resident of the Province of Ontario. (*New.*)

26. One of the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be the chairman thereof. (*New.*)

27. The Board may appoint one of its members to be Vice-Chairman, and, in case of the absence or the illness of the Chairman, or of there being a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall act for and have all the powers of the Chairman, and an entry in the minutes of the Board declaring that any of the said causes for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman exists shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so declared. (*New.*)

28. Unless and until otherwise provided by the Board, seven members thereof shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. (*New.*)

29. Notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board, as long as there are at least ten members thereof it shall be competent for the Board to exercise all or any of its powers. (*New.*)

30. The appointed members of the Board, except those who shall be first appointed after the passing of this Act, shall hold office for six years. (*New.*)

31. Of the first appointed members of the Board three shall be appointed and hold office for two years; five for four years; and the remaining five for six years, and all of them until their successors are appointed. (*New.*)

32. The appointed members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment. (*New.*)

33. The appointed members of the Board and any or either of them may be removed from office by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (*New.*)

34. The head of University College, the head of a federated university, or of a federated or an affiliated college, a member of the teaching staff of the University, of University College, of a federated university, or of a federated or affiliated college, shall not be eligible to be appointed as a member of the Board. (*New.*)

35. If a member of the Board, after his appointment, accepts or occupies any of the said offices or positions, or goes to reside out of the Province, or becomes insane or otherwise incapable of acting as a member of the Board, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office, and a declaration of the existence of such vacancy entered upon the minutes of the Board shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (*New.*)

36. In the case of a vacancy in the Board, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, which shall happen before the term of office for which a member has been appointed has expired, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of a successor to the member who has died, or resigned, or otherwise ceased to be a member, who shall hold office for the remainder of the latter's term of office. (*New.*)

37. The government, conduct, management and control of the University and of University College, and of the property, revenues, business and affairs thereof, shall be vested in the Board. (*New.*)

38. All the powers over, in respect of, or in relation to the University and University College and each of them which now are or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor, save only such powers as are by this Act expressly reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, are hereby, subject to the provisions of this Act, vested in the Board. (*New.*)

39. Without thereby limiting the general powers by this Act conferred upon or vested in the Board, it is hereby declared that the Board shall have the following powers:

(1) To make rules and regulations pertaining to the meetings of the Board and its transactions, for fixing the quorum of the Board, and for the appointment of such committees as it may deem necessary, and for conferring upon any of such committees power and authority to act for the Board in and in relation to such matters as the Board may deem it expedient to delegate to a committee with power to act for the Board. (*New.*)

(2) To appoint the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the Deans of all the faculties, the Librarian, the Bursar, the Registrar of the University, the Registrar of University College, the professors, teachers and instructors of and in the University and in University College, and all such officers, clerks, employees and servants as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College or either of them, and to fix their salaries or remuneration, and to define their duties, except those of the Librarian, and their tenure of office or employment, which, unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the Board. Provided, always, that no person shall be appointed as Principal of University College, or as a Dean of any faculty, or as a member of the teaching staff of the University, or of any faculty thereof, or of University College, unless he shall have been first nominated for the position to which it is proposed to appoint him by the President of the University, and provided also that no Dean

of a faculty or member of the teaching staff of the University, or of any faculty thereof, or of University College, shall be promoted, and no principal of University College or Dean of a faculty or member of such teaching staff shall be removed from office except upon the recommendation of the President of the University, but this proviso shall not apply where there is a vacancy in the office of President. (*New.*)

(3) To make regulations respecting and to provide for the retirement and superannuation of any of the persons mentioned in subsection 2, or the payment of a gratuity to any of them upon retirement, and to provide that any superannuation allowance or gratuity shall be paid out of a fund which may be created for that purpose either with the moneys of the Board or by contributions thereto from the persons aforesaid, or partly by both. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 12. *Amended.*

(4) Subject to the limitations imposed by any trust as to the same, to invest all such moneys as shall come to the hands of the Board, and shall not be required to be expended for any purpose to which it lawfully may be applied, in such manner as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (2). *Amended.*

(5) To purchase and to take and hold by gift or devise real property for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, without license in mortmain, and every person shall have the unrestricted right to devise and bequeath property, real and personal, for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, to the Board, or otherwise for such purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. (*New.*)

(6) To purchase and acquire all such property as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them. (*New.*)

(*a*) The power conferred by this subsection shall include that of purchasing the interest of any lessee in any real property vested in the Board which is under lease. (*New.*)

(7) Without the consent of the owner thereof or any person interested therein to enter upon, take, use and appropriate all such real property as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, making due compensation therefor to the owners and occupiers thereof, and all persons having any interest therein. (*New.*)

(8) The provisions of *The Municipal Arbitrations Act* and of sections 437 to 467, both inclusive, of *The Consolidated*

Municipal Act, 1903, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the Board, and to the exercise by it of the powers conferred by subsection 7, and where any act is by any of the said provisions required to be done by the clerk of a municipality, or at the office of such clerk, the like act shall be done by the Bursar of the University, or at his office (as the case may be). (*New.*)

(9) To acquire, hold, maintain and keep in proper order and condition such real property as the Board may deem necessary for the use of the students of the University and University College, and each of them, for athletic purposes, and to erect and maintain such buildings and structures thereon as it may deem necessary. (*New.*)

(10) To make such regulations and provide such means for the physical examination, instruction and training of the students of the University and of University College as to the Board may seem meet. (*New.*)

(11) To sell any of the real property vested in the Board or to lease the same for any period not exceeding twenty-one years to commence in possession with such right of renewal and under and subject to such rents, covenants, agreements and conditions as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (3). *Amended.*

(12) To lay out and expend such sums as the Board may deem necessary for the support and maintenance of the University and University College, and each of them, and for the betterment of existing buildings, and the erection of such new buildings as the Board may deem necessary for the use or purposes of the University and University College, and of each of them, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings. (*New.*)

(13) To lay out and expend such sums as the Board may deem necessary for the erection, equipment, furnishing and maintenance of residences and dining halls for the use of the students of the University and of University College, and of each of them, whether such students be graduates or undergraduates, and to acquire and take over from any corporation any rights and powers possessed by it in respect of University residences and any property vested in it, on such terms as may be agreed on between such corporation and the Board, and such corporation is hereby empowered to enter into and to carry into effect any agreement for the purposes aforesaid, and upon such agreement being completed such corporation shall, if so provided by the terms of the agreement, be dissolved, and its rights, powers and property be vested in the Board. (*New.*)

(14) To make such rules and regulations as may to the Board seem meet for the management, government and control of such residences and dining halls. (*New.*)

(15) To establish such faculties, departments, chairs and courses of instruction in the University, and such departments, chairs and courses of instruction in University College in any subject, except theology, as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1, 2). *Amended.*

(16) To provide for the federation with the University of any college established in this Province for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, on such terms as to representation on the Senate, and otherwise, as to the Board may seem meet, and to enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary to effectuate such federation. (*New.*)

(17) To provide for the affiliation with the University of any college established in Canada for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, on such terms as to representation on the Senate and otherwise as to the Board may seem meet, and to enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary to effectuate such affiliation. (*New.*)

(18) To provide for the dissolution of any such affiliation and of any existing affiliation and for the modification or alteration of the terms thereof. (*New.*)

(19) To fix and determine the fees to be paid for post-graduate instruction, and for instruction in the faculties of medicine and applied science and engineering, and in any other faculty that may hereafter be established, the fees to be paid by regular and occasional students in the University and in University College for enrolment therein, the library fees, the laboratory fees, the gymnasium fees, the fees for physical examination and instruction, and the fees for examinations, degrees and certificates, and when a federated college by arrangement with the proper authorities in that behalf teaches any part of the course in Arts, to make such a reduction in the fees, payable by the students so taught in such college as may to the Board seem reasonable. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (4, 5). *Amended.*

(20) To enter into such arrangements with the governing body of any secondary or primary school as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of or in connection with the academic work of the University or of any faculty or department thereof, and the governing body of any such school which is a Collegiate Institute, a High School, a Technical School, or a public school, shall have authority, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to make such arrangements with the Board. (*New.*)

40. The Board shall have power to modify, alter and change the constitution of any body constituted or continued by this Act, except the Senate, and to create such new bodies as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act, and also to confer upon the bodies constituted or continued by this Act, or any or either of them, and upon any new body which hereafter may be constituted, such powers as to the Board may seem meet, but nothing herein contained is to be taken to authorize any abridgement of the powers by section 54 of this Act conferred upon the Senate. (*New.*)

41.—(1) The Board may make provision for enabling the students of the University, University College and the federated universities and federated colleges to appoint a representative committee of themselves to be chosen in such manner as shall be approved by the Board, and which shall be the recognized official medium of communication on behalf of such students between them and the Board, and which shall have the right to make communications through the President of the University to the Board upon any subject in which they are or may deem themselves to be interested. Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall take away or impair the right of any student of or in the University or University College to make complaint to the governing bodies thereof or to the Board in respect of any matter as to which he is or may deem himself to be entitled to complain; but every such complaint shall be transmitted through the President to the Board or to the proper governing body (as the case may be), and in no other manner whatsoever. (*New.*)

(2) Nothing in this section contained is intended to or shall impair or affect the right of control which any federated university or college possesses over its students. (*New.*)

42.—(1) The Board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure which has the effect of impairing the present endowment of the University and University College, or any addition to such endowment which shall hereafter be made, unless an estimate therefor shall have been first made and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (*New.*)

(2) In this section the term "endowment" shall mean and include the real property which is by this Act vested in the Board, the proceeds of any part thereof which shall hereafter be sold, and the moneys now invested in mortgages or other securities which are by this Act vested in the Board. (*New.*)

43. Save as in this Act otherwise expressly provided, the action of the Board in any matter with which it may

deal shall be by resolution or by statute, as the Board may determine, but it shall not be essential to the validity of any such resolution or statute that it be under the corporate seal of the Board if it be authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Board. (*New.*)

44.—(1) The accounts of the Board shall be audited at least once a year by the Provincial Auditor, or by some person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for that purpose. (*New.*)

(2) The Board shall make an annual report of its transactions to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in which shall be set forth in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ended on the next preceding thirtieth day of June, and of the investments as they stood at the end of such year, and such other particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time require. (*New.*)

(3) Such report shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary on or before the first day of December next after the close of the year for which it is made, and shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first ten days of its then next session. (*New.*)

45. No action shall be brought against the Board or against any member thereof on account of anything done or omitted by him in the execution of his office without the written consent of the Attorney-General for Ontario. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2, *in part.* *Amended.*

46. If any question shall arise as to the powers and duties of the Council of University College, of the council of any faculty, of the Caput, of the President, of the Principal of University College, or of any officer or servant of the University or of University College, the same shall be settled and determined by the Board, whose decision shall be final. (*New.*)

THE SENATE.

47. The Senate of the University shall be composed as follows:

(1) The Chancellor of the University, the Chairman of the Board, the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the President or other head of every federated university and federated college, the Deans of the faculties of the University, and all persons who at any time have occupied the office of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* members.

(2) The Faculties shall be entitled to representation as follows:

The Faculty of Arts of the University by the professors (not including associate professors) of the faculty, each of whom shall be a member of the Senate;

The Faculty of Medicine by five members;

The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering by five members;

The Faculty of University College by three members;

The Faculty of Arts of Victoria University by three members;

The Faculty of Arts of Trinity College by three members;

And the Faculty of Arts of every university hereafter federated with the University by three members.

The representatives of the faculties of the University except of the Faculty of Arts, and the representatives of the Faculty of University College and of the Faculties of Arts of the federated universities, shall be chosen by the members thereof.

(3) One member appointed by each federated university, two members appointed by each federated college, one member appointed by the Law Society of Upper Canada, and subject to any Statute in that behalf one member appointed by the governing body of every affiliated college which now is or shall hereafter be entitled to appoint a representative.

(4) Twelve members elected by the graduates in Arts in the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in University College; five members elected by the graduates in Arts and Science of Victoria University and the graduates of the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in Victoria University; five members elected by the graduates in Arts and Science of Trinity College and the graduates in Arts of the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in Trinity College; four members elected by the graduates in Medicine; two members elected by the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering; two members elected by the graduates in Law; two members elected by the graduates in Agriculture; and four members elected by such persons as hold certificates as Principals of Collegiate Institutes or High Schools or Assistants therein, and are actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or a High School.

(5) A university hereafter federated with the University shall be entitled to be represented on the Senate in the proportion of one representative for every one hundred

graduates in Arts, and for any fraction of one hundred over one-half the federated university shall be entitled to one additional representative; provided, always, that in no case shall the number of such representatives exceed five.

(6) If and when any new faculty is established in the University provision may be made by the Senate, subject to confirmation by the Board, for the representation on the Senate of the graduates in such faculty. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 26, *in part*. *Amended*.

48. Members of the teaching staff of the University, of University College, of the federated universities, and of the federated and affiliated colleges, shall not be eligible for election by any of the graduate bodies. (*New*.)

49. No person shall be eligible for election as Chancellor or for election or appointment as a member of the Senate unless he is a British subject and a resident of the Province of Ontario. (*New*.)

50. The tenure of office of the elected and the appointed members of the Senate shall be for four years, and until their respective successors are elected or appointed. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 26 (7). *Amended*.

51. If any elected or appointed member of the Senate resigns, goes to reside out of the Province, becomes insane or incapable of acting, or becomes a member of the teaching staff of any of the bodies mentioned in section 48, not being the body which he has been appointed to represent, his seat shall *ipso facto* become vacant, and a declaration of the existence of any vacancy entered upon the minutes of the Senate shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (*New*.)

52. If any vacancy shall occur from any cause, the same shall be filled, in the case of an appointed member, by the body possessing the power of appointment; and in case of a member elected by the graduates or by any class of graduates, or by the principals of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and assistants therein, such vacancy shall be filled by the Senate, and the persons appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member whose seat has become vacant. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 30 (8). *Amended*

53. If any question shall arise touching the election of the Chancellor or of any elective member of the Senate, or the right of any person to be or sit or act as Chancellor or as a member of the Senate, the same shall not be raised

or determined in or by any action or proceeding in any court, but shall be determined by the Senate, whose decision shall be final. *(New.)*

54. In addition to such others as are expressly mentioned in this Act, the Senate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties:

(1) To provide for the regulation and conduct of its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees, including honorary degrees and certificates of proficiency, except in Theology;

(3) To provide for the establishment of Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes;

(4) To provide for the affiliation with the University of any college established in Canada for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, and for the dissolution of such affiliation, or of any existing affiliation, or the modification or alteration of the terms thereof;

(5) To provide for the cancellation, recall and suspension of the degree, whether heretofore or hereafter granted or conferred, of any graduate of the University who has heretofore been or shall hereafter be convicted in the Province of Ontario or elsewhere of an offence which, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence, or who has been or shall hereafter be guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct or of conduct unbecoming a graduate of the University; for erasing the name of such graduate from the roll or register of graduates and for requiring the surrender for cancellation of the diploma, certificate or other instrument evidencing the right of such graduate to the degree of which he shall have been deprived under the authority of any such statute; and for providing the mode of inquiring into and determining as to the guilt of such graduate, and the procedure generally in respect of any of the said matters; 4 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 1.

(6) To provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair and course of instruction in the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

(7) To provide for the establishment of any department, chair and course of instruction in University College in any subject except theology. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

(8) To appoint scrutineers for the counting of the votes for Chancellor and for elective members of the Senate; 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 30 (3), *in part*.

(9) To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the courses of study in all the faculties; (*New.*)

(10) To consider and to determine on the like report as to the appointment of examiners, and the conduct and results of the examinations in all the faculties; (*New.*)

(11) To hear and determine appeals from decisions of the faculty councils upon applications and memorials by students and others; (*New.*)

(12) To consider all such matters as shall be reported to it by the Council of any faculty, and to communicate its opinion or action thereon to the Council; (*New.*)

(13) To provide for the representation on the Senate of any faculty which may hereafter be established in the University, and of the graduates in such faculty, if, in the opinion of the Senate, provision should be made for separate representation of such graduates; (*New.*)

(14) To provide for the preparation and publication of the Calendars, which shall include those of University College and the federated universities, or such of them as may desire that their calendars shall be inserted therein; 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 33 (1), *in part*. *Amended.*

(15) To make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the Library, and to prescribe the duties of the Librarian; (*New.*)

(16) To make such changes in the composition of the Senate as may be deemed expedient; (*New.*)

(17) To make such recommendations to the Board as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the University and of University College, or for carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 33. *Amended.*

55. Nothing in section 54 contained shall authorize the Senate to make any change in its composition which shall affect the rights of representation thereon of a federated university or the faculty of Arts thereof, or of a federated college, or of the graduates of a federated university, unless the same shall be assented to by the federated university or college affected by such change. (*New.*)

56. A certified copy of every statute or other enactment of the Senate providing for any of the matters or things mentioned in section 54 and therein numbered 3, 4, 5,

6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 16 shall, within ten days after the passing thereof, be transmitted to the Board, and no such statute or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by the Board. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 34. *Amended.*

57. Convocation shall consist of all the graduates of the University and of the federated universities. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 36. *Amended.*

58. Convocation shall have power:

(1) To make regulations for governing its proceedings and the mode of conducting the same, and keeping records thereof;

(2) To appoint a Clerk of Convocation, and to prescribe his duties;

(3) In case of the absence of the Chancellor, to elect a presiding officer for any meeting thereof;

(4) To consider all questions affecting the interests and well-being of the University, and to make representations thereon to the Board and to the Senate;

(5) To require a fee to be paid by the members as a condition of their being placed on the register of members, and to provide that no member whose name does not appear in such register shall be entitled to take any part in the proceedings of Convocation;

(6) To appoint an Executive Committee and to confer upon it such powers as to Convocation may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37, *in part.* *Amended.*

59. Convocation shall meet when convened by the Chancellor, and also at such times and places as may be fixed by Convocation by regulation in that behalf, and in the absence of such regulation, as may be fixed by Convocation or by the Executive Committee thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Board to provide a suitable place for its meetings. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part.* *Amended.*

60. Notice of all meetings shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed by Convocation by regulation in that behalf, and in the absence of such regulation as may be directed by Convocation or by the Executive Committee thereof. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part.* *Amended.*

61. A true copy of the minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted without unnecessary delay to the Board and to the Senate. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part.* *Amended.*

62. All questions shall be decided by the vote of the majority of the members present. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part*. *Amended*.

63. The Chairman or presiding officer shall be entitled to vote as a member of Convocation, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part*. *Amended*.

64. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless at least twenty-five members are present. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part*. *Amended*.

65. If at least twenty-five members by writing under their hands, setting forth the objects thereof, require the Chairman to convene a special meeting of Convocation, it shall be the duty of the Chairman to call the same without any unnecessary delay. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 37 (6), *in part*. *Amended*.

66. No matter shall be considered at any such meeting except that for the consideration of which the meeting shall have been called. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (6), *in part*. *Amended*.

67. There shall be a Chancellor of the University, who shall be elected by the graduates thereof at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned. (*New*.)

68. The Chancellor shall be the Chairman of Convocation. (*New*.)

69. All degrees shall be conferred by the Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, or of their being a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, by the President, or, in case of the absence of both of them, or of both offices being vacant, by some member of a faculty of the University, to be appointed for the purpose by the Senate. (*New*.)

70. The Chancellor shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is chosen. (*New*.)

71. If the Chancellor dies, goes to reside out of the Province, or becomes insane or otherwise incapable of acting, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office, and a declaration of the existence of such vacancy by the Senate entered upon its minutes shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (*New*.)

72. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Chancellor caused by death, resignation or otherwise, before the term of office for which the Chancellor was elected has expired,

the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment by the Senate at a special meeting thereof called for the purpose, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given, of a successor, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term for which the Chancellor shall have been elected. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 39 (7). *Amended.*

73. There shall be a faculty council to be known as "The Council of the Faculty of Arts." (*New.*)

74. It shall consist of the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the President or other head of every federated university, the teaching staff in the Faculty of Arts of the University, the teaching staff of University College, the teaching staff in the Faculty of Arts of Victoria University, of Trinity College and of every other university hereafter federated with the University, one professor in the department of religious knowledge appointed by the theological faculty in each federated university whether now or hereafter federated, and one professor appointed by each of the federated colleges. Provided, always, that the lecturers and instructors whose appointments are temporary, shall not for the purpose of this section be deemed to be members of the teaching staff, and provided, also, that the lecturers and instructors who are members of the Council shall act as assessors only, and shall not be entitled to vote. (*New.*)

75. The powers and duties of the Council of the Faculty of Arts shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations for governing its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) To fix and determine the courses of study in Arts, subject to the approval of the Senate;

(3) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the Arts courses, and to determine the results of such examinations;

(4) To deal with and, subject to an appeal to the Senate, to decide upon all applications and memorials by students or others in connection with the Faculty of Arts;

(5) To consider and report to the Senate upon such matters affecting the Faculty of Arts as to the Council may seem meet.

(6) For the purposes of this section the term "the Faculty of Arts" shall mean and include the teaching bodies and persons mentioned in section 74. (*New.*)

76. There shall also be a Council for every other faculty of the University now or hereafter established, and a Council for University College. (*New.*)

77. The Council of University College shall consist of the Principal and the teaching staff thereof and the Councils of the said other faculties shall consist of the respective teaching staffs thereof. (*New.*)

78. Teaching staff shall have the limited meaning given to it in the provisions of this Act relating to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, and the lecturers and instructors who are members of such Councils shall act as assessors only, and shall not be entitled to vote. (*New.*)

79. The powers and duties of the Faculty Councils provided for by section 76 shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations governing their proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the approval of the Board, to make rules and regulations for the government, direction and management of their respective faculties and the affairs and business thereof;

(3) To fix and determine the courses of study in their respective faculties, subject to the approval of the Senate;

(4) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the courses in their respective faculties, and to determine the results of such examinations;

(5) To deal with and, subject to an appeal to the Senate, to decide upon all applications and memorials by students and others in connection with their respective faculties;

(6) To consider and report to the Senate upon such matters affecting their respective faculties as to the Councils may seem meet. (*New.*)

80. Except in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the Dean shall be Chairman of the Council of the Faculty of which he is Dean. (*New.*)

81. The powers and duties of the Council of University College shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations for governing its own proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the approval of the Board, to make rules and regulations for the government, direction and management of University College and the affairs and business thereof;

(3) To appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of University College;

(4) To consider and report to the Board and to the Senate or to either of them upon such matters affecting University College as to the Council may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 40 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

82. The Principal of University College shall be the Chairman of the Council thereof. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 40 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

83. The Librarian of the University shall be *ex-officio* a member of all faculty councils and of the Council of University College. (*New*.)

84. Unless and until otherwise provided by the Board, there shall be a Committee to be called the Caput, which shall be composed of the President of the University, who shall be the Chairman thereof; the Principal of University College, the heads of the federated universities, the heads of the federated colleges, and the Deans of the faculties of the University, at least five of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (*New*.)

85. The Caput shall have the following powers and perform the following duties:

(1) To fix and determine the time tables for the lectures and other instruction in the University which affect more than one faculty, or which affect University College, or a federated university or college;

(2) To authorize such lecturing and teaching in the University by others than the duly appointed members of the teaching staff thereof, and to prevent all lecturing and teaching not so authorized;

(3) To exercise the powers as to discipline conferred upon it by sections 96 to 99 inclusive of this Act;

(4) Generally to deal with all such matters as may be assigned to it by the Board or by the Senate, provided, in the latter case, that such matters fall within the powers conferred upon the Senate by this Act. (*New*.)

86. A copy of every general rule or regulation made by the Caput shall be transmitted to the Board, and no such general rule or regulation shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by the Board. (*New*.)

87. The Caput may act as advisory to the President in all matters affecting the academic interests of the University, but the powers of the President shall not be subject to its control. (*New.*)

88. (1) There shall be a President of the University who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall have general supervision over and direction of the academic work of the University, and the teaching staff thereof, and the officers and servants employed in or in connection with such work, including the Registrar of the University, and shall also have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him by the Board.

(2) He shall be a member of all faculty councils, and Chairman of the Council of the Faculty of Arts. (*New.*)

(3) He shall be Chairman of the Senate. (*New.*)

(4) In the absence of the Chancellor, he shall confer all degrees. (*New.*)

(5) He shall call meetings of the Council of the Faculty of Arts in accordance with the regulations of the Council, and also when requested to do so by at least five members thereof.

(6) He shall have power to suspend any member of the teaching staff of the University and of University College, and any officer and servant mentioned in subsection 1 and when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the Board, with a statement of his reasons therefor. (*New.*)

(7) He shall make recommendations to the Board as to all appointments to and all promotions in, and removals from the teaching staff of the University, and of University College (including the Principal), and of the officers and servants mentioned in subsection 1. (*New.*)

(8) He shall have the right to summon meetings of any faculty council, and of the Council of University College, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, and to take the chair at any meeting thereof at which he may be present. (*New.*)

(9) He may, also, at his discretion, convene joint meetings of all the faculty Councils and the Council of University College or of any two or more of them. (*New.*)

(10) He shall report annually to the Board and to the Senate upon the progress and efficiency of the academic work of the University and of University College, and as to their progress and requirements, and make such recom-

mendations thereon as he may deem necessary, and he shall also report upon any matter which may be referred to him by the Board or by the Senate. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 39, *in part*. *Amended*.

(11) The enumeration of the express powers mentioned in subsections 4 to 10, inclusive, shall not be taken to limit the general powers conferred by subsection 1. (*New*.)

89. Subject to the provisions of section 91 in case of his absence or illness the President may appoint a member of any faculty to act in his stead, and if there is a vacancy in the office of President, or if no appointment is made, the Board may appoint a member of any faculty to act *pro tempore*, and, failing an appointment, the Dean of the faculty of Arts of the University shall act as President *pro tempore*. (*New*.)

90. The person acting pursuant to any such appointment shall have and may exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties of President, but not those as to appointments, promotions and removals, unless he shall be requested by the Board to do so. (*New*.)

91. When and as long as there is a Vice-President of the University he shall act for the President in case he is absent or ill, if there is a vacancy in the office, or at the request of the President, and while so acting the Vice-President shall have and may exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties of President, but not those as to appointments, promotions, and removals, unless he shall be requested by the Board to do so. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 39, *in part*. *Amended*.

92.—(1) There shall be a principal of University College, who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall have general supervision over and direction of the academic work of University College and the teaching staff thereof, and the officers and servants employed in or in connection with such work, including the Registrar of University College, and shall also have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Board.

(2) He shall be a member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts. (*New*.)

(3) He shall call meetings of the Council of University College in accordance with the regulations of the Council, and when requested to do so by at least five members thereof, and also whenever he may see fit.

(4) He shall have power to suspend any member of the teaching staff of University College, and any officer and servant mentioned in subsection 1, and when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the President with a statement of his reasons therefor. (*New.*)

(5) He shall report annually to the Board and to the Senate upon the progress and efficiency of the academic work of University College, and as to its progress and requirements, and make such recommendations thereon as he may deem necessary, and he shall also report upon any matter which may be referred to him by the Board or by the Senate, and his reports shall, in all cases, be made through the President. (*New.*)

(6) In case of the absence or illness of the principal he may appoint a member of the teaching staff of University College to act for him and failing an appointment by him, or if there be a vacancy in the office of principal the senior member of the teaching staff of University College shall act as principal *pro tempore*. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 41. *Amended.*

93. There shall be a Registrar for the University and a Registrar for University College, and the offices shall not be held by the same person. (*New.*)

94. The Council of University College, and the governing bodies of the federated universities and colleges, shall, respectively, have disciplinary jurisdiction over and entire responsibility for the conduct of their students in respect of all matters arising or occurring in or upon their respective college buildings, including residences and grounds. (*New.*)

95. The councils of such of the faculties as shall have assigned for their separate use any building or building and grounds, including residences, shall have disciplinary jurisdiction over and entire responsibility for the conduct of all students in their respective faculties in respect of all matters arising or occurring in or upon such building, or building and grounds. (*New.*)

96. In all other cases, and, save as aforesaid, as respects all students to whatsoever college or faculty they may belong, disciplinary jurisdiction shall be vested in the Caput, but the Caput may delegate its authority in any particular case or by any general regulation to the council or other governing body of the university or college or faculty to which the student belongs. (*New.*)

97. The Caput shall also have power and authority to determine by general regulation, or otherwise, to what col-

lege, faculty or other body the control of university associations shall belong. (*New.*)

98. If there shall be any question as to the proper body to exercise jurisdiction in any matter of discipline which may arise, the same shall be determined by the Caput, whose decision shall be final. (*New.*)

99. Disciplinary jurisdiction shall include the power to impose fines. (*New.*)

100. As respects the conduct and discipline as students of the University of all students registered in the University to whatsoever college or faculty they may belong and as respects all students enrolled in University College the provisions of sections 94 to 99 may be abrogated or changed by the Board. (*New.*)

101.—(1) The first election under this Act of the Chancellor and of the elective members of the Senate shall take place and be held in the present year, and the present incumbents of the said offices and the appointed members of the Senate, unless they shall be re-elected or re-appointed, shall cease to hold office immediately after the meeting of the Senate next following the holding of such election. (*New.*)

(2) The elective members of the Senate shall be elected and the appointed members thereof shall be appointed [illegible] quadriennially. (*New.*)

102. The Registrar of the University shall, after the fifteenth day of June, and before the fifteenth day of August in every year in which an election is to take place, prepare an alphabetical list to be called "The Election Register," of the names and known addresses of all graduates who are entitled to vote at any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

103. The election register shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the office of the Registrar not later than the fifteenth day of August in every such year, and shall be open to inspection by any graduate entitled to vote, at all reasonable hours. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

104. No person whose name does not appear in the election register shall be entitled to vote at any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

105. If from any cause the election register is not prepared at the time and in the manner provided by this Act,

the Board shall make provision for the preparation thereof, and all the provisions of this Act as to the election register, except those relating to time, shall apply to the election register which shall be so prepared. (*New.*)

106. For the purposes of all elections at which graduates of a federated university are entitled to vote, the Registrar of such University shall on or before the fifteenth day of June in each year in which an election at which such graduates are entitled to vote is to be held, furnish to the Registrar of the University a list of the names of all graduates of such federated university who are entitled to vote, with their post office addresses as far as the same are known. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 27. *Amended.*

107. The Education Department shall, upon the application of the Registrar of the University, furnish him with a list of all principals of and assistants in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools who are actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or High School, with their post office addresses as far as known. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, sec. 28 (2), *in part*. *Amended.*

108. The Registrar, in preparing the election register, shall make separate lists (1) of the graduates in Arts of the University enrolled in University College; (2) of the graduates of each federated university, including graduates of the University who were at the time of graduation enrolled in the federated university; (3) of the graduates in Medicine; (4) of the graduates in Law; (5) of the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering; (6) of the graduates of each and every other faculty in the University hereafter consfituted, the graduates of which are entitled to elect representatives; (7) of the graduates in Agriculture; and (8) of the principals of and assistants in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or High School, and such lists shall be the voters' lists for the election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (2). *Amended.*

109. If any person whose name appears or ought to appear in any election register complains in writing to the Registrar of the University, not later than ten clear days before the second Wednesday of the month of September in the year in which the election is to be held, that his name or that of any person which ought to appear therein has been omitted from such register or of any error in such name as it appears therein, or that the name of any person whose name ought not to be entered in the register appears therein, the Registrar shall forthwith examine into the complaint, and after such notice as he may deem necessary to any person whose name is sought to be stricken from such

register, rectify the error, if any, therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (4), *in part*. *Amended*.

110. The decision of the Registrar shall be subject to appeal to the President of the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (4), *in part*. *Amended*.

111. No person shall be elected as Chancellor, or as a member of the Senate, unless he has been nominated as hereinafter mentioned, and every vote cast for any person not so nominated shall be void. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part*. *Amended*.

112. The nomination shall be in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed by at least ten graduates entitled to vote at the election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part*. *Amended*.

113. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the office of the Registrar, or, if sent by mail, shall be received there not later than the first Wednesday in September of the year in which the election is to take place, and if not so delivered or received shall be invalid, and shall not be acted upon. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part*. *Amended*.

114. Any person who is nominated for the office of Chancellor or as a member of the Senate may refuse to become a candidate for the office for which he shall have been nominated and he shall be deemed not to have been nominated, and his name shall not be included in the list of candidates if he shall notify the Registrar in writing of his refusal within four days after the day upon which the time for nominations shall have expired. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 11. *Amended*.

115. In case one person only is nominated for the office of Chancellor within the time fixed for that purpose he shall be elected to and be entitled to hold that office. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

116. In case only such number of persons as are required to be elected as members of the Senate are nominated within the time fixed for that purpose the persons so nominated shall be elected to and be entitled to hold the office for which they were respectively nominated. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

117. The Registrar shall report to the Senate at its next meeting the results of any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part*. *Amended*.

118. In case a poll is necessary the Registrar shall on or before the second Wednesday in the said month of September send by mail to every graduate who, according to the election register, is entitled to vote at the election, and whose place of residence is shewn in such register, or is known to the Registrar, a voting paper in the form set out in schedule 1 to this Act, together with a list of the persons whose term of office is expiring, and of all persons who have been nominated. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (3). *Amended.*

119. The votes shall be given by closed voting papers, which shall be delivered, or, if sent by mail, shall be received at the office of the Registrar not earlier than the second Wednesday of the said month of September, and not later than the first Wednesday of October following, both days inclusive, and every voting paper which has not been furnished by the Registrar, or which is not so delivered or received as aforesaid shall be invalid, and shall not be counted. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (1, 2). *Amended.*

120. Two persons to be appointed by the Senate for that purpose, shall be the scrutineers; but, if the Senate does not at least two weeks previous to the time fixed for the counting of the votes appoint the scrutineers, it shall be the duty of the President to make the appointment. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (3). *Amended.*

121. The voting papers shall, upon the next day after the time for receiving the same has expired, be opened by the Registrar, and such persons as may be appointed by the Senate or by the President to assist in the opening thereof, in the presence of the scrutineers to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned, who shall examine and count the votes and keep a record thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose, and the opening of the voting papers and the counting and recording of the votes shall be continued from day to day until the same are completed. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

122. Any person entitled to vote at the election may be present at the opening of the voting papers and the counting and recording of the votes. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

123. If more than one name appears upon a voting paper for Chancellor the vote shall be invalid, and shall not be counted, and if more names than the number to be elected appear on a voting paper for members of the Senate the votes shall be counted as votes for the persons whose names appear thereon in consecutive order, beginning with the first until the required number is reached.

and all other votes thereon shall be invalid, and shall not be counted. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (4). *Amended.*

124. Upon the completion of the scrutiny and counting of the votes the scrutineers shall declare the result of the election, setting forth the number of votes cast for every person who has been nominated, and shall, without delay, report the same in writing under their hands to the Senate. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (5). *Amended.*

125. In case of an equality of the votes given for two or more persons for Chancellor or for a member or members of the Senate, which leaves the election undecided, the Senate shall, at its next meeting, give the casting vote or votes necessary to decide it. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (6). *Amended.*

126. If from any cause any election provided for by this Act shall not be held as hereinbefore provided, the Board shall make provision for holding the same and fix the dates for the nominations and the other proceedings for taking, counting and recording the votes thereat and declaring the result thereof, and such proceedings shall, as far as may be practicable, be made conformable with those provided by this Act. (*New.*)

127. The course of instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be apportioned between the University and University College as follows:

(1) In the University instruction shall be given in Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, History, Ethnology, Comparative Philology, Italian, Spanish, History of Philosophy, Psychology, Logic, Metaphysics, Education, Political Science, including Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law, and Constitutional History, and in such other subjects as, from time to time, may be determined by statute in that behalf. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1). *Amended.*

(2) In University College instruction shall be given in Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English, French, German, Oriental Languages and Ethics, and in such other subjects as may, from time to time, be determined by statute in that behalf, but not in theology. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (2). *Amended.*

128. The subjects of instruction assigned by section 127 of this Act to the University and University College, respectively, shall not be transferred from the one to the other except by the direction of the Board, and no such direction shall be made unless with the consent of the federated universities. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (4). *Amended.*

129.—(1) The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but any provision for examination and instruction in the same shall be left to the voluntary action of the federated universities and colleges, and provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory upon any candidate for a degree. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 24 (3).

(2) The options provided for by subsection 1 shall be evenly distributed over each year of the general or pass course, and as far as practicable over each of the honour courses. (*New.*)

130. The Board, with the consent of the federated universities, but not otherwise, may provide that attendance by a student enrolled in University College upon instruction in the subjects assigned to University College or any of them, in any of the federated universities, shall be equivalent to attendance in University College, and that such attendance by a student enrolled in a federated university, in University College, shall be equivalent to attendance in such federated university, and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such attendance upon instruction may take place. (*New.*)

131. Save as otherwise provided by the Board, a professor, lecturer or teacher of University College may give instruction at or to the students enrolled in any federated university in any of the subjects of instruction from time to time assigned to University College, and a professor, lecturer or teacher of any federated university may give instruction at or to the students enrolled in University College in any of such subjects of instruction. Provided, always, that the consent of the Principal of University College and of the federated university or universities concerned and the approval of the Senate shall have been first obtained. (*New.*)

132. Instruction in Arts in the University (except postgraduate instruction) shall be free to all regular matriculated students thereof who are enrolled in University College or in a federated university, and who enter their names with the Registrar of the University, but this provision shall not include exemption from laboratory fees, gymnasium fees, or fees for physical examination or instruction. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 15. *Amended.*

133. The table of fees now prescribed for University College shall be the minimum table of fees for University College and for the Arts faculties of the federated universi-

ties, and no reduction shall be made in such minimum unless with the consent of the Board and of the federated universities. (*New.*)

134. Attendance upon instruction in University College or in a federated university by a student enrolled therein shall entitle such student to present himself for any Arts examination in and to proceed to any degree in Arts of the University, and to compete for any exhibition, scholarship, prize or certificate of proficiency in Arts awarded or granted by the University in the same way and to the same extent as if he had attended upon such instruction in the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (2). *Amended.*

135. If and as far as may be sanctioned by the Senate and approved by the Board, the provisions of section 134 shall apply to attendance by a student of a federated or affiliated college upon instruction therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

136.—(1) All students proceeding to a degree in Arts in the University, unless in cases for which special provision shall be made to the contrary by statute of the Senate, shall be enrolled in University College or in a federated university.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the statutes of the Senate in that behalf, all students proceeding to a degree in any faculty of the University other than that of Arts, unless in cases for which special provision shall be made to the contrary by statute of the Senate, shall be registered in the University and receive their instruction therein, except in the subjects in which by or under the authority of subsection 2 of section 127 instruction is or may be provided for in University College, as to which it shall be sufficient if being a student enrolled in University College or a federated university he has received instruction therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (1). *Amended.*

137. Persons who have not received their instruction in the University, or in University College, or in a federated university or college, or in an affiliated college, may be admitted as candidates for examination for standing or for any degrees, honours, scholarships or certificates of proficiency authorized to be granted or conferred by the University on such conditions as the Senate may, from time to time, determine. 50 Vict., c. 43, s. 54.

138.—(1) No student enrolled in University College or in a federated university or college or in an affiliated college shall be permitted to present himself for any university examination subsequent to that for matriculation without producing a certificate that he has complied with the re-

quirements of such university or college affecting his admission to such examination.

(2) A student enrolled in an affiliated college may, subject to the provisions of subsection 1 and of any statute in that behalf of the Senate, present himself for any University examination subsequent to that for matriculation leading to a degree in that branch of learning in which instruction is given in such college. Provided, always, that such student shall not be entitled, unless by special permission of the Senate, to present himself for any examination leading to a degree in Arts or in any other faculty of the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (4). *Amended.*

139. Every graduate's diploma and student's certificate of standing, in addition to being signed by the proper authority in that behalf of the University, shall indicate the federated university or college or affiliated college in which such student was enrolled at the time of his graduation or examination, and shall be signed by such professor, teacher or officer of the federated university or college or affiliated college as the governing body thereof may determine. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (3). *Amended.*

140.—(1) There shall be and are hereby set apart, for the use of the University and University College acres of the Crown lands of the Province, and the same shall be deemed an addition to and shall form part of the endowment of the University and University College.

(2) The said lands shall be selected, sold, controlled and managed and the proceeds of the sales thereof shall be accounted for and paid over to the Board as provided by the second, third and fourth sections of the Act passed in the sixtieth year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter 59.

(3) The provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the said Act shall apply to the lands which shall be set apart under the provisions of this section. (*New.*)

141.—(1) For the purpose of making provision for the maintenance and support of the University and of University College, there shall be paid to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province yearly and every year a sum equal to per centum of the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties.

(2) The said annual sums shall be paid in equal half-yearly instalments on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year, the first of which shall be paid on the first day of July next, and the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties shall be determined by and be based upon the gross receipts from

such duties of the three years ended on the 31st day of December next preceding the day on which the first instalment of the year is to be paid. (*New.*)

142. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or prejudicially affect the rights of Trinity College under those provisions of the agreement made between the Trustees of the University of Toronto of the first part and Trinity College of the second part and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, 1903, which are set out in schedule 2 to this Act, but such provisions shall continue to be and shall remain binding on the University. (*New.*)

143.—(1) The Board shall have power to make such arrangement as it may deem expedient for the purpose of facilitating the removal of Trinity College to Queen's Park, and to that end to agree to such modifications and alterations of the terms of the said agreement bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, 1903, under the provisions of which Trinity College became federated with the University, and to agree to such additional or substituted terms, financial or otherwise, as to the Board may seem meet, but no such agreement shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but when so approved such agreement shall have the same force and effect as if the terms thereof had been embodied in this Act.

(2) In the event of its being necessary in order to the carrying out of any agreement which may be entered into under the provisions of subsection 1, that to enable Trinity College to remove its seat to a site on the University land in or near Queen's Park and to erect new buildings thereon a loan to be raised by Trinity College should be guaranteed by the Province it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for and in the name of the Province to guarantee the repayment of the loan in such form and upon and subject to such conditions and stipulations as to the nature and sufficiency of the security to be given for the loan, the safeguards which may be deemed necessary to protect the Province against loss and to ensure the repayment of principal and interest as the same become due, and otherwise as to the Lieutenant-Governor may seem meet.

(3) Trinity College is hereby authorized and empowered to make and enter into any agreement which it may deem necessary for carrying out the purpose mentioned in subsection 1, and to make and execute all such agreements, deeds and other instruments as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of any such agreement.

(4) Trinity College may also borrow upon the security of its property, real and personal, or any part thereof, such sum of money as may be deemed requisite in order to carry

out such removal as aforesaid, and the terms of any agreement which may be entered into as aforesaid in reference thereto, and may execute such deeds, bonds, debentures and other instruments as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such security as aforesaid, and the money so borrowed may be repayable at such times and in such manner and bear such rate of interest as to Trinity College may seem meet. (*New.*)

144. The Acts and parts of Acts mentioned in schedule 3 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE 1.

(*Section 118.*)

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

University of Toronto, Election, 19 .

I, resident at in the county of do hereby declare:

(1) That the signature subscribed hereunto is of my proper handwriting.

(2) That I vote for the following person as Chancellor of the University of Toronto, viz., of in the county of

(3) That I vote for the following persons as members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, viz., of in the county of etc., etc.

(4) That I have not for the purpose of this election signed any other voting paper as a graduate of the Faculty of Arts (*or* of Medicine, *or* of Law, *or* as a Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute, *or* a High School, *as the case may be*).

(5) That this voting paper was signed by me on the day of the date thereof.

(6) That I vote in my right as graduate of University (*or* as Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute or a High School, *as the case may be*).

(7) (In the case of a Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute or in a High School) That I am now actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute (*or* in a High School, *as the case may be*) viz., in the at

Witness my hand this day of A.D. 19

A. B.

SCHEDULE 2.

(*Section 142.*)

Provisions of the agreement between the Trustees of the University of Toronto and Trinity College which are not to be affected by the Act.

"The parties of the second part shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects as defined by *The University Act, 1901*, delivered by the professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the general or pass course, and as far as practicable in all subjects of the several honour courses, but it is hereby declared that it is not intended that there shall be any duplication of lectures or other instruction for the purposes of which scientific apparatus or other means of demonstration are required which are not provided by Trinity College, and which cannot be conveniently taken from the University buildings to Trinity College.

"All arrangements for such lectures, including the time table of lectures and the personnel of lecturers, shall be made in such manner as to afford to the students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages in regard to the University lectures as are afforded to the students of the other Arts colleges, and the said arrangements shall be made in each year by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and, in the event of their being unable to agree on any matter, the same shall be forthwith referred for final decision to such person as they may designate in writing under their hands, and, in the event of the President and the Provost being unable to agree upon such referee within one week after such disagreement on any matter as aforesaid, such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, and a decision in writing of such referee, by whomsoever chosen, shall be final.

"The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures as aforesaid shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge on the provincial revenues in consideration of the suspension by Trinity College of its degree conferring powers, and of its surrender to the University of Toronto of all fees in connection with degrees other than those of Theology.

"A site to be agreed on between the said parties hereto in or near the Queen's Park, in the City of Toronto, on the lands vested in the parties of the first part, shall be reserved for the parties of the second part, on which they may erect at their own expense a building for the use of the students of Trinity College while attending lectures in the University buildings.

"Such site shall be occupied by the parties of the second part free of ground rent and all other charges so long as the federation of the universities continue, but, in the event of the withdrawal of the parties of the second part from federation the said building shall be purchased from the said parties of the second part by the said parties of the first part at a valuation to be determined by the arbitration of two indifferent persons to be appointed, one by each of the parties hereto, their successors or assigns, and this provision shall be deemed to be and shall be a submission under *The Arbitration Act*.

"Until the erection of such building students from Trinity College attending University lectures shall be allowed the use of some suitable rooms in one of the University buildings.

"Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the said Act are hereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part of this agreement.

"The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University of Toronto to confer on undergraduates and graduates of Trinity College the degrees provided for by subsection 2 of section 3 of *The University Act, 1901*, which are now conferred by Trinity University.

"The examination for the said degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto through examiners nominated by the parties of the second part, and the said degrees shall be conferred by the University of Toronto upon the report of the said examiners.

"All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the issue of the proclamation of the federation of the two universities shall be allowed two years from that date to matriculate in the University of Trinity College under the regulations in force at the date of federation."

SCHEDULE 3.

(Section 144.)

Acts and parts of Acts repealed:

R.S.O. cap. 300.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. VII., cap. 41.	The whole Act.
2 Edw. VII., cap. 43.	The whole Act, except section 7
3 Edw. VII., cap. 36.	The whole Act.
4 Edw. VII., cap. 35.	The whole Act.
5 Edw. VII., cap. 36.	The whole Act.
5 Edw. VII., cap. 37.	Sections 7 and 10.

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

The authorities of other Universities applied to for information, kindly furnished replies to the following questions:

Question No. 1.

"Has the University any official connection with the State, and if so, what is the nature of the connection?"

Chicago University:

The University has no connection with the State.

Columbia University, New York:

No, except that it voluntarily reports its general condition to the Education Department of the State and to the general Commissioner of Education at Washington.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.:

Cornell University is not a State University, but the Legislature has established in Cornell University a State College of Agriculture and a State College of Veterinary Medicine, for the maintenance of which it last year appropriated $65,000 and $250,000 for buildings.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:

The University is a private corporation and has no connection with the State. All its personal property and such real estate (including dormitories) as are used for educational purposes as distinguished from investment, are exempt from taxation.

Leland Stanford University, Cal.:

A "quasi-public" corporation. Partly released from State taxation in consideration of free tuition to California students. Trustees report finances to Governor of State. Supreme Court of State may remove trustees if trust violated—as in falling into hands of religious sect.

McGill University, Montreal:

No, except that the University receives a small grant annually, made by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, out of the Superior Education Fund of the Province, and also that the University undertakes certain school examinations (which are somewhat similar to the Junior Leaving Examinations of the Province of Ontario), and for this service is paid a small contribution out of the moneys at the disposal of the Protestant Committee.

Michigan University, Ann Arbor:

Yes, it was established and is supported by the State of Michigan.

Minnesota University:

The University is a part of the system of Public Education and it belongs to the State.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey:
No.

Queen's University, Kingston:
Queen's College has not any connection with the State, except ing that it is recognized as in internal part of the educational system of Ontario, and its courses of training for teachers are accepted by the Department of Education.

Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.:
The University of Wisconsin is the official University of the State.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.:
No, except that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are *ex-officio* members of the University corporation.

Question No. 2.

"If a State University, what part does the State take in making appointments to the staff (including the appointment of President)? If the State does not exercise direct authority in the matter, what body does make the appointments? What part does the President take in making staff appointments?"

Chicago University:

Columbia University:

Cornell University:
All appointments in Cornell University are made by the Board of Trustees on the nomination of the President. The board votes only on the names presented by the President, and the President makes nominations only after consulting with the departments concerned, although the responsibility for all nominations rests with the President.

Harvard University:

Leland Stanford University:
In all staff appointments, the initiative rests with the President; the trustees elect. Removals rest with the President, but must be submitted to an advisory board of full professors chosen by the Faculty. The Board of Trustees is self perpetuating.

McGill University:
The Province exercises no authority whatever in the matter of appointments, all of which are made exclusively by the Board of Governors, *i.e.*, the Board of Trustees. The chief executive of McGill University is entitled "Principal," not "President." The part taken by the Principal in the matter of appointments is to ascertain the best man available for every vacancy, and to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

Michigan University:
The governing body is a Board of Regents elected by the people. The board makes all the appointments. The President has no power beyond that of recommendation.

Minnesota University:

The University is controlled by a Board of Regents, the Governor of the State, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction being *ex-officio* members of the board, and the other nine members being appointed by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate of the State Legislature. The President nominates staff appointments after consulting faculties, and faculties nominate with President's approval.

Princeton University:

Queen's University:

The appointments to the staff, including the appointment of Principal, are made by the Board of Trustees, in which is vested the general government of the University. The Principal is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Trustees, and, as such, takes a prominent part in making staff appointments.

Wisconsin University:

The State does not directly take any part in appointing the staff of the University. All appointments are made by the Board of Regents, and all nominations to the Regents come from the President.

Yale University:

Question No. 3.

"What is the supreme governing body of the University? How are its members chosen or appointed? How are vacancies filled?"

Chicago University:

The Board of Trustees. Members are chosen for the full term of three years, and to fill vacancies by the Board itself.

Columbia University:

A body of 24 Trustees are self perpetuating. There are 10 faculties and a University Council composed of the Dean and one elected delegate from each faculty.

Cornell University:

The governing board of Cornell University is the Board of Trustees; the Governor and other State officials, as well as the President of the University are *ex-officio* members. In addition there are 30 elective trustees serving for a term of five years; of the six retiring annually four are elected by the Board and two by the Alumni.

Harvard University:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College (sometimes called "The Corporation"), consisting of the President, the Treasurer, and five Fellows. The Board fills vacancies in its own number, subject to confirmation by the second Governing

Board of the University, called the Board of Overseers, which includes the President, the Treasurer, and thirty graduates of Harvard College elected by the Alumni of at least five years' standing, five Overseers being elected each year for a term of six years.

Leland Stanford University:

The Board of Trustees; first Board appointed by the founder; fills its own vacancies.

McGill University:

The supreme administrative body of the University is the Board of Governors. The supreme academic body is the Corporation.

The statutes of McGill University which accompanied the answers to questions provide that the number of Trustees, members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill College University, shall not be more than fifteen in the whole. They shall be laymen of some Protestant denomination. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board, subject to the approval of the visitor, the Governor-General. If the number of Governors at any time falls below ten and remains so for three months the Visitor may name the number of persons required to bring the total number to ten, and these nominations shall take effect as though named by the Board and confirmed by the Visitor.

Michigan University:

The first two parts of the question are answered in answers to questions one and two. A vacancy is filled by the Governor.

Minnesota University:

The Board of Regents who appoints all members of the faculties upon the nomination of the President after the advice from faculties.

Princeton University:

The Trustees of Princeton University. The Governor of the State and the President of the University are members *ex-officio*. There are 25 life members and five Alumni Trustees. The life members are elected by the Board. The Alumni Trustees are elected by the Alumni—one yearly, to serve for a term of five years.

Queen's University:

The Board of Trustees is the supreme governing body of the University. Its members are chosen as follows:—

The Board, as constituted by the Royal Charter, consisted of twelve ministers and fifteen laymen of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, chosen as provided by the Charter. At the union of the Presbyterian Churches in 1875, the mode of appointing Trustees was changed. Vid. 38 Vict., cap. 76, Ont. (Taylor's Statutes of the Presbyterian Church, pp. 56, 57, 2nd Ed.), and, as provided by that Act, the number of clerical and lay Trustees required by

the Charter to retire annually do so at the annual meeting of the Board, and the Board elect their successors at that meeting. In addition to these twenty-seven Trustees, who must be Presbyterians, the University Council appoints five members of the Board, being empowered to do so by 52 Vict., cap. 103 (Can.).

The University Council is constituted under the provisions of 38 Vict., cap. 76 (Ont.), Sections 9, 10, and represents the whole body of graduates, and the Trustees elected by it are chosen without regard to their religious affiliation.

Steps are now being taken to enable the University Council to elect five additional Trustees, making ten in all to be chosen by the Council from the whole body of graduates.

Wisconsin University:

Fifteen regents; thirteen appointed by the Governor, one from each Congregational district, and two from the State at large. State Superintendent and President of the University *ex-officio* members. Appointments for three years only; part expire each year. Vacancies filled in same manner as regular appointments.

Yale University:

A Corporation of nineteen members, viz., The President, a self perpetuating body of ten fellows, six representatives of the Alumni and the State officials.

Question No. 4.

"Are there any subordinate authoritative bodies, such as Faculty Councils, and what is the sphere of their jurisdiction?"

Chicago University:

The University Congregation, consisting of officers of the University of the rank of Instructor and above, all Doctors of Philosophy of the University, representatives of other graduates, with other designated persons, is empowered to make recommendations to the governing bodies of the University. By its disapproval it may compel reconsideration of any measure passed by the Faculties; it is not vested, however, with any final power. The University Senate, consisting of the heads of departments and a few designated administrative officers, has a final voice in educational questions, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The University Council, consisting of administrative officers, considers purely administrative questions.

The Faculties initiate and consider measures concerning the educational policy of the University.

The University Boards are the governing bodies of some branches of the University not primarily concerned with instruction, such as the Press, and the Library.

Columbia University:

The University Council has jurisdiction over all matters affecting more than one faculty; for instance, it prescribes the Academic Calendar.

The Statutes of Columbia University, accompanying the answers, provide that the University Council shall consist of the President and Deans of the several faculties respectively, *ex-officio:* a representative from and chosen by each Faculty; of the Deans of Barnard and Teachers' Colleges and the College of Pharmacy, respectively *ex-officio;* and a representative from and chosen by each of the colleges named as maintains ten or more professors in its Faculty.

Subject to the reserved power of control by the Trustees, the Council has power in all matters not referred by statute to the President or the several Faculties, such as recommending candidates and fixing conditions for the conferring of degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Law, and Doctor of Philosophy. To secure the correlation of courses offered by the several Faculties; encourage original research; adjust all questions involving more than one Faculty. To make such recommendations to the trustees and the Faculties concerning the educational administration of the University as may seem proper; to advise the President on matters he may bring before it. To appoint Fellows and University scholars and make rules for their government, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, or the terms on which the Fellowships and University scholarships are established.

Exercise of the powers conferred upon the Council which involve a change in the educational policy of the University respecting requirements of admission or conditions of graduation, shall not take effect until submitted to the trustees "at one meeting, and another meeting of the Trustees shall have been held subsequent to that at which it was submitted."

"The Council may invite a representative of the Faculties of the General Protestant Episcopal and of the Union Theological Seminaries, respectively, to sit with it, with power to advise only."

Cornell University:

There are committees of the Board of Trustees and certain Councils consisting of the President, trustees and elected Faculty members. But all committees and councils derive their authority from the Board of Trustees.

Harvard University:

See answers to questions three and five.

Leland Stanford University:

Answered by reference to articles of organization which show that the Academic Council, in which the power and authority of the whole University Faculty is visited, and an Advisory Board with power to convene the Academic Council at any time, are both subject to the Board of Trustees. Broadly speaking, the

former body has general power and responsibility for the internal administration of the University. The Advisory Board shall advise the President concerning any matters he refers to it. All matters of general importance, recommendations for appointments, promotions, dismissals, creation of new departments or chairs, abolition of existing departments or chairs, shall be submitted by the President to the Advisory Board before becoming operative, or before submission to the trustees for action, when such action is necessary. While the Advisory Board is privileged to make recommendations to the President regarding policy, no recommendations for appointments, promotions or dismissals shall originate with the Advisory Board.

McGill University:

Faculties of Arts, Applied Science, Law and Medicine.

The several Faculties frame regulations touching the details of the course of study in their respective departments; number, time, and methods of examinations; the admission of students; amount and mode of payment of fees; discipline and internal government. It is provided, however, these regulations, alterations, or repeal thereof, must be first approved by the Corporation, which latter body has the power to repeal or alter them. No student shall be expelled without the consent of the Corporation, and that body may entertain appeal from any decision of a Faculty whereby any punishment more severe than reprimand may have been imposed on a student.

There is also an Academic Board whose duty it is to consider such matters as pertain to the interests of the University as a whole, and to make recommendations concerning the same.

Michigan University:

We have seven departments, each governed under general laws of the Regents by its own Faculty.

Minnesota University:

There has just been established a University Council. It has jurisdiction over student enterprises involving expenditure of money, student entertainments, commencement and University public entertainments, publications, and an advisory duty as to general welfare.

Princeton University:

University Faculty consisting of Academic Faculty and John C. Green School of Science Faculty.

Queen's University:

The academic administration of the University is carried on by the Senate, which consists of the staff of professors presided over by the Principal. The powers and duties of the Senate are defined in the statutes of the University (*Vide* Taylor's Statutes relating to the Presbyterian Church, pp. 74, 75).

There is an Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees called the Finance and Estate Committee, by means of which the business affairs of the University are administered, subject to the Board of Trustees (*Vide* Taylor's Statutes, p. 72).

Wisconsin University:

No subordinate authoritative bodies.

Yale University:

The "permanent officers" of the several faculties, meeting in various councils, make recommendations which have great weight, though no legal authority.

Question No. 5.

"What are the powers and duties of the President?"

Chicago University:

The President is the executive head of the University, exercising such supervision and direction as will promote the efficiency of every Department. He is responsible for the discipline of the University. He presides at the meetings of the Faculties, and is the official medium of communication between the Faculties and the Board of Trustees, and between the students of the University and the Board of Trustees. He recommends to the Board of Trustees appointments to the several Faculties. He is responsible for carrying out all measures officially agreed upon by the Faculties in regard to matters committed to them by the Board, and such measures concerning the internal administration of the University as the Board of Trustees may enact. He allots Fellowships among the Departments of the University. He makes an Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the work and condition of the University in all its Departments.

Columbia University:

As defined in the statutes, the President has charge of the educational administration of the University, is chairman of the University Council, and of every Faculty established by the Trustees. "His concurrence shall be necessary to every act of the Council or of a Faculty; unless, after his non-concurrence, the act or resolution shall be again passed by a vote of two thirds of the entire body at the same or at the next succeeding meeting thereof." In cases where there is non-concurrence between the President and a majority of the Council or Faculty, each member shall be entitled to have entered on the minutes, his reasons for his vote.

The President takes charge and has care of the University generally, its buildings, grounds adjacent thereto, and moveable property upon the same.

He has power to call meetings of the Council and Faculties, and to give such directions and to perform such acts as shall, in his judgment, promote the interests of the University, so that they do not contravene the Charter, the statutes, or the resolutions of the Trustees, or of the Council or Faculties.

To report to the Trustees annually, or as occasion requires, the condition and needs of the University.

"To administer discipline in such cases as he deems proper and to empower the Deans of the several faculties to administer dis-

cipline in such manner and under such regulations as he shall prescribe."

Cornell University:

The President is a member *ex-officio* of the Board of Trustees and a member of all standing committees of the Board of Trustees (except the Auditing Committee) and he is chairman of all Councils.

The President also nominates all members of the staff of instruction to the Board of Trustees for appointment. He is also a member and presiding officer of every Faculty in the University. And in all directions he is expected to promote the interests of the University.

Harvard University:

The President of the University presides over the Corporation and acts as the medium of communication between the Corporation and the Board of Overseers and between these Governing Boards and the several Faculties, over each of which he presides. He has a general superintendence over all the affairs of the University, and makes an Annual Report on the condition of the University to the Board of Overseers. He nominates to the President and Fellows all persons proposed for appointment as teachers or administrative officers, informing himself of their qualifications with such help as he can obtain from members of the Faculty and other competent persons. In the case of the numerous appointments of young teachers for a one-year term he depends very largely upon the advice of members of the Faculty in the department of instruction concerned, that information being expressed ordinarily by the Chairman, after consultation with his colleagues.

Leland Stanford University:

The articles of organization of the Leland Stanford Junior University, says the President shall be the executive officer of the Faculty of the University; primarily responsible for the enforcement of discipline; *ex-officio* Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Executive court of that Council; *ex-officio* head of the Faculty or Faculties of any schools which may hereafter be organized by the Board of Trustees. He shall be the official medium of communication between the teaching force of the University and the Board of Trustees, and between the students of the University and the Board; designate a professor in each department to act as executive head of the department Faculty, such head to hold office at the will of every President, appointments and removals of heads of department Faculties to be made after consultation with the Advisory Board and with the approval of the Trustees; appoint the administration standing committees (Student affairs, Athletics, Public Exercises, Literary Contests, Public Health, Delinquent Scholarship), subject to the approval of the Advisory Board.

McGill University:

The President of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning is elected from among the governors, and shall also

bear the title and discharge the functions of Chancellor of the University.

The Principal, who is also Vice-Chancellor of the University, has general superintendence of all affairs of the College and University, presides, when present, at meetings of the several faculties, and performs such duties in the instruction of students and otherwise as the Governors may assign to him.

Michigan University:

He is simply designated as the Executive officer. He is to preside at the meetings of the Board of Regents but has no vote.

Minnesota University:

He is at the head of every Faculty. May preside at all meetings. He is the Executive who executes. All troubles, if not settled, go to him. The order, peace, and character of the University are in his hands. Correspondence with other institutions and the outside world is his. He speaks for the University. In brief his duties are to do everything he can to help the University before the people, the Legislature, and the world.

Princeton University:

To preside at meetings of the Trustees, in the absence of the Governor, and to preside on all occasions, and to represent the University before the public. He is charged with general supervision of the interests of the University and has special over-sight of the various departments of instruction to sign all obligations and contracts and all diplomas and certificates of graduation.

Queen's University:

Taylor's statutes, 2nd Education, page 69.

Wisconsin University:

The President makes recommendations to the Board of Regents or to the Executive Committees upon every conceivable subject. Sole initiation is with him in the matter of the staff. He is in general responsible to the Board for the educational administration of the University, and is depended upon to take the initiative as to policies in educational development, construction, etc. He is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Regents, and a member of its standing committees, but has a vote only in the case of a tie.

Yale University:

Similar to those of the President of a great Railway.

Question No. 6.

"What share is taken in the government of the University (*a*) by the Faculty and (*b*) by the graduates?"

Chicago University:

(*a*) Entrance requirements, courses, and disciplinary regulations, in short, nearly all points of educational policy are determined by

the Faculties. The approval of the Board of Trustees is necessary to any measure of moment, but it usually follows without question approval by the Faculties.

(*b*) As yet the only share in the government of the University by graduates is through membership in the Congregation, which has been noted.

Columbia University:

(*a*) The Statutes of Columbia University provide that the Faculties (subject to the reserved power of control by the trustees and the provisions of the Statutes) shall fix the requirements of admission, programme of studies, conditions of graduation; establish rules for ascertaining the proficiency of students, and for the assignment of honors; fix times of examinations other than entrance and final examinations; prepare and publish from time to time a statement of the programme of studies to be pursued each year and in each of the departments of instruction; make such regulations for their own proceedings, and for the better government of Columbia College and their respective Schools and Colleges as shall not contravene the charter of the Corporation, the Statutes or any resolution of the trustees or Council. No exercise of powers conferred on any of the Faculties, involving a change in the educational policy of the University in respect to the requirements of admission, the programme of studies, or conditions of graduation, shall take effect until submitted to the trustees at one meeting, and another meeting shall have been held subsequent to that at which it was submitted.

(*b*) The graduates as such have no formal share in the government of the University, though five-sixths of the trustees and a majority of the members of the faculties hold degrees from Columbia.

Cornell University:

(*a*) As the trustees look after the business and finances and appointments of the University, the Faculty is charged with its education and discipline.

(*b*) The graduates elect annually two of the six vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

Harvard University:

The governing boards commit to the several Faculties of the University the carrying on of instruction and matters of student discipline. All courses announced in the University Catalogue are so announced by authority of the Faculty, but the Faculty's authority in this respect is subject to the Corporation's control of appointments, salaries, and expenditures generally. The Faculties recommend all candidates for ordinary degrees; but the latter are actually conferred by concurrent action of the governing boards.

Leland Stanford University:

(*b*) None by graduates.

McGill University:

(*a*) See answer to question 4.

(*b*) Graduates participate in the government of the University mainly by their representation on the Corporation of the University.

Michigan University:

(*a*) Each faculty prescribes the work and governs its students.

(*b*) The graduates have no power.

Minnesota University:

(*a*) Each Faculty has control of the conduct of its students in its own college, and may take proper general regulations, to be approved by Board of Regents. Practically, the Faculty governs the College.

Princeton University:

The trustees govern the University; the Faculty governs the students in all matters.

Queen's University:

The share taken in the government of the University by the professors and graduates, in addition to what is stated in answer to question 4, is through the University Council, "which is composed of trustees, professors and representatives of the graduates, the representation of the latter being equal to the number of trustees and professors."

Wisconsin University:

(*a*) With the Faculty largely rests the responsibility of the educational side of the University. Initiatives in educational matters are taken by the Faculty, but all departures from past procedure must be approved by the Regents.

(*b*) Graduates as such do not have any share in the government, but as a matter of fact a considerable portion of the Regents are appointed from the alumni.

Yale University:

(*a*) The Faculties attend to all details of government.

(*b*) The graduates, through the alumni, elect six representatives to the Corporation.

Question No. 7.

"How many Faculties are there in the University? What representation do these have on any general University Council? With what matters do the various Faculties deal, and how far do they act independently of one another?"

Chicago University:

The Faculties of the Junior Colleges, Arts and Literature, Science, The Divinity School; the School of Education; Commerce and Administration; the Law School.

The Faculties are not represented as such in any general University Council. They meet sometimes as the United Faculties to consider general questions.

In general the Faculties act independently subject to review by the Council in administration questions, or the Senate in Educational questions.

Columbia University:

See answer to question 3 and 6*a*.

Cornell University:

One University Faculty, consisting of all professors and assistant professors in the University, which is charged with matters of education and discipline affecting all divisions of the University, and eight special Faculties—Arts, Law, Medical, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering—which have charge of the education of the students in their respective Colleges.

Harvard University:

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which administers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science; the Faculty of Divinity, which administers the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity; the Faculty of Law, which administers the degree of Bachelor of Laws; the Faculty of Medicine, which administers the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Medicine; the Faculty of the Bussey Institution (a school of agriculture) which administers the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science. All professors and assistant professors in the University and a few other persons constitute the University Council, a body established for the purpose of deliberating from time to time on matters affecting more than one department. In practice this body is frequently called together, but no important questions have come before it of late.

Each faculty attends to instruction and discipline in its own department; but arrangements are entered into between different Faculties concerning the admission of students registered in one department to courses offered in another. Such transfers occur infrequently between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and either the Law School or the Medical School, the requirements for the degree in the latter institution being such as practically to exclude all work in another department; but most of the members of the Faculty of Divinity are members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the interchange of students between these departments is constant.

Leland Stanford University:

A general Council and about twenty-five department Councils.

Secretary's note—(The answer to question four is also a reply in part to the foregoing.)

McGill University:

Four. Applied Science, Arts, Law, Medicine.

The Statutes of McGill University show that Fellows of the University, who are members of the Corporation, include

the Deans of the respective Faculties; any acting or Vice-Dean of the Faculty or any registrar of the Faculty of Law or Medicine whom the Governors may find it requisite to appoint as such Fellows, not more than one such appointment, however, to subsist at any time for any Faculty; one member of the Faculty of Law, two of Medicine, four of Arts, two of Applied Science (and one member of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, a Faculty which by resolution of the Board of Governors of April 17, 1903, has been discontinued for the present) to be elected as such from time to time by their respective Faculties.

The Deans of the Faculties, all professors and associate professors, and such members of the teaching staff not exceeding ten in number, irrespective of Faculties, as the Academic Board may appoint, constitute that Board.

The various Faculties act independently of each other in regard to the course of study, examinations appertaining thereto, admission of students, fees, discipline and internal regulations, etc., as set forth in partial answer to question four.

Michigan University:

Seven. Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Homoepathic Medicine. The members of the Faculty above the grade of instructor are members of the University Senate which legislates on matters that concern all.

Minnesota University:

Eleven. Eight College and three technical schools have Faculties.

In University Council each College and two Schools having a Dean are represented by their Dean, and an additional member for every 400 students. The President of the University is a member of the Council.

Each Faculty is independent.

Princeton University:

Two. Academic and Scientific. The two Faculties united compose the University Faculty to which all actions taken by the two Faculties are reported.

The Faculties deal with all matters pertaining to students.

Queen's University:

There are three faculties in the University: Arts, Medicine and Theology. The School of Mining which is situated on the University grounds, and which provides a training in Applied Science, is affiliated to the University, all degrees being conferred by the University.

Each professor is a member of the University Council. The different faculties meet independently, the Principal being Chairman of each faculty. They pass upon all matters affecting the curricula, and arrange for examinations. The curricula are referred to the Senate for their approval.

Wisconsin University:

Faculties of the University comprise the University Faculty, composed of all members of the instructional force, and faculties

of the College of Letters and Science, of Engineering, of Agriculture, and of Law, composed of all their respective members. Voting members are professors, associate professors, assistant professors. There is no University Council. Faculties of Colleges deal with matters which exclusively concern them. All matters concerning more than one faculty must be approved by University faculty.

Yale University:

Eight. They are all represented.

They have supervision of all the affairs of their several departments, and act quite independently.

Question No. 8.

"By whom is the curriculum determined? If each Faculty primarily arranges its own curriculum, by what body, if any, or by whom, is it further and finally approved?"

Chicago University:

The curriculum is determined primarily by each Faculty subject to approval by the Senate and the Board of Trustees.

Columbia University:

Each Faculty primarily arranges its own programme of studies, but any change in the requirements for entrance or for a degree must be approved (*a*) by the University Council and (*b*) finally by the Trustees.

Cornell University:

By the Faculty of each College. Changes in the curriculum not involving expenditures of money are not reported to any other body. If additional expenditures are involved they are reported to the Board of Trustees. Changes in the entrance requirements to a College or in the designation of the degree conferred are reported to the University Faculty.

Harvard University:

See answer to question 7.

Leland Stanford University:

Each department determines its own curriculum.

General matters by General Council.

McGill University:

In the first place, by each Faculty separately; and in the second, by the Corporation of the University, by whom it is finally approved. The curriculum is also a subject of discussion for the Academic Board.

Michigan University:

Each Faculty fixes its curriculum, but this must be approved by the Regents.

Minnesota University:
Arranged by Faculty and approved by Board of Regents.

Princeton University:
The Committee on the Course of Studies; the Faculty Committee, which reports to the Committee on the Curriculum, the Trustee Committee, which committee reports to the Board of Trustees for final action.

Queen's University:
Each curriculum is prepared by the Faculty concerned. The Senate has a revising power, and passes upon each recommendation before it is finally approved.

Wisconsin University:
Each Faculty primarily arranges its own curriculum, but since almost every curriculum involves to a greater or less extent work by men in other colleges, the curricula are commonly approved by the University Faculty.

Yale University:
By the Faculty; approved by the Corporation.

Question No. 9.

"What are the conditions of admission to the University?"

Chicago University:
Candidates are admitted to the Junior Colleges on the presentation of 15 units from the list of approved subjects. For admission 8½ of these to be in English, language other than English, and Mathematics. Advanced standing on satisfactory evidence of work at other institutions of approved rank.

Columbia University:
Each faculty prescribes the conditions for admission to each school. Changes must be approved under the conditions prescribed in answer to number 8.

Cornell University:
From the circular of information and the Calendar sent from Cornell University it appears that candidates for admission on examination must be at least sixteen years of age, or of women, seventeen (except in the case of special students). Applicants must have certificates of good moral character, and students from other colleges or universities are required to furnish from those institutions certificates of honorable dismissal. The following Elementary subjects are required to all Colleges of the University, except the Veterinary College: English, History, Plane Geometry, Elementary Algebra. In addition to the Elementary subjects a candidate must offer from a list of the advanced subjects required by the College to which he seeks admission.

Provision is made for admission on School Certificates: for admission to advanced standing from other Colleges and Universities, for the admission of special students whose minimum ages are different to those above mentioned, for admission to the graduate department, etc., but in every case the conditions are clearly set forth in the publications mentioned and must be complied with.

Harvard University:

The Divinity School, the Law School, and the Medical School require of all candidates for admission a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science from some recognized institution, or equivalent evidence of proficiency. Admission examinations are held in the College and the Scientific School. Provision is made for admission from another College or Scientific School and for the admission of special students, without complete examination.

Leland Stanford University:

Determined by general Council through Committees. In general 15 unit credits and four years of secondary school work.

McGill University:

The Statutes of McGill University provide that:—Except under special circumstances no student under the age of sixteen is admitted to First Year Courses in Arts, Applied Science or Medicine, or under the age of seventeen, to the Second Year, and no student under the age of seventeen is admitted to the course in Law. Women are admitted to the courses in Arts on the same terms with men, but mainly in separate classes.

Students are classified as Undergraduates or matriculated students pursuing a full undergraduate course of study leading to a degree. These must have passed the University's Matriculation Examination or some other examination accepted in lieu thereof.

Conditional Students—Those who not having completed Matriculation Examinations are pursuing a full undergraduate course leading to a degree, and are entitled to obtain undergraduate standing upon completing matriculation, credit being given for their work as Conditional students. Partial students—Those not belonging to one of the above classes who are pursuing a course of study. Such students subject to the approval of the professor may attend any class without previous examination.

"Certificates of having passed the following examinations will, if submitted to the Registrar, be accepted *pro tanto*, in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, *i.e.*, in so far as the subjects and standards are, to the satisfaction of the Board of Matriculation Examiners, the same as are equivalent to those required for the Matriculation of the University; but candidates offering these certificates will be required to pass the Matriculation Examination in such of the required subjects, if any, as are not covered thereby:"—

Province of Quebec:—University School Preliminary Examination, and the Official Examination of Grade Academy.

University School Final Examination. The Examination for the Model School, Diploma of the McGill Normal School, under certain conditions.

Ontario:—Junior and Senior Teachers' Certificate Examinations. Junior and Senior Matriculation Examinations.

New Brunswick:—Examinations for Superior and Grammar School licenses.

Nova Scotia:—The Leaving Examinations, Grades XI and XII.

Prince Edward Island:—Leaving Examination of Prince of Wales College. Examination for first class Teachers' license.

British Columbia:—Junior Intermediate, and Senior Grade Examinations.

Newfoundland:—The intermediate and associate Grade Examinations.

Great Britain:—Local Examinations of the leading Universities, and the Leaving Examinations of the Scotch Education Department.

Michigan University:

Certain proficiency such as our high schools give in a four years' course.

Minnesota University:

Four years' High School course or its equivalent. This does not apply to the School of Agriculture where a less advanced preparation is accepted.

Princeton University:

The Catalogue of Princeton University shows provisions for admittance by Entrance Examinations; on certificate issued by the College Entrance Examination Board; admission under certain conditions to special courses and to advanced standing.

Queen's University:

Conditions of admission to the University are:—Arts Matriculation; Ontario Departmental Junior Matriculation, which includes English composition, English literature, English grammar, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic, History (British, Canadian and Ancient), Latin, and any two of Greek, French, German, Experimental Science (Physics and Chemistry). The medical matriculation is the same as the Arts, except that only one language is required. Science matriculation is the same as Arts except that no language is required and Physics and Chemistry are compulsory. Theology matriculation requires three years in Arts.

Wisconsin University:

Graduates of accredited high schools of the State of Wisconsin and surrounding States, or the equivalent as shown by examination.

Yale University:

On examination of subjects fixed by the several faculties.

Question No. 10.

"What degrees are granted by the University? Is it the practice of the University to grant certificates of standing to students who have taken special courses, but have not fulfilled all requirements for the degree,"

Chicago University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Law.

Titles:—Associate, for the completion of the work of the junior colleges. Diplomas and certificates for special courses in the School of Education. No other certificates given.

Columbia University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Enginer of Mines, Civil Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Chemist, Master of Arts, Master of Laws, Doctor of Philosophy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Doctor of Pharmacy.

The University will grant a certificate to a student who has completed any course or courses without completing the requirements for a degree.

Cornell University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Architecture, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Master of Science in Architecture, Master of Science in Agriculture, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Mechanical Engineering, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts.

Statement of work, including passes and not passes, are issued upon request to all students.

Harvard University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Bachelor of Agricultural Science.

Certificates are granted to students who have obtained good standing in special courses without having been candidates for a degree.

Leland Stanford University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy.

No. A department may issue an unofficial letter.

McGill University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Civil Law, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Master of Dental Surgery, Doctor in Dental Science, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Science.

Michigan University:

In the Arts courses: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy; in Medicine, Doctor of Medicine; in Law, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws; in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bachelor of Science; in Dentistry, Doctor of Dental Surgery; in Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Master of Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Marine Engineer.

[illegible]:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Engineer—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Chemical; degrees in Dentistry, Pharmacy and Agriculture.

No honorary degree has ever been granted by the University.

[illegible]:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy.

Special students receive certificates of proficiency.

[illegible]:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, M.D.C.M.

[illegible] degree.

[illegible]:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy.

Certificates are given to students who have completed short courses not of full collegiate grade, such as the short course in Pharmacy, in Agriculture and in Dairying.

Yale University:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Bachelor of [illegible], Doctor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity.

Question No. 11.

"By whom are the duties of professors and lecturers determined? How is the efficiency of the staff of professors and teachers secured? By whom are dismissals from the staff made? Are the staff appointments made for a limited period?"

Chicago University:

By the Board of Trustees and the President.

By freedom of utterance and conduct within the bounds of reason, by the assignment, in general, of only two hours of recitation per day and consequent opportunity for research, and by emphasis in speech and action on ideals of investigation and scholarship.

By the President with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Yes, except in the higher ranks of professors.

Columbia University:

We have, so far as I remember, had no dismissals, but all appointments are made subject to the pleasure of the Trustees. The President is responsible for the efficiency of the heads of the several departments; the heads of the departments are held responsible for the efficiency of the instruction in their departments. All appointments below the grade of professor are made for one year. Professors, in the first instance, are usually appointed for three years, and, if their work is satisfactory, then reappointed without limitation during the pleasure of the trustees.

Cornell University:

Although the President is required "to see that all the officers of the institution are doing a proper amount and satisfactory quality of work," he takes it for granted that they are all doing their duty. If complaints arise, the matter is generally adjusted by private interview between the President and the individual concerned.

Only the Board of Trustees can dismiss a professor from Cornell University.

Assistant professors are appointed for a term of five years; instructors and assistants for one.

Harvard University:

Naturally the appointing power is largely concerned with the duties of professors and lecturers; but teachers permanently enlisted in the service of the University ordinarily offer, by authority of the Faculty, such courses as are arranged by the department of instruction with which they are connected. The efficiency of the staff of professors and teachers is secured chiefly by a system of probationary tenure. Usually a teacher is tested by one or more years of service on an annual appointment. After probation as assistant, annual instructor, or lecturer, the first promotion for a young teacher is to an instructorship without limit of time. This appointment confers membership in the Faculty. The next grade is that of assistant professor, the appointment being for five years and leading to reappointment upon satisfactory service for a second term of five years. The usual promotion from an assistant professorship is to a professorship. Occasionally promotion is made to the intermediate grade of associate professor, a position which is usually final. Dismissal from the staff would be made by the Corporation; but the pro-

bationary method above described practically removes the necessity for dismissal, or makes such action of exceedingly rare occurrence.

Leland Stanford University:

By the President, with vote of Board when this seems desirable.
The President is held responsible for efficiency and alone has power of dismissal.
Instructors for one year, Art professors for three, others for indefinite period.

McGill University:

The duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the Board of Governors and by the Corporation of the University, acting through the Principal.
Dismissals from the staff are made by the Board of Governors.
All minor staff appointments are made for a limited period, or from year to year. Appointments of professors are made subject to the provisions of the charter (in brief elected, as is also the Principal, by the Governors and holding their positions subject to power of the Governors, confirmed by the Visitor, to dismiss); this tenure is construed liberally, and in practice has been equivalent to a tenure of office for life, subject to the conditions of efficiency and good conduct.

Michigan University:

By the Regents.
The President is expected to watch for efficiency.
Appointments of instructors, or sometimes of higher officers, are first for one year. After three years' service on annual appointment they are appointed for three years, so are assistant professors for three years.

Minnesota University:

Every professor at the head of a department is responsible for the efficiency of his department. He must look out for the men under him.
Dismissals may be made by Board of Regents.
Some appointments are made for a limited period, but not professors.

Princeton University:

The Board of Trustees.
By constant supervision.
The Board of Trustees.
In some cases, yes.

Queen's University:

The duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the Board of Trustees. The Principal reports annually to the trustees on the efficiency of the staff.
Dismissals, as well as appointments, are made by the Board of Trustees, and appointments are made for two years on approval.

Wisconsin University:

Duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the professors of the department in conference with and with approval by the Deans and President.

Efficiency is secured by committees of the professors of each department under the general supervision and direction of the Dean and President.

Dismissals from staff are made by the Regents upon recommendation of President.

Professors and associate professors appointed for an indefinite period, assistant professors commonly for three years; instructors and assistants for one year only.

Yale University:

By the several Faculties.

Chiefly by the President and Deans.

By the Corporation—but very rarely.

A part of them.

Question No. 12.

"List of positions on staff with salaries."

Chicago University:

Professor and head of the Department	$4,000 to $7,000
Professor	3,000
Associate Professor	2,500
Assistant Professor	2,000
Instructor	1,200 to 1,600
Associate Instructor	1,000
Assistant Instructor	600 to 800

Columbia University:

Professor and adjunct professor, with salary ranging from $1,500 to $7,500. The normal salary for the head of a department is $5,000. Instructor, with salary beginning at $1,600 and increasing $100 annually up to $2,000. *Tutor* beginning at $1,000 and increasing similarly to $1,500. *Lecturer* and *Demonstrator* without fixed salary. *Assistant* at $500 annually.

Cornell University:

Assistants $150 to $500, according to the amount of time they give to the University.

Instructor	$1,000
Assistant professorship	1,500 to $2,000
Professor	3,000 to 3,500

And a few "as high as $4,000 or even $5,000."

Harvard University:

Different scales of salaries obtain in different departments of the University. In general, it may be said that the salaries of assistants and instructors vary in accordance with the amount of time given. Annual instructors

in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences are generally paid at the rate of $250 for each course, consisting of three hours a week throughout the year; but some increases in the salary of annual instructors are made in the case of those who have served for several years. Instructors appointed without a limit of time have hitherto received salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,750. In all departments except the Law School assistant professors are paid $2,000 a year in the first five-year term and $3,000 in the second five-year term. Associate professors and professors are paid from $3,500 to $5,000, according to merit and length of service, the general practice being to raise the salary of a full professor by $500 steps every five years. In the Medical School a similar scale of salaries prevails; but the clinical professors and others engaged in private practice are ordinarily given half pay. In the Law School assistant professors are paid $2,750 and are usually promoted after one term of five years to a full professorship, at an initial salary of $4,500, rising by $500 steps to $6,000.

The above statement applies to the situation existing in the year 1904-05. Beginning with 1905-06, the following scale of salaries will go into force in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as the result of a new endowment of $2,000,000 raised by the alumni for the specific purpose of increasing salaries; instructors appointed without limit of time $1,200 in the first year, increased annually by $100 to a maximum of $1,500; assistant professors in the first five-year term $2,500, in the second five-year term $3,000; associate professors in the first five years of service $3,500, to be increased by $500 steps at the discretion of the Corporation to $4,500; professors in the first five years of service $4,000, to be increased at the discretion of the Corporation by $500 steps to $5,500.

Leland Stanford University:

President	$12,000
Vice-President	6,500
Professors (mostly	3,000 to $5,000
Associate Professors	2,000 to 3,000
Assistant Professors	1,500 to 2,000
Instructors	1,000 to 1,500
Acting Instructors	800 to 900
Assistants	150 to 800

McGill University:

Principal, vice-principal, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, demonstrator, assistant demonstrator, etc.

Michigan University:

Professors	$2,000 to $3,500
Junior Professors	2,000
Assistant Professors	1,600
Instructors	900 to 1,200

Minnesota University:

Princeton University:

President, professors, assistant professors, instructors, lecturers, etc.

The salary list is a private document.

Queen's University:

Principal and Primarius Professor in Divinity (with residence)	$4,000
Vice-Principal and Prof. of Moral Phil.	2,500
Dean and Prof. of Mathematics	2,500
Assistant Prof. of Mathematics	1,200
Prof. of History	2,500
Prof. of Latin	2,000
Prof. of Greek	2,000
Prof. of Philology and Sanscript	1,400
Prof. of German	2,000
Prof. of French	2,000
Asst.-Prof. of French and German	1,200
Prof. of English	2,000
Asst.-Prof. of English	1,400
Prof. of Mental Philosophy	2,000
Prof. of Political Science	2,000
Prof. of Botany	1,200
Prof. of Animal Biology	2,000
Prof. of Hebrew	2,000
Prof. of Apologetics	2,250
Prof. of Church History	2,500

Salaries paid by the School of Mining.

Director and Prof. of Chemistry	$2,450
Prof. of Mineralogy	1,700
Prof. of Electr. and Mechan. Engineering	1,700
Prof. of Metallurgy	1,500
Prof. of Geology and Petrography	1,500
Prof. of Mining Engineer	1,700
Prof. of Physics	2,000
Associate Professor of Physics	1,500
Lecturer on Physics	1,100
Associate Prof. of Chemistry	1,200
Lecturer on Chemistry	1,000
Prof. of Civil Engineering	1,700
Prof. of General Engineering	1,500
Lecturer on Mechanical Engineering	1,000
Demonstrator in Mineralogy and Geology	700
2 Demonstrators in Chemistry, each	150

Salaries paid by the School of Mining.

Prof of Pathology, Bacteriology and Sanitary Science	$1,500
Lecturer and Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy	1,000
Prof. of Biology, Philosophy and Histology	2,000

The other professors on the staff are medical practitioners in the city, and are paid certain proportions of the medical fees, after deducting one-third for equipment and maintenance.

Wisconsin University:

Deans	$4,000 to $5,000
Professors	2,500 to 4,000
Associate Professors	2,000 to 2,500
Assistant Professors	1,500 to 2,000
Instructors	800 to 1,400
Assistants	400 to 800
Assistants	400to 800

Yale University:

Question No. 13.

"How is the discipline of students dealt with? If there are various Faculties, *e.g.*, Medicine, Science, Law, etc., who exercises discipline over each? What jurisdiction has the President of the whole University in the matter of discipline when there are several Faculties?"

Chicago University:

Discipline is a matter primarily for the Dean of the College or School of which the offender is a student, then for the Faculty.

Each Faculty is responsible for the discipline of its own students.

The approval of the President is necessary for any measure of discipline.

Columbia University:

The Statutes of Columbia University provide as one of the duties of the President that he is "to administer discipline in such cases as he deems proper and to empower the Deans of the several Faculties to administer discipline in such manner and under such regulations as he shall prescribe."

Cornell University:

The discipline of students was formerly vested in the various Faculties, but to secure uniformity it was in 1901 vested in the University Faculty, who delegated it to a representative committee the members of which are elected annually by the Faculty.

What the President does in the matter is to appeal to students to maintain good order and, whenever danger is apprehended, to confer with leaders of the classes and other prominent students with a view to its prevention.

Harvard University:

See answer to number 7.

Leland Stanford University:

Discipline is dealt with by a committee on students' affairs over all students. This committee represents the President and is chosen by him. It has five members. Most cases, however, fall under Committee on Scholarship, which removes all not doing good work.

McGill University:

The discipline of students within the Faculty is dealt with by the Faculty. General regulations for the discipline of the whole body of students are made by the Corporation of the University. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University in general, are dealt with by the President.

Michigan University:

Each Faculty, with its Dean as executive, deals with the discipline of its students.

The President is *ex-officio* President of each Faculty and may attend their meetings.

Minnesota University:

Every Faculty attends to discipline of its own college. The President is at the head of every Faculty and in all serious matters he comes to the front.

Princeton University:

By the Dean of the Faculty and by the necessary Faculty committees.

Queen's University:

The College Senate, constituted of all the professors of the College, exercises academic superintendence and discipline over the students. In practice, however, the discipline of the students is carried out by themselves. The students of each Faculty have a court, called the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*, to which the judges and other officers are annually elected, and this court, while not officially recognized, actually controls almost all matters of discipline.

Wisconsin University:

By a discipline committee of the University Faculty, consisting of several professors and the Deans of the Colleges of the students concerned. The action of the committee is reported to the University Faculty and always approved by the same.

The Faculties of the Colleges have no disciplinary functions.

The President has nothing to do with discipline except as President of the University Faculty.

Yale University:

By the professors on the several Faculties.

The President has a veto power over all students.

Question No. 14.

"Is there any court of discipline for undergraduates on which they have student representatives? Do they present grievances through any recognized organization of their own? To whom do they present their petitions or grievances?"

Chicago University:

There is no court or discipline. There are student councils for the various divisions paralleling the Faculties, *i.e.*, a Junior College Council, a Senior College Council, a Law School Council, etc.

Petitions and grievances are presented by the councils and by the students individually or in groups, directly to the President.

Columbia University:

The presidents of the four classes in Columbia College and the Schools of Applied Science constitute a Student Board of Representatives. Any communications from them would be ordinarily addressed to the President.

Cornell University:

There is no undergraduate court of discipline. If students have grievances they go to the Dean of their Faculty, or, if more serious, to the President. They also express their criticisms in student publications, which are issued daily, weekly, and monthly.

Harvard University:

There is no court of discipline for undergraduates on which there is student representation, nor is there any student organization to present grievances. Petitions or grievances of students are ordinarily presented to the Dean of the appropriate department, or through the Dean to the Faculty of that Department.

Leland Stanford University:

No.

By a committee on petitions or to the President.

There is an organization, "Associated Students," which controls most common interests of students.

McGill University:

No, there is no such court. They present grievances through the Alma Mater Society, or through the officers of their respective years.

Their grievances and petitions may be presented to any University body having control over the subject matter of complaint.

Michigan University:

No.

They present petitions to their Faculty through their Dean or the President.

Minnesota University:

No.

No.

To the Faculty or the Board of Regents, usually through the President.

Princeton University:

The administration of the honor system is in the hands of a student committee by whose rules it is the recognized duty of every student to report to the committee any evidence of dishonesty in examination that may come under his observation. If after investigation of such evidence the committee finds a student guilty of dishonesty, it reports his case to the Faculty with a recommendation that he be finally dismissed from the University.

Queen's University:

Practically answered in reply to question 13.

Wisconsin University:

No court of discipline for undergraduates.

Undergraduates may present grievances through student conference committee.

Petitions presented to President.

[illegible] University:

No.

To the Deans of the several Faculties.

Question No. 15.

"What control, if any, does the University exercise over college athletics?"

Chicago University:

Athletics are under the direction of the Director of Physical Culture, who is a regular member of the University staff, having his [illegible] entirely from the University.

Columbia University:

The President controls them through the University Committee on Student Organizations—which supervises and controls all student organizations, athletic and other, and which he himself appoints.

Cornell University:

The Cornell Athletic Association is an independent organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its board of trustees is composed of one representative from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and four from the Faculties of the University, with one member at large, who together with representatives of the alumni, and eight students representing officially the different branches of athletics, besides the representative of the undergraduate wearers of the "C," and the president of the Interscholastic League, constitute the Athletic Council. The Association owns Percy Field, the boats and boat houses, a steam launch, and other athletic equipment. The Association isues an annual membership ticket on the payment of $[illegible]. The holders of these membership tickets are entitled to free admission to every athletic contest under the manage-

ment of the Association, which includes all games of baseball, football, track, and lacrosse. Members are also entitled to first choice of reserved seats, no reserved seat tickets for games or boat races being sold until the members of the Association have been supplied with the seats they require. No further subscription toward the support of athletics is solicited from holders of membership tickets. The Athletic Council is charged with the active management of the athletic interests of the University. The graduate treasurer is custodian of the funds belonging to the Association and to the various branches. Fifty-five acres of land adjoining the University campus have been set aside by the trustees of the University for a new University playground and athletic field, the construction of which has been undertaken by the alumni. The University Faculty determines eligibility rules and also grants leave of absence to play out-of-town games; in this way ultimately controlling the situation. And generally once a year, athletics form the subject of discussion in the University Faculty. Otherwise the entire administration of athletics is in the hands of the Association.

Harvard University:

Athletic sports are regulated by a Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, which consists of three Faculty members, three graduates appointed annually by the two governing boards, and three undergraduates elected by representatives of the principal athletic organizations. This committee, which makes an annual report to the President of the University, has very wide powers.

Leland Stanford University:

The University controls, through a committee of five professors, with general power to act, if the welfare of the University demands it, in any case and to any limit.

McGill University:

The University exercises control over college athletics by keeping the use of its campus and grounds within its own control. A joint committee of the professoriate and the students deal with all questions of athletics. The Board of Governors is represented on this committee by one of its members and the Principal is also a member. The graduate body is also represented on the committee.

Michigan University:

It has a board of control composed of five professors and four students (elected by students) who have entire control and attend to their business very carefully.

Minnesota University:

Several members of the Faculty are on the Governing Board of Athletics, and the Board of Regents appoints a Superintendent of Athletics, who, being already a member of the Faculty, has a decided control.

Princeton University:

The Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports has entire control of college athletics.

Queen's University:

The University does not exercise any direct control over college athletics. The Alma Mater Society, which is composed of the students of all the faculties in the University, annually appoints a committee to have a general supervision of athletic interests. It consists of sixteen elected members, including two of the professors.

Wisconsin University:

The University has control over athletics as to personnel of teams, as to coaches, captains and managers. Authority in these matters is exercised through a Director of Athletics and a standing committee of the University Faculty, of which the Director is chairman.

Yale University:

It refuses the right of participation in inter-collegiate contests to all except those who are in good standing.

Question No. 16.

"What is the number of students attending, classified as to Faculties, Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, etc.?"

Chicago University:

Total enrollment, 1904-5:

Graduate Schools	1,091
Senior Colleges	549
Junior Colleges	860
Unclassified Students	571
University College	588
Divinity Schools	344
Courses in Medicine	253
Law School	160
College of Education	686
Total	5,102
Deduct duplicates	504
Net total	4,598

The above figures indicate tthe total number of registrations at any time during a year of four quarters. The attendance for the present quarter, indicating fairly the number of students on the ground at any one time is as follows:

The Graduate Schools	363
The Senior Colleges	374
The Junior Colleges	792
Unclassified Students	147
University College	464

Divinity Schools	176
Courses in Medicine	152
Law School	128
College of Education	157
Total	2,753
Deduct Duplicates	139
Net total	2,614

Columbia University:

Registration, 1905-06:

College	556
Law	275
Medicine	429
Applied Science	559
Fine Arts	131
Graduate Schools	763
Teachers' College	586
Barnard College	370
College of Pharmacy	345
Total, excluding 106 duplicates	3,909
Summer Session, (1905)	1,081

Cornell University:

For 1904-05.

Graduate Department	211
Arts and Sciences	684
Agriculture	189
Mechanical Engineering	1,060
Civil Engineering	385
Architecture	68
Law	228
Veterinary	110
Medical	406
Total	3,341

Harvard University:

1904-5:

Arts and Sciences	2,905
Divinity Schools	43
Law Schools	758
Medical Schools	307
Dental Schools	106
Bussey Institution	33
Total, less 16 names inserted more than once	4,136
Summer Schools of 1904	1,007
Total, including summer school	5,143

Leland Stanford University:
About 1,600 students in all.
200 or so in law; about 350 in engineering courses.
No courses in medicine.

McGill University:

Arts	415
Applied Science	397
Law	28
Medicine	362
Total	1,202

Exclusive of students taking certain special classes.

Michigan University:
At present the number enrolled is:

Arts	1,514
Engineering	1,150
Medicine	333
Law	867
Dentistry	130
Pharmacy	68
Homœopathic medicine	82
Total	4,144
The summer schools added will make	4,600

Minnesota University:
Approximately:

Arts	1,400
Engineering	500
Law	500
Medicine, etc.	412
Graduates	150
Summer School	210
Agricluture	800
Total	3,972

Princeton University:
1904-5:

Graduate School	91
Academic Department	659
John C. Green, School of Science	624
Total	1,374

Queen's University:
Number of students registered, 1st Nov., 1905:

Undergraduates in Arts (attending)	308
General students in Arts (attending)	27
Post-graduates in Arts (attending)	24
Undergraduates in Arts (extra-mural)	199
Post-graduates in Arts (attending)	14

Students in Theology	38
Students in Practical Science	162
Students in Medicine	208
Total	980

Wisconsin University:

1904-5:	
Graduate School	148
College of Letters and Science	1,476
College of Engineering	804
College of Agriculture	526
College of Law	183
School of Music	153
Summer session, 1904:	
403 less students attending University when this statement was compiled 132	271
Total number of students, deducting 71 twice enumerated	3,490

Yale University:

Approximately:	
Arts	1,300
Science	900
Medicine	100
Law	300
All others	600
Total	3,200

Question No. 17.

"How many women students are in attendance? Have they a residence of their own? Has the head of this residence any academic standing?"

Chicago University:

1,198.

There are four women's dormitories, accommodating about 240 of these students.

The head of each dormitory is also an officer of instruction in the University.

Columbia University:

In 1904-05 there were 1,037 women registered in the University, including Barnard College and Teachers' College.

There is a residence hall for the women of Teachers' College.

We have an adviser of women graduate students, who is an officer of the University.

Cornell University:

In 1904-05 348 women students attended Cornell University.

Their place of residence is Sage College, the head of which has the title of Warden.

In order to dignify the office of Warden of Sage College, the incumbent, who must be a college graduate, is permitted to have an elective course of two hours a week in some subject approved by the head of the department concerned. No other woman is professor, assistant professor, instructor, or lecturer in Cornell University.

Harvard University:

There are no women students in Harvard University, but all the instruction in Radcliffe College, an affiliated college for women, is given by teachers in Harvard University.

Radcliffe College now has only one dormitory, but plans to have more.

The "Mistress of Bertram Hall" has no function but that of head of the residence; but her position is one of dignity and responsibility.

Leland Stanford University:

Five hundred, the number being limited to this figure.

Two dormitories. The mistress of the larger one has no academic standing.

We have under consideration a general "Warden of Women."

"Roble Hall," for women, holds 105. The students have a commitee chosen by themselves; the University maintains a matron or mistress of Roble Hall.

McGill University:

183.

The Royal Victoria College for Women.

The past and present heads of this residence have both been members of the teaching staff in Arts.

Michigan University:

About 700.

No.

Yes. She is Women's Dean, but is not a member of any Faculty.

Minnesota University:

About 800.

No.

Princeton University:

There are no women students in attendance.

Queen's University:

There were 110 women students in attendance last session.

We have a residence accommodating about twenty.

The head of this residence has no academic standing.

Wisconsin University:

725 women.

One dormitory known as Chadbourne Hall, accommodating 100 women. Many others accommodated in their own houses.

Mistress of Chadbourne Hall has academic standing of assistant professor.

Yale University:

From 150 to 200, but not in the undergraduate courses.

No.

Question No. 18.

"Are there any University residences for students? How are these administered? Who has immediate and who has ultimate jurisdiction over them? Are these residences open to all undergraduates of the University or to undergraduates of particular Faculties only? Are these residences self-supporting or supported in whole or in part by endowment or other funds?"

Chicago University:

There are University dormitories administered by the University. The Head of the House, who has immediate jurisdiction, holds his appointment from the Board of Trustees and is also an officer of instruction. Ultimate jurisdiction is vested in the President. Except for two dormitories in which Divinity students are given a preference, the dormitories are open to all students of the University, graduates and undergraduates alike. These dormitories are practically self-supporting.

Columbia University:

Yes. With accommodation for 500 men. The two residence halls—Hartley Hall and Livingston Hall—have been open since October, 1905. It is expected that as an investment they will pay between four and five per cent. They are open to students.

These Halls are administered by a Hall Council consisting of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, *ex-officio*, of two University officers, who shall, when practicable, be residents in Hall, and of a representative of each Hall elected by the appropriate Hall Committee. The Hall Council has general supervision and control of the residence Halls subject to the reserve powers of the President of the University.

Each Hall Committee consists of ten residents in the Hall and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, *ex-officio*. Each Hall Committee may make such house rules as it deems proper, with the approval of the Hall Council.

There are fixed rates for single rooms, double rooms, two-room suites and three-room suites, according to size of rooms, exposure and elevation.

Cornell University:

No University residences for men students. They live either in fraternity houses, of which there are 26 at Cornell, or in private lodging houses throughout the city.

Harvard University:

The University has a large number of dormitories.

Subject to the rules governing the applications for college rooms, members of the University are free to choose between college dormitories and dormitories owned by private individuals; but both the college dormitories and the private dormitories are under the supervision of the University.

In general, University dormitories are open to members of any department of the University. Private dormitories are not allowed to lodge persons who are not connected with the University. If they are occupied by students at all, the owners must choose between college tenants and outside tenants; they cannot lodge both.

All of the University dormitories are self-supporting, and are, for the most part, sources of revenue.

Private dormitories are required to provide, rent free, such rooms as are needed for the proper accommodation of the University Proctors—one or more to a building, according to its size.

Leland Stanford University:

For young men, a dormitory—Encina Hall—holding 325. The business office collects dues. The Committee on Students' Affairs controls through a committee of Proctors chosen by the Committee on Students' Affairs, from men nominated by students in the hall.

McGill University:

No.

Michigan University:

No.

Minnesota University:

Not in connection with the main University. The Department of Agriculture has dormitories for men and dormitories for women. The State has erected the buildings and the student pays a moderate amount for room and board.

Princeton University:

According to the Catalogue of Princeton University, the dormitories are: West College, Reunion Hall, Witherspoon Hall, Edwards Hall, Albert B. Dod Hall, David Brown Hall, Blair Hall, Little Hall, University Hall, the Pyne Buildings (comprising two dormitories), and Seventy-nine Hall.

Rent is paid for rooms on a fixed schedule of rates, and rooms are occupied under certain regulations. The Faculty of the University is empowered to suspend or expel students breaking or evading these rules, or injuring or interfering with the person or property of successors, or assisting others to do so, etc.; the Faculty is also instructed to report, with the evidence discovered, the name of any graduate or outsider that may be guilty of such offences, to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the latter, when the evidence seems to justify it, is directed to take legal proceedings against offenders.

Queen's University:

There are no University residences for students.

Wisconsin University:

Only University residence for students is Chadbourne Hall for women, under immediate supervision by mistress of hall, who reports directly to Dean of College of Letters and Science, or

President. The residence has been open to all women students of the University, but beginning with next year, will be open only to freshmen, sophomores and juniors, and the year following to freshmen and sophomores only. The aim is to make Chadbourne Hall self-supporting, but as yet it is not altogether on this footing.

Yale University:

Yes.

Under Faculty jurisdiction and open only to undergraduates of particular Faculties.

They are self-supporting.

Question No. 19.

"What are the sources of income, whether from interest on endowments, State funds, private donations, the Federal Government, fees, etc.? What is the scale of fees?"

Chicago University:

Interest on endowments, private donations, fees.

In the academic courses $40 a quarter, $120 a year of three-quarters with laboratory fees additional. In the Law School $50 a quarter, $150 a year. In the Medical School $60 a quarter, $180 a year, including laboratory fees. In other professional schools $40 a quarter, $120 a year.

Columbia University:

Endowments and interest on same, gifts, legacies, rents, fees, etc.

The annual fee for tuition is $150, except that in Architecture it is $200; in Applied Science and Medicine $250.

Cornell University:

Cornell University receives income from the following sources:— (1) interest ($34,000 annually) on the proceeds of the Federal Land Grant made in 1862; (2) annual congressional appropriations ($38,500); (3) New York State appropriations for Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine ($65,000); (4) interest on endowments; (5) fees for tuition and laboratory work, etc. The statute regarding fees is as follows:—

Tuition.	*Regulars.*	*Specials.*
Graduate Department (General)	$100	.....
Graduate Department (Technical)	125	.....
College of Arts and Sciences	100	$125
College of Law	100	125
Medical College	150	150
Veterinary College	100	125
College of Agriculture	100	125
College of Architecture	125	125
College of Civil Engineering	150	150
Sibley College	150	150

The $100 tuition is payable $55 at beginning of first term and $45 at beginning of second term: the $125, $70 and $55; the $150,

$85 and $65; in the Medical College in New York City, the entire fee is paid at the beginning of the year.

These fees must be paid at the office of the Treasurer within twenty days after the registration day announced in the calendar.

Tuition is free to 600 students with State Scholarships; to New York State students in the State Veterinary College; to students pursuing the prescribed course in Agriculture and intending to complete that course; and to special and graduate students in Agriculture taking at least two-thirds of their entire work in the departments of agriculture, horticulture, and in the courses of agricultural chemistry, entomology, origin of soils, diseases of farm animals, zootechny, and silviculture.

Any student who has received free tuition under the above regulations and who desires to change to a course for which tuition is charged, must first pay to the Treasurer of the University the tuition fees for the full time spent in the free tuition course. For further fees see University Register.

Matriculation fee of $5 is charged to all students on entering the University.

Graduation fee for the first degree $10, second degree $20.

Harvard University:

The sources of income are funds, gifts for immediate use, dormitory rents, tuition fees. and laboratory fees. The ordinary fee is $150 a year for every department except the Medical School, in which it is $200; but laboratory fees are charged in varying amounts.

Leland Stanford University:

Income chiefly from interest on endowments.

Fees, $20 per year to students outside of California. Special laboratory fees in Science, to cover cost of materials used up.

McGill University:

Interest of endowments, private donations, fees.

Fees:—Arts Undergraduates and conditional students $61 per session. Applied Science, annual fee for the undergraduate course in Architecture No. 1 $100; annual fee for all other undergraduate courses $175. Fee for graduate course $150 ("graduates of this Faculty will be required to pay only one-half of this amount" says the McGill calendar). Medicine, for the whole medical course of four full sessions, including Clinics, laboratory work, etc., $500, payable in four annual instalments of $125 each. Law $77.50 per session. In all cases not mentioned there are fixed fees for partial and continued students. Fees for the higher degrees are $20 for M. Sc. ($40 in absentia) and $80 each for D. Sc., D. Litt., D.C.L. and L.L.D. (in course) no fee being charged for the degree of L.L.D. granted "honoris causa."

Michigan University:

National endowment. State Tax. Private gifts. Students fees. Fees $10 to $25 matriculation. $30 to $55 annual.

Minnesota University:

Income for current expense:

State of Minnesota	$240,000
U. S. Government	40,000
Fees	125,000
Interest	55,000
Miscellaneous	40,000
Total	$500,000

The State erects buildings. Last year the appropriation for buildings was about $700,000. This was larger than is usual, as fire had destroyed one building.

Princeton University:

Income from investments, fees, room rents, gifts for current expenses, interest on cash balances, sundry cash receipts.

Fees. Academic course, tuition and public room fee $150 per annum. Ditto. School of Science $160 per annum. Tuition, extra for each chemical course involving laboratory work if taken by an Academic student $10 per term. Graduation fee, payable second term, senior year $12.

Queen's University:

The faculties of Arts and Theology are maintained from interest on Endowment, fees, and donations. The Medical Faculty is maintained by fees only.

Wisconsin University:

Chief source of income, state grant, this year amounting to about $775,000. Federal grant, $40,000; income from endowment about $30,000; Fees, about $125,000; also various gifts each year for current uses, but total sum not great.

Yale University:

Interest on endowments, private donations and fees.
Fees will average about $125 per student per year.

Question No. 20.

"What is the method of managing the funds and property of the University? Is the President charged with any responsibility in connection therewith? Is the financial management separated from the academic management?"

Chicago University:

The funds and property of the University are managed by the Business Manager under the general jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees. The financial management is separate from the academic management, and the President is not charged with responsibility therewith.

Columbia University:

The Treasurer of the University, under the instructions of the Finance Committee of the Trustees, has charge of the funds. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, under the direction of the President, has charge of the buildings and other additional property of the University. The Treasurer reports directly to the Trustees.

It should be noted that Barnard College, Teachers' College and College of Pharmacy are financially independent corporations, while educationally they are integral parts of the University system.

Cornell University:

The business management and educational work of the University are kept entirely distinct, the Faculty having charge of the latter, the Trustees of the former. Through the Finance Committee the Trustees invest all funds and through the Committee on Appropriations spend them. The President is a member of both these committtees and chairman of the latter. The advice of the Treasurer has much influence in making all investments.

Harvard University:

The Treasurer is in charge of the funds and property of the University, acting for that purpose as the representative of the President and Fellows, in whom the property is vested and who are ultimately responsible for it. Important questions of investment are often determined by the Corporation; in the routine changing of investments the Treasurer acts with the approval of the Finance Committee, consisting of two members of the Corporation and the Treasurer himself.

Leland Stanford University:

Through a Treasurer who is a member of the Board of Trustees. The President has no direct responsibility other than as possible adviser. The financial management is wholly separated from the academic.

McGill University:

The investment and disposition of the funds of the University rest wholly with the Board of Governors and their Finance Committee; of which committee the Principal is a member. The financial management may be considered as being separate from the academic management, but so far as the question of organization is concerned, no difficulties have arisen from that ground.

Michigan University:

The Regents, largely through their financial committee, manage the funds. The President has only a general responsibility as executive. The Treasurer and Secretary are not members of any Faculty.

Minnesota University:

The State manages all investments. The President has nothing to do with the matter as President. He is a member of the Board

of Regents, and of the Executive Committee, and as such has much to do with expenditures—but the business is done in the Accountant's office. The Accountant is purchasing agent. After expenditures have been authorized by the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents the Accountant attends to matters.

Princeton University:

The Committee on Finance of the Trustees has entire management of the funds of the University. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings has supervision of the real estate, buildings, and furniture belonging to the University.

Queen's University:

The funds and property of the University are managed by the Finance and Estate Committee, consisting of five members of the Board of Trustees, appointed annually by the board.

Wisconsin University:

Funds and property of the University in hands of Executive Committee of Regents, consisting of four members, of which President is one. The Secretary of the Regents and of the Executive Committee is the business and purchasing agent. Financial management is wholly separate from the academic management.

Yale University:

By the Treasurers under the direction of the President and the Executive Committee of the Corporation. Financial management is sharply separated from academic management.

Question No. 21.

"Are there any Theological seminaries in connection with the University? If so, what is their relation to it? Have they any representation on its governing body?"

Chicago University:

The Divinity School is one of the professional schools of the University like the Law School. As such it has a Divinity School Faculty. By articles of agreement entered into with the Board of Trustees of the University at the beginning, the Trustees of the Baptist Theological Union, which directed the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, out of which the Divinity School was organized, continue to maintain a separate existence.

Columbia University:

The students of all of the theological seminaries in the vicinity of New York have the privilege of attending advanced courses of lectures at the University without charge for tuition. They offer reciprocal privileges to the students of the University. The President of the Union Theological Seminary and the Dean of the General Theological Seminary have seats in the University Council but not the power to vote.

Cornell University:

There are no theological seminaries in connection with Cornell University. The charter of the University provides that "at no time shall a member of the Board be of one religious sect, or of no religious sect", and also that "persons of every religious denomination or of no religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments."

Harvard University:

The University maintains a Divinity School. The Faculty of Divinity has exactly the same relation to the Governing Boards as the other Faculties. It is an undenominational school, and many denominations are represented in the teaching staff and student body.

Leland Stanford University:

None.

McGill University:

There are four Theological Colleges affiliated to the University. They are represented on the Corporation of the University.

Michigan University:

None.

Minnesota University:

None.

Princeton University:

None.

Queen's University:

The Theological Faculty is an integral part of the University. The members of the Faculty meet as a faculty, and also sit as members of the Senate and of the University Council.

Wisconsin University:

None.

Yale University:

There is a School of Theology in the same relation to the University as its schools of Law and Medicine, and like them represented by two members on the Council.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

In response to the request of the Secretary, I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Commission such suggestions as have occurred to me.

With regard to the administration of the University it will be in the interest of all concerned that its affairs should be governed by a corporate board of Trustees or Governors possessing (subject to the limitation referred to hereafter) full and absolute control.

The members of that Board should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: should hold office during pleasure and should render their services gratuitously.

The Board alone should possess the power of appointing, promoting, changing and removing the members, present and future, of the teaching staff and all other officers and servants.

The Board should be empowered to determine, alter and adjust all salaries and allowances in such manner as to them may seem meet.

The management and administration of the University's moneys, assets and affairs should be in the absolute control of the Board.

Power by Statute should be conferred upon the Board to buy for University purposes, real estate, and when in their opinion advisable to sell the same and to acquire by purchase or otherwise the rights and interests of tenants in their lands; in all other respects the investment by the Trustees of the University funds should be subject to the provisions of the Trustee Investment Act, embracing, however, if they think fit, Manitoba and the North West Territories.

The Board should have power to enact all necessary by-laws.

It should possess expropriation powers.

It should be enacted that the Corporation is exempt from the operation of the Statutes for the limitation of actions in the same manner and to the same extent as the Crown is exempt.

The Board should be empowered to make arrangements for pensioning the members of the staff and all other officers, and to make provision by way of life assurance, or otherwise, for their families, and to provide, if it shall so determine, that contribution to the expenses of these schemes shall be compulsory.

I am not prepared to submit details for consideration, nor would it be of service to do so now. I only venture the suggestion because I have observed that the absence of these beneficial provisions has frequently been productive of distress, causing the Government and the Trustees much embarrassment.

The benefit of these schemes should extend to the present as well as the future members of the staff.

The remuneration received by the staff is wholly inadequate, regard being had to the duties devolving upon them and the increased cost of living, and the system of equality in salary now in vogue demands a radical change.

If any members of the present staff have rights, express or implied, to a retiring allowance or pension these should be preserved or equitably disposed of. Federation and affiliation powers should be conferred.

As to the gentleman who shall be considered to be the Head of the University, no professional duties should be cast upon him; he should be, what is known as (for the want of a better term) a "business" man—not necessarily, but preferably a graduate. Subordinate to him should be one

who would be the head of the Teaching Staff and these two should be *ex-officio* members of the Senate.

These views were entertained by the late Sir Oliver Mowat.

Whether it would be advisable under the new order that the gentleman I have designated as head should be chairman of the Board of Trustees, I am not prepared definitely to say. I have always entertained the opinion and still do that the chairman should render his services gratuitously. His influence, I think, would be greater, and he certainly would not take less interest, nor feel less responsibility than he would if remunerated.

If the head should not be chairman of the Board he should be one of the members and be entitled *ex-officio* to a seat in the Senate.

The Departments now under the direction of the Government should be placed, as all departments should be, under the absolute control of the Trustees.

The Trustees should annually submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a report of such matters and of such of their dealings as may from time to time be required.

I have stated that in my opinion the affairs of the University should be governed by a Board of Trustees who should, subject to a limitation, have full and absolute control.

The limitation referred to is that in certain circumstances it might be necessary that the Government should intervene and suspend the powers of, or remove the Trustees, and that it should at all times have the right to resume possession and control, possessing that which is somewhat akin to what is known among Lawyers as "Eminent Domain."

JOHN HOSKIN.

POSTCRIPT.—Referring to my memo which I read to and left with the Commission, I write to say that in connection with that part in which I made the suggestion that the "Head" should have no professional duties I did not intend to imply that the present President should be superseded for no one is bettter acquainted than he with all University business matters and details, and no one takes greater interest than he in all University concerns. Will you please consider this to be a part of my memo.

FROM THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Visitor.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor to continue visitor.

Board of Trustees.

2. (1) That a Board of Trustees be constituted, to consist of not more than fifteen members. The President, Chancellor, the Chairman of the Senate and the Principal of University College to be *ex-officio* members of the Board; the remaining members, of whom four at least shall be graduates, to be appointed by the Government.

(2) All property of every kind and nature now vested in the Crown or the present Board of Trustees for the purposes of the University and University College or otherwise belonging to the University and University College to be vested in the new Board with full power of management and

administration thereof and of the entire finances of the University and University College.

(3) The powers and functions of the Board of Trustees shall include the following:

(*a*) Subjects to the *veto* of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the appointment and dismissal of all Professors and members of the staff and of all other officers, officials, servants and employees, subject as to appointment and dismissal of Professors and members of the staff, to a report from the President.

(*b*) The general supervision of the Professors and other members of the teaching staff.

(*c*) The control and direction of the officers, officials and servants, and the duties to be performed by them.

(*d*) A certified copy of every statute providing for the course of studies, for the affiliation of any college, school or other institution, or for providing for theological options shall be transmitted to the Board of Trustees within ten days after the passing thereof for their approval; and no statute shall have force or effect until such approval has been given.

The Senate.

3. The Senate of the University, shall be composed as follows:

(1) The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the members of the Board of Trustees, the President or other head of each federated University or federated College, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Applied Science and Engineering; and all persons who at any time have held the office of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate.

(2) The faculties shall be represented by members, each of whom shall be the senior professor in the group, for each of the following groups of departments:

(*a*) Chemistry.
Physics.
(*b*) Mineralogy.
Physical, General, Applied Geology.
(*c*) Biology.
Physiology.
(*d*) Mathematics.
Astronomy.
Physics.
(*e*) History.
Political Science.
(*f*) Philosophy.
Psychology.
(*g*) Italian.
Spanish.
Philology.
(*h*) Medicine.
Therapeutics.
(*i*) Surgery.
(*j*) Pathology.
(*k*) Anatomy.
(*l*) Obstetrics.
Gynaecology.
Pediatrics.
(*m*) Civil Engineering.
Architecture.
Surveying.
(*n*) Mechanical Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mining Engineering.

(3) Provision shall be made for additional representation in the Senate whenever new chairs are established in the University.

(4) That in each of the following groups: University College, Victoria College and Trinity College shall each be represented by one member, viz.:

(a) Latin.
Greek.
Greek and Roman History.

(b) English.
German.
French.

(c) Oriental Languages.
Ethics.

(5) That in the above groups each college shall from time to time appoint its own representative to hold office for four years.

(6) Representatives to the Senate shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say (*a*) Every federated college may appoint two members; (*b*) the Law Society of Upper Canada may appoint one member; (*c*) and the governing body of every affiliated college or school in this Province now entitled to appoint a representative may, subject to any statute of the Senate of the University on that behalf, appoint one member.

(7) The graduates in Arts of the University, who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in University College may elect twelve members; the graduates in Arts and Science of Victoria University and the graduates in Arts of the University, who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in Victoria College, may elect five members; the graduates in Arts and Science of Trinity University and the graduates in arts of the University who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in Trinity College may elect five members; the graduates in Law may elect two members; the graduates in Medicine may elect four members; the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering may elect one member. Persons holding certificates as High School principals or assistants who are actually engaged in teaching, may elect two members as hereinafter provided. In view of the representation thus conferred on the teaching body, it is recommended that members of the Faculties be ineligible to represent graduates.

(8) In the case of any University hereafter federated with the University, such federated University shall be entitled to be represented on the Senate in the proportion of one representative for every one hundred graduates in Arts. Any fraction of one hundred over one-half shall entitle the federated University to an additional representative, provided that the number of such representatives shall in no case exceed five.

(9) All appointments and elections of members to the Senate shall be for a period of four years and until their successors are appointed or elected. Should a vacancy arise from any cause in the case of an appointed member such vacancy shall be filled by the body possessing the power of appointment subject to this Act, and in the case of a vacancy of a member elected by the graduates or High School masters such vacancy shall be filled by the Senate and the persons appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term.

(10) The Senate shall have power to make statutes:

(*a*) For the granting of degrees and certificates of proficiency, except in Theology; the establishment of exhibitions; the regulation of its proceedings; and in general, for promoting the interests of the University and University College or for any purpose for which provision may be required for carrying out this Act.

(*b*) For the affiliation of any college, school or other institution established in this Province for the promotion of Science or Arts, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, or other useful branch of learning, and for the dissolution of such affiliation or the modification or alteration of the terms thereof.

(*c*) For the cancellation, recall or suspension of the degree whether heretofore or hereafter granted or conferred on any graduate of the Univer-

sity who has heretofore been or shall hereafter be convicted in the Province of Ontario, or elsewhere of an offence which, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence, or who has been or shall hereafter be guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct or of conduct unbecoming a graduate of the University; for erasing the name of such graduate from the roll or register of graduates and for requiring the surrender for cancellation of the diploma, certificate or other instrument evidencing the right of such graduate to the degree of which he shall have been deprived under the authority of any such statute.

(*d*) For providing the mode of inquiring into and determining as to the guilt of such graduate and the procedure generally in respect of any of the said matters.

The Faculties.

4. (1) That a Faculty of Arts be formed to consist of the Professors, Associate Professors of the Arts Professoriate of the University and of University College, Victoria College and Trinity College, with the permanent lecturers as assessors without a vote. In this Council the Department of Religious knowledge is to be represented by one professor appointed by each theological faculty.

(2) The function of the Council of the Faculty of Arts shall be:

(*a*) To determine the Arts curriculum subject to the approval of the Senate.

(*b*) To conduct the examinations of the Arts course and to report the same for confirmation to the Senate.

(*c*) To deal with such cases of discipline and take control of such associations as under the regulations of the Caput fall to it.

(*d*) To decide (subject to an appeal to the Senate) all applications and memorials made by students or others in connection with the Arts Faculty.

(3) That the Faculties of Medicine and of Engineering and Applied Science have Councils constituted on the same principle, and with similar powers and functions within their respective faculties.

(4) That a Faculty of Graduate Studies be constituted to control the curricula for post graduate degrees, subject to the approval of the Senate, to conduct and supervise the work in these courses, to conduct the examinations for the same, and to report to the Senate.

(5) That the Faculty of Graduate Studies consist of the Professors and Associate Professors in the University engaged in the instruction of Post Graduate students, with the other permanent instructors taking similar part as assessors, together with such other Professors and Associate Professors as may be appointed for Post Graduate work.

The President.

5. (1) The President to be a member of all Faculties.

(2) The appointment of the President to rest with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the nomination of the Board.

(3) The President shall, subject to the authority of the Board, have a general supervision over the affairs of the University.

The Caput.

6. (1) That there shall be a University Caput composed of the President, the Deans of the Faculties and the Heads of University College, Victoria College and Trinity College.

(2) The function of the Caput shall be:

(*a*) To make general regulations determining the courts to which cases of discipline and the control of University Associations shall be assigned.

(*b*) To deal with such cases of discipline and to regulate such associations as under its regulations do not properly fall to any college or faculty.

(*c*) To arrange details of the time table which affect more than one faculty.

(*d*) To authorize such lecturing or teaching in the University by others than the duly appointed professors and teachers as they may deem expedient, and to prevent all lecturing or teaching not so authorized.

(*e*) Generally to deal with such matters as may be referred to it by the various governing bodies in the University.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The University Council beg to submit for the consideration of the University Commission the following memorandum containing their views as to the objects of the Provincial University, together with recommendations regarding its re-organization.

The Objects of the Provincial University.

The objects of the Provincial University, if organized under proper conditions, should be to foster and direct all such higher learning as is requisite to the moral, material and intellectual well-being and progress of the inhabitants of this country; and, accordingly, its scope should include the whole field of professional and non-professional learning not provided for by the provincial system of elementary and secondary education.

Its work, under existing conditions, may be briefly described under the heads of (1) Undergraduate Arts Courses; (2) Professional Courses; (3) Research.

1. Undergraduate Arts Courses. The object of these courses, which lead to the B.A. degree, is to provide a liberal education under a system of options which makes provision, to some extent, for the special aptitudes, or the prospective career, of the student. With regard to this latter point, it may be stated, for instance, that the liberal education thus afforded incidentally satisfies the chief requirements for the profession of High School teaching in Ontario, and that certain studies pursued are fundamental in the professions of Law, Medicine, Theology and Engineering.

2. Professional Courses. The University examines in all professional courses indicated below. In certain cases it supplies all the instruction required; in one case partial instruction is provided by the University; in other cases the instruction is provided by affiliated institutions; and in one case there is no provision for instruction. This will be seen conveniently from the following table:

(*a*) Full instruction:
- Medicine.
- Engineering.

(*b*) Partial instruction:
- Law.

(*c*) Instruction in Affiliated Institutions:
Agriculture.
Dentistry.
Pharmacy.
Music.
Veterinary Science.

(*d*) No instruction:
Pedagogy.

3. Research. Research, with the object of extending the field of human knowledge, is a comparatively recent development in the University. Work of this nature is undertaken by certain departments in Arts in the case of students proceeding to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.; and also to a less extent in Medicine and Engineering.

It is evident from this summary of the work of the University that, as at present constituted, it only partially satisfies the requirements implied in the general statement given above regarding the scope of the institution, if organized under ideal conditions. As regards the professional subjects, only in the case of Medicine and Engineering, for instance, does the University exercise its full function as a teaching and examining body. In the opinion of the Council, a policy of closer relations, and, wherever practicable, of extension of the function of the University should be entered upon, and the following suggestions are offered in this direction:

1. Full instruction in Law should be provided for by the creation of a teaching Faculty in Law in the University.

2. In addition to examining as at present, the University should also teach students in scientific subjects necessary for the courses in Dentistry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Science.

3. Provision should be made for the establishment of a School of Forestry within the University, utilizing the scientific departments of the University, and co-operating with the Ontario Agricultural College in this work. The latter institution should be made an integral part of the University.

4. It is highly desirable that a School of Pedagogy should be established, utilizing, where possible, the staff and equipment of the University for the purposes of the School. By this means a thorough professional training could be afforded to intending teachers in the High Schools of the Province.

5. Schools of Music and the Fine Arts might be established with great advantage in connection with the University.

6. Finally, it is of vital importance that the provision for the prosecution of research work, which has already been made in some departments, as indicated above, should be extended to all Faculties and all departments of the University.

Further Recommendations.

Faculties and Council. 1. That a Faculty of Arts be formed to consist of the Professors and Associate-Professors of the Arts Professoriate of the University and of University College, Victoria College, Trinity College and St. Michael's College, with the permanent lecturers as assessors without a vote. In this Faculty the Department of Religious Knowledge should be represented by one professor appointed by each theological faculty.

2. The function of this Faculty of Arts shall be:

(*a*) To determine the Arts curriculum.

(*b*) To conduct the examinations of the Arts course.

(*c*) To decide all applications and memorials made by students or others in connection with the Arts Faculty.

3. That the Faculties of Medicine, Law and Applied Science be constituted on the same principle, and with similar powers and functions within their respective faculties.

4. Each Faculty to have its own Dean and Secretary.

5. The Librarian to be a member of all Faculties.

6. The University Arts Professoriate, with the addition of such Professors as may be necessary in College subjects, should be constituted a Faculty of Graduate Studies. The functions of this School should be to settle the conditions for M.A. and Ph.D., to direct the work of students, and to determine the award of degrees.

7. The several Faculties, together with the Professors in any additional Faculties or Schools that may be established (*e.g.* Forestry or Pedagogy), to constitute the University Council.

The Matriculation Board. A Matriculation Board to be constituted to settle the requirements for entrance into the various Faculties and Schools of the University—the Board to consist of the President, the Deans of Faculties, Professors selected from the Arts Faculty to represent the various subjects of examination, and the High School representatives on the Senate.

The Caput. That there shall be a University Caput composed of the President, the Deans of Faculties, and the Heads of the Arts Colleges, with the following functions:

(*a*) To prepare the Calendars for the various Faculties and Schools of the University.

(*b*) To deal with all cases of discipline, except those it may delegate under its regulations to a College or Faculty.

(*c*) To decide what are University associations, and to exercise control over all such associations of students and their publications.

(*d*) To arrange details of the time-table which affect more than one Faculty.

(*e*) To authorize such lecturing or teaching in the University, by others than the duly appointed professors and teachers, as they may deem expedient, and to prevent all lecturing or teaching not so authorized.

(*f*) To conduct all examinations not provided for under 2, 3, 6, above.

(*g*) Generally, to deal with such matters as may be referred to it by the various governing bodies in the University.

The President. 1. In order to simplify and co-ordinate the work of the University, the President should be *ex-officio* Vice-Chancellor, a member of each Faculty and School, and of all Committees.

2. Appointments and dismissals of officers and servants should be made by the Board of Trustees only upon the recommendation of the President.

3. Appointments to and dismissals from the teaching staffs of the University and University College should be made only on the recommendation of the President after conference with the head of the Faculty, College or School concerned.

4. The President should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and responsible only to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for his conduct.

December 21, 1905.

FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Council of University College take it for granted that, among those who are interested in the higher education of the Province, there is practical unanimity as to the necessity of the maintenance by the Government of all the departments of study which usually belong to a Faculty of Arts.

They are further of opinion that it is impossible to obtain the best results from the work of such departments, maintained out of a common fund by the State, while the present division continues between the University and University College. In support of this, they beg to draw the attention of the Commission to the following considerations:—

1. A logical division of the subjects to be taught by the University on the one hand and the College on the other, is impossible. The present division evidently arose from temporary conditions in the positions of the University of Toronto and of the Federated Universities and their relation to one another: as between the State University and the State College the division is meaningless and absurd, as we find, for example, in the departments of Mental and Moral Science, and Modern Languages.

2. It is impossible to make any division of the subjects of the Faculty of Arts without ultimately causing one of the two groups of subjects to be depreciated in the eyes of the public, with injurious results to the general interests of education in all its grades.

3. The existence for any long period of such an arbitrary division inevitably tends to increase the separation by the introduction of separate machinery for each part: such as separate officers, separate buildings, separate budgets, separate Boards of Trustees, etc., machinery likely to be more costly, clumsy and inefficient than what we now have, and to contribute to the further weakening of the weaker side.

4. Any attempt to avoid some of the evil results by a division of the endowment is predestined to ultimate failure, as it is impossible to foresee, beyond a short period, what the needs of each part will be. Miscalculations in the apportionment of the endowment are likely to be especially harmful and extremely difficult to remedy.

5. The cleavage between the two parts of the State Faculty of Arts, wholly artificial and caused by circumstances outside the Faculty itself, has introduced needless obstacles in the way of common and efficient action, as the experience of the Council, during some years past, has abundantly shown. Moreover, Federation has entailed upon the University, particularly in the so-called College subjects, a rigid and cumbrous system which hampers the work in these subjects, fetters individuality and prevents the development of the curriculum and freedom in methods of instruction.

Therefore, in order to remedy the evils of the existing state of affairs, the Council of University College would suggest:

That the State Faculty of Arts be re-united.

As to the status of the Federated Universities, if such reunion were accomplished, the Council would suggest:

1. That their Arts Faculties be incorporated with and become part of the State Arts Faculty, the fees for instruction in Arts being then payable to the University.

2 That they retain their Arts Faculties and that they have the right to send their students to such classes of the State Faculty as may be agreed upon: that they have the right at any time to increase their Faculties and withdraw students from the State Faculty or to decrease their Faculties and send their students to any classes whatsoever of the State Faculty, provided a satisfactory arrangement regarding fees be made.

The Council are of the opinion that the former of these propositions is the right one to adopt, a policy already successfully carried out in the reorganization of the Medical Faculty.

A united and homogeneous Arts Faculty for the whole University would be able to adopt more energetic and progressive measures in all departments of academic activity, (as for example, in that of post-graduate study), than will ever be possible with a Faculty divided as at present.

As to the alternative proposition, the Council consider that although it is inferior to (1) it would give a better constitution to the University than that which now exists and would take away from the Federated Universities no right which they now possess. Moreover, it would give greater flexibility to the system.

But if these suggestions cannot be adopted, the Council would respectfully request that no separation be made between the finances and the financial administration of the College and the University.

MAURICE HUTTON,
Principal.
JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

University College, November 16th, 1905.

FROM PRINCIPAL HUTTON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

1. It may be assumed that University College remains where it has always been, that the building which was once University College only, which always has included University College, which by each change and addition to the University becomes again more and more, every year, identical with University College, will remain University College.

2. Perhaps it must not, however, be assumed that the endowment and financial administration of University College will remain identical with the endowment and financial administration of the University, but that a change and an independent income and separate Board of Trustees will be proposed.

3. Against such a change much is to be said. First, that the endowment of the College must necessarily involve automatic increase, to make room for natural increase of staff and equipment, which must not depend wholly or chiefly on increased fees, since increase in fees is only the reflexion of increased efficiency and continuous progress.

4. Such automatic increase is obviously easier, when the fund out of which the College is supported is a common fund, common to the University and College. To provide two funds, both involving large promise of expansion, might be difficult, even for a liberal Government. So long as University College is with the University it need not look very far ahead, for the expenditure on it can be increased as occasion arises. But if it stood alone, it must *now*, when Federation is just establishing itself and the other Colleges are willing, receive *now* its portion for perhaps an indefinite future; it must be much more careful to ask for ample provision; it must seem much more extravagant in its demands—and this involves real extravagance on the part of the Province, though not on the part of the College.

5. There is no occasion for such extravagance. The plan of Mr. Byron Walker now in force will meet every difficulty, with a slight addition perhaps. By Mr. Walker's plan, the fraction of the previous year's expenses connected with the College and the University respectively sets the pace for the current

year, and if there is any difficulty, the body which is increasing its demands must recede.

6. This has worked for the aggrandizement of the University, as was to be expected. Its share has risen from forty-eight per cent. of the whole expenses of the University -after the expenses of general administration were put on one side to sixty per cent., and then this year has receded again slightly to fifty-eight per cent. The College expenses after putting aside the common expenses of general administration have sunk from sixty to forty, and now stand at forty-two.

This plan works satisfactorily on a rising income, such as that of recent years, when the Government has contributed more and more every year to the University. Even on a stationary income it would be not more unsatisfactory to the College than to the University, but on a falling income it would be unfair to the College, which has not developed *pari passu* with the University, and which ought not, by compensation for standing still in its expenses almost, to be cut down. A clause is, therefore, necessary that the fraction allotted to the College, whether fifty, or forty, or any other figure, should not fall short of the absolute sum, provided by the average of the six previous years, or should not fall below a certain minimum, say -after all general administration has been provided for $70,000; or, again, that the sum spent upon the College should always be equal to two-fifths of the whole sum spent on University education.

7. Apart from financial considerations, which strongly favor a joint purse and joint Board of Trustees, what reasons are there for a change outweighing those against it, and chief among these the argument for educational unity?

When Federation was adopted it was recognized, it is recognized still, that the Government or Province draw no distinction between College and University subjects on the score of relative importance in an educational sense; at any rate, no distinction unfavorable to the College. The division was based on finance and on convenience, and not on principles of education. The equal salary paid to members of each body and the common source of appointment, illustrate this point. And the common purse and common Board of Trustees do the same. But change the two latter unities, and the unity of Provincial Education is much less apparent.

8. With a separate purse and a smaller purse, with a separate Board of Trustees and (it is not unreasonable to assume) a less weighty Board of Trustees, everything is done to facilitate the idea that College subjects are of less account. No one here really thinks this; at this juncture, when *practical* education has exaggerated support in the Province, probably everyone here would prefer to emphasize the very opposite claims, the claims of the College subjects; if only to offset the tide of merely popular opinion in the opposite quarter.

9. These are pedagogical considerations, as the others were financial considerations. There are yet further considerations, neither one nor the other entirely.

The College, as the unit of University life, is at present too small. Unlike the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, they mean too little, not too much, in the life of the student. All the Colleges will want ultimately to increase their hold on their students, and will ask for a division between University and College, more nearly resembling the natural division in Oxford and Cambridge. Our students at present feel--the vast majority of them—that they have no concern with their College they say so; because they are taking University subjects.

10. That is, the College should have the Humanities, if not also Mathematics—broadly, the old education, which would add to the present Colleges: History, Political Science, Italian and Spanish, Logic and Philosophy, leaving to the University the Laboratory departments (including Psycho-Physics and perhaps Mathematics).

But if such a re-division is to be kept in view, to be applied when the Colleges are all ready for it, it is an added reason for no present subdivision of University and College finances, and for no hard and fast lines between the two departments in respect of purse and management.

11. Such a hard and fast line is on every ground unwise. It rends the seamless garment of Education. A common Board of Trustees with a common fund is the only body able to balance fairly and apportion equally the needs of and the sums due to the University on the one hand and College on the other. Such a Board and such a Board alone does what it can for both sides, makes concessions, now here and now there, and protects each. A separate Board for the College would be in the anomalous position of recognizing only one side of education. If funds were ample at first, it would be tempted to extravagance; if scant, the College departments would languish, for the other Colleges would stand in the way—willingly or unwillingly- of renewed application to the Province.

12. A strong State College is the one guarantee for strong Denominational Colleges. It can set the pace and keep up the standard, and the Denominational Colleges are not injured, for they have always the mighty influence of the Churches behind them—all the anxious mothers, all the uxorious or cautious fathers of the Province.

13. If the State College be weak, there is no equal guarantee for the standard being kept up in the language departments by the Denominational Colleges, for these will then have neither a rival nor public sentiment and utilitarian superstition to compel them to efficiency.

14. If the Denominational Colleges demand separation because of the difficulty of distinguishing between College and University while they have common purse and common Board, the answer is:

(*a*) Every day Victoria College grows and the distinction becomes clearer. It is a question of a little time and patience. There is no necessity to legislate in a hurry, for a grievance which time is curing.

(*b*) The Colleges will all want to expand and embrace the Humanities, (if not also Mathematics), and then the local separation of University College in the Main Building and of the University in the Physical, Biological and Chemical and Psycho-Physical Buildings and the Administraton Building, will remove another cause of confusion. This local separation is growing. The Main Building will go, by a natural process, to University College, as residuary legatee, in a few years. It is only necessary to wait a little longer.

FROM THE SENATE OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Gentlemen,—In response to your request for an expression of opinion on the changes proposed in the organization of the Provincial University we beg to submit the following:

1. That in our judgment it is not in the interest of the University, or of the Colleges or of the country, that any serious change should be made in the general plan or ideal of the University.

The ideal of a general University Faculty for the teaching of the various branches of Science and a number of co-ordinate Colleges for the teaching of the Humanities and the administration of discipline, seems to us the best that has hitherto been devised for this country. It resembles in its main

features the system which stands approved in England after the experience of many generations and it is growing in favor with the foremost men in the University line of the United States. In view of the great and ever-increasing number of students it seems to us of the utmost importance to perfect this organization by strengthening the Colleges from which the influences that make for culture and character must mainly proceed.

2. In order to obtain this end, it would seem necessary to provide for the autonomy of University College, and for its adequate, separate maintenance by the State.

3. As to the Constitution of the Board of Trustees, very much depends on the functions to be assigned to that Board. If those functions are to be mainly of a financial character, the Colleges have not, in our opinion, a strong claim for representation on the Board. But if, as we would recommend, it is to be a Board of Governors, rather than of Trustees in the narrow sense of the word, and if those Governors are to have the direction and control in matters of an academic character as well as in financial matters, then the counsel and aid of specialists in academic matters should be represented on the Board as well as the counsel and aid of specialists in financial matters. And, inasmuch as the colleges are vitally interested in the academic management and some of them have made and are making large contributions to the teaching forces of the University, it seems right that the heads of the Colleges and deans of faculties should have a place on the Board. Such a Board of Governors, moreover, would promote a feeling of common interest and solidarity in the University as a whole, whilst the Colleges would yet retain their individuality.

4. As to the Senate, we would suggest that some of the work now done by that body might better be assigned to the various Faculties, and the Senate confine its attentions chiefly to general legislation, the reception of reports from the Faculties, the hearing of appeals, the conferring of degrees and the awarding of honors.

We see no sufficient reason to change in other respects the functions of the Senate or its constitution.

5. We further recommend the combination of the Faculties of Arts in the University and Colleges, for the preparation of courses of study, the preparation of time-tables, the appointment of examiners and conduct of examinations, and the decision of all matters now dealt with by the Senate Committee on Applications and Memorials. For such purposes the Arts Faculties should be empowered to organize as one body and elect their own officers. The action of this united Faculty should be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

6. As to the administration of discipline, we recommend that wherever possible it be left to the authorities of the several colleges in which the students are enrolled. When, however, two or more colleges are concerned, or the University and one or more of the Colleges, the discipline should be entrusted to a College Caput consisting of the Chancellor and President of the University, the heads of the Colleges and the Deans of Faculties concerned.

7. The control of students' residences and of College Societies and publications should in our judgment be with the authorities of the Colleges to which the students belong.

8. We recommend that the name of the University be not changed, but remain as at present, The University of Toronto.

A. R. Bain,
Registrar of the Senate.

Victoria College, Queen's Park, December 1st, 1905.

FROM VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Memorandum from N. Burwash, President Victoria College, in federation with the University.

GENTLEMEN,—It seems to be assumed that the duty of the Commission is not the examination of the past management and government of the University, but rather of the powers and functions of the governing bodies with a view to such suggestions or reconstruction as may result in greater efficiency.

These powers and functions naturally fall under three heads:

1. The determination of the general scope of the work of the University, its financial management and the appointment of its staff.

2. Academic legislation, including curriculum and all regulations governing teaching and studies and the award of University honors and standing.

3. Executive Academic work: dealing with the general direction of students in their studies and work, examinations, teaching and discipline.

Heretofore these three departments have been represented in a general way by *the trustees*, the *Senate* and the *Councils*, but without very well defined specifications of functions and powers and without effective connection for harmony and unity of action.

It is generally unadvisable to make radical changes in the constitution of a working body, as much time must be lost and difficulties are likely to arise before all parties become accustomed to the new methods of work. In the present case, also, so many vested interests and even rights are involved, that such a change as the abolition of one of these governing bodies, say the Senate, would be attended with grave difficulties and would doubtless meet with strong opposition. It seems, therefore, advisable to secure the needed improvement in three ways:

1. By defining more clearly the several functions of the existing bodies and adjusting the distribution of work among them in the light of past experience.

2. By providing such a connection or relation of these bodies to each other as will secure perfect harmony and unity of action.

3. By providing such a strong head or leadership of the entire system as will secure thorough efficiency and energy of operation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

I shall not attempt any suggestions as to the composition of this body. It may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or it may be in part elected by convocation. The office should in any case be for a term of years, say five years, a small number retiring each year and eligible for re-election or appointment. The appointments should be non-political.

The action of the trustees would, of course, be subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but should be determinate action and not mere advice.

THEY SHOULD HAVE POWER.

1. To direct the general policy and scope of the University work.
2. To institute new chairs and departments of study in the University.

3. To make all appointments and fix salaries.

4. To maintain general oversight of the efficiency of the work and of its needs. Each trustee might devote attention to a special department.

5. To manage the finances.

The Senate.

This body is now entirely representative and its action subject only to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The parties represented are Convocation, the various teaching bodies of the University or affiliated with it, and the High School Masters. The remaining element, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, has not been active. It is quite possible that this representation might be so recast as to give a more effective result in the united body as a whole.

Heretofore an attempt has been made to compensate for defects in the representation of the teaching staff by electing many of them as graduates, thus diminishing the representation of the outside body of graduates.

The present representation is as follows:

Graduates elect (Chancellor and 29 Senators)	30
The teaching staff of University and Colleges (7 heads and 9 elected)	16
Federated and Affiliated Colleges and Societies	16
High School Masters	2

To these are to be added the Minister of Education, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

It is evident that the representation of the teaching staff is unduly small. But no less than fifteen of the staff have been elected as graduates. The readjustment is thus: Outside graduates, 15; teaching staff, 31; affiliated Colleges, 16; High School masters, 2; others, 4. Of the teaching staff, 18 are Arts, 6 Medicine, 2 Engineering, and 4 represent Arts colleges, but do not teach in Arts.

The Faculty of Law is represented by the Law Society, two law graduates and nineteen members of the legal profession, otherwise appointed, twenty-two in all.

By professions the Senate is composed as follows:

Teachers, 44; law, 22; clergymen, 13; medicine, 11; engineers, 2; agriculture, 3; dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary surgery, each one.

After such an analysis it cannot be said that the present composition of the Senate is not fairly representative of all the learned interests of the country. The weak point is the indirect means of reaching that result, and hence the uncertainty of the distribution.

The powers of the Senate under the present Act seem at first to be purely legislative and to control the courses of study, the publication of the calendars, the conduct of examinations, the granting of degrees and certificates of proficiency, and establishing and awarding of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, prescribing the duties of librarian, registrar and other officers, its own modes of procedure, and in general to adopt measures for promoting the interests of the University and College and for any purpose required for carrying out this Act. All this is apparently legislative. But in practice the Senate has at the same time attended to the enforcement of its own legislation. This it does largely through its officers, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, and through Executive Standing Committees, and a large

part of its time is occupied with the reports of these committees and action thereon.

Of this executive work the most important part is the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations and the awards of status, honors, etc., as a result. The examiners are now the teaching staff of the University, Colleges and Faculties. The results are all prepared by them and accepted *pro forma*. Later special cases come up on complaint, although there is no provision for formal appeal. Perhaps there is no part of the work less satisfactory than this. The Faculty of Engineering manages its own affairs and never comes to the Senate except with a final report. But all kinds of special cases come up from students in Arts and Medicine which could be more safely disposed of in the Faculty concerned.

All this work might be transferred to the Faculties, the Senate legislating, and the Faculties acting as the executive branch of the government, and reporting final results to the Senate once a year. In legislation the most important work is the fixing of the curriculum. There are now over thirty curricula leading to degrees in our calendar. It is evident that these can only be prepared by experts, and that the intelligent control of these by the Senate can only be of the most general character.

The Senate does indeed appoint a Board of Studies for each of its departments, placing on this Board those of its members who may be experts, or regarded as such. But this Board in reality appeals to individual professors or groups of professors for help, and gets together material which it is scarcely able to digest into a well-balanced curriculum. This duty should be assigned to each Faculty as a whole, where the different departments of study would balance each other and undue specialization be avoided. We might hope that the report which would thus come up to the Senate through the Boards of Studies would be much more thoroughly prepared and be in itself more perfect than it is at present.

The introduction of a new curriculum or department of study or chair should in every case be first laid before the trustees by report of the Senate, and then sent down to the Faculty for detailed preparation. Only thus can the trustees maintain control of expenditure and general direction of University work. If all executive work were thus relegated to the Faculties, and legislation fully prepared by the Faculties and standing committees, three meetings of full Senate in each year might be sufficient for all work, including appeals.

It only remains to consider the co-ordination of the work of the Senate with that of the Board of Trustees. Heretofore they have been largely independent bodies, the connection link being five members in common, viz., the Chairman of the Board, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Senate, and the President of the University and Principal of University College. These five are a majority in the Board of Trustees and should certainly be sufficient to secure co-ordinate action if they work together in guiding legislation as is done in a cabinet. But there does not appear to be any provision for such unity or responsibility. To this we will refer again. But in any case, for full harmony and unity of action some one body must be responsible and that body must be supreme, and for that purpose I would give the Board of Trustees, as representing the country to which the University belongs and for which it exists, the final control of the general character of the courses of study in the University and the introduction of new departments or courses of study and the founding of new chairs. It would not be necessary to deny to either Senate or Faculty the right to initiate or propose action in these directions, but the final voice should be with the trustees and both Senate and Faculty should loyally give effect to their action.

The Faculty.

We now come to the point where the University must be viewed as an aggregation or organization of distinct bodies, rather than as a single body. In Oxford and Cambridge these distinct bodies are Colleges; in most other Universities they are Faculties. In our University we have both Faculties and Colleges. By whatever name called these are in every case organized bodies of teachers doing a certain part of the work of instruction in the University.

These bodies, as constituent parts of the University, have each a fourfold relation:

1. To the Board of Trustees, which directs the general policy and work of the University.

2. To the Senate, which prescribes the curriculum and general regulations under which they must all work.

3. Intercollegiate and interfaculty relations, in which they assist each other and work together for the common ends of the University.

4. To the students; more definitely, each to the body of students whom they instruct.

These constituent bodies have had each its own origin, history, constitution or charter, and properties, endowments, etc. They have been united in the common University under the Act of 1887, and later under the amended Act of 1901, by federation, affiliation, or, in one case, by a special compact of transfer which took place originally in 1887 and was extended in 1903 to form a Faculty of Medicine. In every other case a large measure of autonomy under the original constitution of the federating or affiliating body has been maintained, as also the original financial independence. This last is also the case with the Medical Faculty. While yielding its power of appointment, it has derived no corresponding financial advantage and remains entirely dependent upon its own earnings. University College is also attached to the University by its original charter, both in the matter of appointments and financial support. All the other constituent bodies, both federated and affiliated, are founded on their own charters and endowments, and receive their appointments and management from their own boards or other authority.

If greater uniformity in this respect is considered desirable it can most readily be secured by giving to the Medical Faculty and to University College each its own chest and management. Both institutions would thus be rendered more independent, to their advantage and without detriment to the University. A small board in each case, with charge of the single College or Faculty, can give it more thorough attention than it will receive from a body in charge of a number of interests; and at the same time its ambition may be trusted to stimulate it to the highest possible excellence, while its line of work is under the direction of the Senate.

Turning now to relations to the Senate, we find each and all of these constituent bodies subject to the Senate in curriculum and examinations and receiving from the Senate their honors and degrees. This, in itself, secures a minimum of efficiency and a unity of work. If any teaching body fails to bring its students up to the required standard, such failure must speedily prove fatal to its position before the country.

On the Senate, to which it is thus responsible, each of the major teaching bodies has representation.

Already the Senate has practically relegated to these teaching bodies both the work of examination and of preparation of curriculum. But it has done this rather by appointment of individuals than by holding an entire

body responsible, *e.g.*, all professors, etc., teaching Latin are appointed examiners in Latin, so with other subjects. Similarly the preparation of the curriculum in Latin is assigned to the teachers of that subject, and from them forwarded to the Board of Arts Studies. Probably in Medicine and Engineering the work has been done to a larger extent by the Faculty as a whole, as in the past they were accustomed to act together as a School of Medicine or of Practical Science.

If this relation of the Faculty to the Senate is to continue, and we think it desirable that it should do so, provision should be made for its being done by the Faculty as an organized body responsible to the Senate by final report. No professor should be able to say, "This is no part of my duty." The organization of Faculties for this and other purposes thus demands our attention.

The peculiarity of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Toronto is that under its federal constitution it consists of professors and instructors in subjects which may be designated as scientific, and which are required by all the federating or affiliating bodies. In this body we have twenty-two professors and associate professors, twelve lecturers and thirty-five assistants. While the subjects handled by the staff are purely scientific, and hence properly Arts subjects, they are required not only for the Arts curriculum, but also for the courses in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Divinity, Pedagogy, Dentistry, Agriculture, Household Science, Commerce, Pharmacy, and even Music. They thus naturally form the centre to which every part of the work of the University is attached.

All the Faculties and schools avail themselves of the assistance of this central Faculty of the University. Their work is pre-eminently work for all professions and industries, in fact for the common well-being of the whole country. It is important, therefore, that this body should be so related to the other constituent bodies of the University as to afford them the full and free enjoyment of its advantages. The difficult points are time-table and curriculum. What courses shall this body of professors give? and at what times and places? It is evident that these questions can only be answered by a small body of men who have accurate understanding of the whole field, and who impartially represent all the interests concerned. Between this body and the trustees there must be the fullest understanding and co-operation so that appointments to staff may correspond to existing needs.

It will generally be found convenient, perhaps necessary, that many, if not all, these professors should hold a duplicate appointment. All will be members of the Faculty of Arts. Some will at the same time be members of the Faculty of Medicine, others of Law, etc., and some may even be members of the staff of Arts colleges.

For the organization of the teaching staff in any of the Faculties or Colleges the term Council has been used and is appropriate. We have at present a University Council selected from all the Faculties, a Council of the Faculty of Medicine, and one of the Faculty of Engineering, and one of each of the Colleges. We think that of these the University Council should be reconstructed and its duties divided, and that the other councils should have their duties more clearly defined, and in some cases enlarged.

For the University Council we would substitute a Council of the Faculty of Arts, composed of all professors and associate professors in the University Professoriate and the Arts Colleges, a body of fifty-three. To these we would commit the direction of Art students in their studies, exemption from lectures, and examinations in Arts, under the statutes of the Senate, subject to appeal to the Senate, and the drafting of the curriculum in Arts for the consideration of the Senate.

Similar powers could be given to a similar Council in each other Faculty or department of study of the University.

The most important parts of the work now assigned to the common University Council would thus be distributed to the Faculty Councils, together with the detailed work on examinations and curriculum.

To these Councils in the case of the medical students and students of Engineering, etc., and to their College Councils in the case of Arts students, together with the general direction of their studies, would be committed the responsibility for discipline, together with the autonomy at present enjoyed by these constituent bodies.

There now remains a single element to be provided for the government of the University, *i.e.*, such a head as will give unity, direction, energy and efficiency to the entire system in its practical work.

The experience of modern society suggests two ways of attaining this, a strong personal headship, an autocracy, if you please, or cabinet government.

We think both the genius of our age and country and the constitution of our University as a federated body favor the latter. Of course even a Cabinet must have a leader, but he must carry his Cabinet with him.

In composition such a Cabinet might be composed of the President, Deans of Faculties and heads of Colleges, seven in all. The entire Cabinet would be members of the Senate. They would be represented on the Board of Trustees and on each of the Faculty and College Councils. To them might be committed directly, as at present, intercollegiate discipline and the control of all University or intercollegiate societies of students and of occasional lectures, etc., and, assisted by the secretaries, the arrangement of the time tables and University lectures.

But by far the most important part of their duty should be the initiation, supervision, unification and energetic executive of the entire work of the University. They should study and master all University problems. They should either directly or through their faculties bring forward all needed new legislation, and see that it is fully and effectively presented to the legislative body. They should through their representatives carry all such legislation forward to the Board of Trustees or Senate for its appropriate action. In their several Faculties they should see that all academic laws are obeyed or given effect, and they should see that in every department effective service is rendered by each member of the staff and in case of failure report to the proper responsible authority.

This last should be done, each in his own Faculty or College, as well as by united action in the common faculty, and in case of new appointments they should be competent to give intelligent advice to the appointing bodies and should collect and digest all data upon which such advice can be founded.

Such a headship for the University was proposed under the name of "the University Caput" by the Act of 1849, but seems never to have been made effective.

Of course, in such a Caput, the President of the University will be the leading figure, but as a leader of ideas and measures and by progressive activity and initiative rather than as an autocrat. His ideas must enforce themselves by their innate power of conviction and by his practical power of showing how to carry them into effect.

Such a headship and leadership of a University may lack the concentrated will power of the single control of the individual President, but it will have the safer and more permanent force of wisdom and truth, a force which will not cease to be effective when an individual man dies or resigns or becomes feeble through age.

Again, that which approves itself to five or seven or nine experienced and intelligent men is likely to approve itself to the whole body corporate and to be accepted, not because it is so ordered, but because it is right and true itself. The secret of all good government lies in rational and moral conviction. If anywhere this is possible it should be in a University.

Since my printed statement was prepared a number of points have been raised by proposals which have been published in the press and which require brief consideration.

1. The most important of these is the proposal to merge University College in the University Faculty of Arts.

This would make the University complete in itself without the College system. So long as the State maintains a separate College and this College is necessary to the completeness of the University, the College ideal is a part of the University system. If we have one College we can have twenty if necessary, all doing the same work as competitors in that field, and, so long as the University maintains an impartial relation to each and all alike, no one suffering any disadvantage which it is not in its own power to remedy. The fact that one College is maintained by the State and the others by other constituencies need make no difference in their common relations to the University. But if the University assumes the work of the State College and that ceases to exist, then the remaining Colleges become the competitors of the University of which they are supposed to form a part, and if their relation to the University is to be of any advantage to them, then they become dependent on the body with which they are forced to compete.

What we press as essential is the College system, and the complete equality of the Colleges in their relation to the University. The field of College work, we think, should be those subjects which make for culture and character in education. We regard the College as the body which can most effectively deal with all discipline, except that relating to intercollegiate relations and the University examinations and lectures and University societies and their publications.

We contend very strongly that each College should manage its own residence and we regard it as a fundamental mistake that the University should enter into competition with the Colleges in the establishment of common residences for students of various faculties or that it should entrust these to any other than academic control.

2. The proposal to do away with the Senate and divide its functions between the faculties and the Board of Trustees we regard as a mistaken effort to secure simplicity. We secure greater simplicity of operation by a proper *distribution* of work among several bodies each fitted for its own part rather than by an aggregation of diverse duties in the hands of one cumbrous body. The proposal to lessen the number of members of the Senate is unnecessary, and deprives the University of its touch with the various professional and educational interests of the country.

3. The proposal to put affiliations entirely in the hands of the Trustees we think a mistake. Affiliations involve no additional expenditure. They bring to the University new feeders for its various courses and faculties. The point to be guarded is that these feeders are worthy of the prestige afforded to them by this honorable relation and that we do not lend ourselves to impose upon the pubic inefficient institutions. No institution should be allowed to continue in affiliation which does not discharge the duties of affiliaton, *i.e.*, send forward well qualified students for matriculation into the University Faculties or as candidates for University degrees. Of all this the Senate, which receives the reports of the examiners, has the means always at hand

for forming a correct judgment. The Senate should on this account at least share in the responsibility of creating or terminating affiliations.

4. The proposal to reduce the School of Practical Science to the present position of the Faculty of Medicine, governing all three Faculties by a common University Council, we regard as a mistake. Each Faculty understands its own work and knows its own students and to direct that work should have its own Council and internal autonomy; and the plan we have proposed contemplates this for the Faculties of Medicine and Applied Science as well as for the Faculty of Arts.

5. Objection has been taken to the present system of federation, that it prevents the development of post-graduate subjects, specially in College subjects.

This is a difficulty which may be easily surmounted without interfering with the College system.

Post-graduate work is essentially University as distinguished from College work. Its object is not culture, but professional attainments. It thus legitimately belongs to the University side of the Arts curriculum. The University may form a school or faculty of post-graduate studies in Arts and the professors employed in undergraduate work both in the University and in the Colleges may also hold positions in this school or faculty. If made a separate Faculty then it should have its own Dean and Council and have powers similar to those exercised by the other Faculties

Synopsis of Goverment of the University.

1. The Board of Trustees or Regents to manage finance; make appointments; found or institute new Faculties, departments, courses of study, or chairs in the University; to determine the scope and policy of the University work and supervise in general its efficiency.

2. The Senate to consider and authorize all academic legislation and supervise the work of examination through the Faculties, award all honors and confer degrees on report of the Faculties and make regulations for the same. The work of the Senate shall be based upon and be complementary to that of the Board of Trustees.

3. The Councils of Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, acting as separate bodies.

To take charge, each in their own Faculty, of the studies and discipline of students, conduct examinations under the statutes of the Senate, and report to the Senate, to prepare the curricula for the consideration of the Senate, and consider all applications and memorials.

The Councils to be composed of the professors and associate professors in each Faculty with other permanent members as assessors without vote.

The Faculty of Arts to be composed of professors and associate professors in Arts of the University and Arts Colleges and to deal with curriculum, examinations and relation of students to their common work, and applications and memorials, leaving to the individual Colleges and their Councils the direction and discipline of their students.

The financial management and appointments and control of the common Arts work of the University to be in the hands of the University trustees. That of the Arts Colleges and other faculties to be determined each by its own charter or constitution, but all to be subject to the authority and general statutes of the University.

The Faculty of Divinity to be represented by the theological Faculties and Colleges admitted to federation with the University and these to be

autonomous in their own work, but their students when taking Arts work to be enrolled in an Arts College and subject to the general regulations of the University.

4. The Caput to consist of the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the heads of Arts Colleges, the President of the University being President either by appointment or election, to maintain interfaculty and collegiate discipline to control and regulate all common work whether of faculties or students and extra academic exercises, to settle time-tables and places of lectures, to consider the needs and problems of the University and prepare legislation and business for the Trustees and Senate. To bring up from their faculties or Councils all matters prepared for or recommended to these bodies, and to convey to their councils and to the students all decisions of the governing bodies requiring their attention.

5. A Faculty or School of Post-graduate Studies to be established composed of such professors in the University and its Colleges as may be able to take part in post-graduate work with such additional professors or lecturers as may be found necessary. The Council of this Faculty to have similar powers over post-graduate studies and students as the other faculties.

FROM TRINITY COLLEGE.

This Memorandum embodying certain views of Trinity College falls under two main headings: 1. Matters concerning the University as a whole; 2. Matters concerning Trinity College more particularly. Under the former heading the Memorandum deals briefly with (1) The Government of the University; (2) The Collegiate System; (3) Residences. Under the latter heading it deals with (1) The proposed removal of Trinity College to the Queen's Park; (2) The need of transportation facilities for Trinity College Students.

I.

The Government of the University.

The Government of the University seems to fall under two distinct headings, namely, (1) Business administration; and (2) Academic administration, including academic appointments and removals.

To meet these conditions we would propose (1) a small business body, which should be supreme in all purely business appointments, removals, and administration; (2) a small academic body, which should have exclusive control of certain defined matters of academic government; (3) Faculty Councils, for the discharge of certain other academic duties; and (4) provision whereby the business body and the academic body would sit together in joint session to deal with matters touching closely both the business and the academic government of the University, including particularly academic appointments and removals.

Note.—Throughout this memorandum, the term "University" is used in its strict signification, and is not to be taken as including University College, the administraton of which should, in our judgment, be entirely separate and distinct in all respects from that of the University.

The several governing bodies here suggested might be named respectively: (1) The Board of Trustees; (2) The Academic Caput; (3) The Faculty Councils; (4) The Trustees and Caput.

The composition of these several bodies to be as follows:

(1) The Board of Trustees to be composed of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and President, as *ex-officio* members, and, say, seven members appointed by the Government, of whom a certain number should be graduates.

Note.—We strongly deprecate the proposal which has been made in some quarters that certain of the Trustees, in addition to the Chancellor, should be elected by the graduate body of the University.

(2) The Academic Caput to be composed of the President, the Heads of the Arts Colleges, and the Deans of Faculties.

(3) The Faculty Councils.

(*a*) The Council of the Faculty of Arts to consist of the Professors and Associate Professors of the Arts Professoriate of University College, Victoria College, and Trinity College, the permanent Lecturers in Arts of the University and of the Colleges having a seat on the Council as assessors without vote, for determination of the curricula, and at other times when necessary.

(*b*) The Council of each Faculty other than Arts to be composed in like manner of the Professors and Associate Professors of each Faculty, with the permanent Lecturers of each as assessors.

(c) The President to be an *ex-officio* member of each Faculty Council.

The duties of the several governing bodies may be defined in part as follows:

(1) The Board of Trustees should have the power of appointment and removal of the Bursar, Registrar, Librarian, and all other officers and servants of the University, not including the President or any Professor or other Instructor, and should fix the salaries of the President, Professors and other Instructors, and of all officers and servants of the University; it should have the control, management, and government of the property, endowment funds, and all other assets, income and revenue, and generally should be charged with everything (not otherwise provided for) which has to do with the business and financial administration of the University.

(2) The Academic Caput should constitute an Advisory Board with whom the President should consult in all important matters of academic policy; it should act for the President in his absence, and at other times when required so to do by the Trustees; it should consider and report to the Trustees upon all matters referred to it by them or by the Senate, and should prepare in advance all academic matters which have to be transacted in joint session with the Trustees; it should deal with all cases of University discipline not falling within the jurisdiction of any College or Faculty, and generally should be charged with all matters (not otherwise provided for) of purely academic administration.

(3) The Faculty Councils should be charged with the preparation of the curricula; the disposition of applications and memorials in respect of students' courses of study; the conduct of examinations, and the discipline of students in matters essentially pertaining to any particular Faculty. But the curricula, examination results, and other matters affecting the University generally must be reported by the several Faculty Councils to the Senate for final ratification, amendment, or rejection.

Note.—No rights or duties assigned to the Faculty Councils shall in any way infringe upon the sovereign rights of the Colleges in respect of College discipline, the immediate direction of the students' courses of study, and all matters touching the autonomy of the Colleges.

(4) The Trustees and Caput as a joint body should have vested in them the power of academic appointments and removals now vested in the Government, subject always to the veto of the Government, and should be charged with all matters of University administration in which the business and academic interets are so closely related that the matters in question cannot be properly assigned to either body for separate action.

(5) The Senate. In all essential matters the constitution and composition of the Senate should remain as at present, so that the Federated and Affiliated Institutions may thereby continue to enjoy their due and proportionate representation and voice in the affairs of the University.

The Collegiate Syetem.

"The Collegiate System," as a term used to describe certain existing facts and conditions in the University of Toronto, may be defined to mean the system of Arts Colleges sharing with the University proper the work of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, each such College having complete autonomy in respect of its own government and internal administration, but all alike being bound by the rules and regulations of the University in respect of the courses of study and other matters of general University concern. There are three such Colleges in the University at the present time,

namely, University College, Victoria College, and Trinity College. There are also a number of Theological Colleges which bear no share in the Arts work of the University, but, for the most part, avail themselves of University College for the instruction in Arts of their students. These are facts which have to be borne in mind in considering the government and administration of the University.

As to the value and desirability of this system of Arts Colleges we are of the opinion that the existing facts should be welcomed as supplying a valuable element of strength to the University. We are convinced that the cause of higher education in Ontario is best promoted by the present system of healthy rivalry between the various Arts Colleges, including the Arts College of the State. Amongst other advantages, this system tends to keep a much larger proportion of the people interested in higher education, both financially and otherwise, and affords a safeguard against the creeping in of the 'dead level' danger, which is always fatal to the best results. For these and other reasons, any plan of reorganization of the University should aim at the fostering, developing, and perfecting of the Collegiate system with a view to its permanency and greater efficiency, rather than seek to replace it by any plan which would make one college co-extensive with the Arts Faculty of the University. To exhibit the contrast in concrete form, we would add that the system which we uphold is that which obtains in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Manitoba, while the other system, which we believe to be distinctly inferior to it, is exemplified in Harvard and Yale. In Harvard there is only one College, and it is co-extensive with the University; in Oxford there are twenty-one colleges, each college solicitous for the welfare of its own students, whom it watches over carefully and individually in respect both of their academic work and of their general conduct and manner of life, from the beginning of their course to the end. All these colleges contribute their strength to their one common University.

Whatever difficulties have been found in the practical working of the Collegiate system in the University of Toronto, are, in our judgment, due equal footing. The position which the Arts College of the State at present largely to the failure on the part of the State to place all the colleges on an occupies in relation to the University is unfair to itself, and unfair to the other Arts Colleges. On the one hand it is deprived of the autonomy which its sister Colleges enjoy, while on the other hand it is placed in a peculiar relationship to the University which is denied to the other Colleges.

Having regard to these difficulties, and to the unrest and dissatisfaction which must be caused thereby as long as they continue, we would respectfully represent that all such difficulties could, in our judgment, be solved, and the Collegiate system strengthened throughout to the manifest advantage of the University as a whole, by the adoption of the following measures in respect of the Arts College of the State, namely, (1) the complete separation of University College from the University in respect of purse, and of business and academic administration; (2) providing it with a building of its own, entirely separated from all University uses; (3) a change in the name of the College, from one which to persons not thoroughly conversant with the facts suggests some special relationship to the University or exceptional privileges not enjoyed by the other Arts Colleges, to a name not open to this objection. The original name, King's College, would seem to be peculiarly appropriate in view of the history of the University.

Before carrying out this separation of University College from the University, by giving it autonomy, a building exclusively its own, and a separate purse, it would be necessary, for the protection of the other Arts

Colleges no less than for the sake of University College itself, to provide for it in an ample endowment, or otherwise to make generous provision for all its needs. The due support of the Arts College of the State, and its maintenance as a strong and successful College, is quite as necessary to the perfection of the system as we believe a change from the present conditions to be. A weak State College could hardly fail to affect adversely the other Colleges in the University, while a strong State College -given the equal relationship for which we contend -will always provide an excellent incentive to healthy rivalry on the part of the other Colleges.

Residences

While not wishing to oppose any system of Residence which promises to prove of real benefit to the University as a whole, we yet feel constrained to say that, in our judgment, the plan for a University Residence as proposed by the Act of the Legislature of last Session has in it elements of weakness, not to say danger, which seem to us to call for careful reconsideration of the whole matter. We are convinced that the Collegiate system of Residences, which conjoins supervised and healthy home life in the College with the Student's academic work, is the best which has yet been devised. In respect therefore of Residence for Arts students, we believe that a great gain would be affected by providing Residences for the three Arts Colleges in lieu of the proposed University Residence. In respect of Residence for students in other Faculties, some plan should be devised which would in each case connect the Residence as closely as possible with the work of the Professoriate of the Faculty in question.

In this connection -since Colleges and sport are closely related- it may not be out of place to say a word about sport in the University. We think it would be no slight gain if Collegiate sports as such, including under this name sports organized in the Medical Faculty, the School of Science, etc., were encouraged and developed by (1) suitable organization in each College or Faculty concerned; (2) the fostering of Inter-collegiate sporting events; (3) a recognized system whereby in any given sport the University teams would be selected from the different College organizations.

II.

The Proposed Removal of Trinity College to the Queen's Park.

The question of the removal of Trinity College to the Queen's Park, which has been raised by the Commission, was considered by Trinity College some three or four years ago, and decided in the negative at that time on three grounds, namely, (1) a strong sentiment on the part of the graduates and friends of Trinity in favor of retaining the historic site; (2) the formidable financial difficulties standing in the way of removal; (3) the conviction that no satisfactory, and therefore no permanent, basis of co-operation and union of the Universities had yet been reached, and that failing adequate changes in this regard the withdrawal of Trinity College from the Federation might prove necessary.

If this question is to be submitted again to the general body of Trinity's supporters, it seems to us essential that before this is done some thoroughly satisfactory settlement should be reached in respect of the last named difficulty, affecting the basis of Federation; and some feasible plan proposed by the Government in respect of the financial difficulties. With these matters

satisfactorily settled, we should not deem the first, standing by itself, to be insuperable.

The Proposed Street Car Service.

Whatever may ultimately be decided as to removal, the proposed street car service for the transportation of students of Trinity College to the University buildings is an immediate and urgent need. Even if removal be decided upon, it is probable that not less than four or five years must elapse before adequate new buildings could be planed and erected, and the transfer from the old site to the new completely effected. During this period the cars seem to us to be an absolute necessity. We desire therefore, with all due respect, to represent to the Commission the desirability—from our point of view we might even say the vital necessity—of recalling at the earliest date possible the request made by the Commission to the Government for delay in the completion of the plans which were under way for the establishment of this service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of Trinity College,

T. C. S. Macklem,
Henry M. Pellatt,
Edward A. Welch,
F. Osler,
J. A. Worrell,
N. Ferrar Davidson.

FROM THE CONVOCATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Convocation of Trinity College begs to memorialize the University Commission as follows:-

We concur generally in the statement submitted on behalf of Trinity College itself to the Royal Commission.

We desire to emphasize particularly the rights of graduates under existing legislation and the necessity for reviving Convocation in the University of Toronto.

As the successive Acts of the Legislature have guaranteed to the Arts graduates of the federated Universities, as well as to the graduates of University College, separate representation upon the Senate of the University, we, as graduates of the University of Trinity College, should deprecate any change which would decrease the number of representatives, or alter the proportion of the representation, to which the federated Universities are now entitled upon the Senate. We should also deprecate very strongly any change in the constitution of the Senate which should tend to weaken the College system, or to make any essential alteration in the character of the federation agreement.

If the elective principle were abolished in respect of the Senate, there is reason to fear that the interest of the graduates in the University would be greatly decreased.

We deem it inadvisable that the Board of Trustees should have upon it any elected representatives other than the Chancellor, but, if in deference to the views of other bodies such a policy should be determined upon, we contend that the method of representation should be that which now obtains in regard to the Senate.

It is not likely to conduce to the well-being of the University that matters of financial administration should become a subject for possible partisan discussion in an election contest. On the other hand, appointments of graduates to seats upon the Board of Trustees would be more likely to be approved by the great body of graduates, because the Government of the day would have to accept the responsibility for the appointments made.

Convocation of the University of Toronto.

As successive Acts of the Legislature of Ontario make mention of Convocation, it is to be regretted that this body has ceased to exercise its functions. It is questionable whether the present Alumni Association, notwithstanding its great activity, has quite filled the place that Convocation was intended to occupy.

Certainly it is to be desired that the federated Universities should have upon the Executive of Convocation the same kind and proportion of representation as they at present have upon the Senate, in order that their views may be from time to time set forth in a manner likely to satisfy their respective constituencies, and so to conduce to the good of the whole University.

As graduates of the University of Trinity College, we should be glad to see provision made for the establishment of a strong Alumni Association of University College, separate and distinct from the Convocation of the University. This, we feel sure, would redound to the well-being and prosperity of that College, just as the Convocation of our own College and University has been the means of strengthening the bond between our College and its graduates.

The Chairman of the Convocation of the University of Toronto ought to be *ex-officio* a member of Senate.

In connection with the Convocation, it is worth while considering whether means cannot be devised whereby the permanent members of the staff of the University, of University College, and of the federated Universities might not be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the University. It seems to be anomalous that a man should be a permanent teacher in the University or in any of its Arts Colleges, and not be a member of the University.

We regard it as a matter of vital importance that, in everything pertaining to the instruction of the students and their well-being generally, members of the teaching staffs should be brought into as close relations with them and the graduates as may be possible.

On the contrary we hold it to be undesirable that members of the teaching staffs should take any part in the financial administration of the University, the President alone excepted.

In conclusion, we wish to declare that we believe thoroughly in following British rather than American models; and that we wish to see the Collegiate system more firmly established with suitable Residences for the several Colleges, and the due maintenance of existing federation agreements and principles.

D. T. Symons,
Chairman of Convocation.

A. H. Young,
Clerk of Convocation.

Trinity College,
Toronto, December 28th, 1905.

FROM THE FACULTY OF KNOX COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Knox College beg to submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the Royal Commission appointed to suggest changes in the government of the University.

1. That the University Council and the Council of University College be abolished, with the end in view of simplifying the management of the University, the duties now performed by these bodies to be transferred to the bodies hereinafter mentioned.

2. That the business and academic management of the University and University College, be entrusted to a Board of Trustees and a Senate, or to bodies corresponding to these, and that the powers of the President of the University be enlarged.

3. That the Board of Trustees have the management and control of the affairs of the University generally, that all the property of the University and University College be vested in them, that they make on the recommendation of the President all appointments in the University and University College, and that all dismissals be effected in the same way.

It may be desirable that appointments and dismissals should have the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should possess the power of veto.

4. That the President be appointed by the Board of Trustees subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. That the President of the University, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor be members of the Board of Trustees, the remaining members, of whom a certain proportion shall be graduates of the University, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

NOTE: The proposal that the graduates should elect representatives to the Board of Trustees is not favored. The most desirable men would accept appointment from the Government, but would not run the risk of an election.

It is suggested also that a certain number of the Trustees retire at stated periods.

6. That the President of the University be the Executive Head of the University; that he be relieved of all duties of teaching; and that he make all recommendations of appointments in the University and University College after consultation with Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments, and Heads of Federated Universities and Colleges concerned in the appointment.

NOTE: It is important to be able to locate the responsibilitity for appointments, and this cannot be done if they are made by a Board alone.

The President should, however, consult those interested before making the recommendation. For example, Knox College has a direct interest in the departments of History of Philosophy, Psychology and History in the University, and in Ethics, English Literature as well as the languages in University College. The Head of Knox College should be consulted in appointments to these departments, but the President should still be free to follow or reject the advice given.

7. That the Senate of the University deal with all matters relating to curricula, examinations and degrees, and have control generally of the academic work of the University and University College.

NOTE: It is not desirable that the Senate be replaced by a body composed of members of the Faculties. Though the curricula, etc., be determined chiefly by members of the Faculties the Senate is needed as a check upon hasty legislation. Besides, there are other interests involved than those represented by the staff.

If it be advisable that the staff should have a larger share of influence in shaping the curriculum, they might be associated with the committee of Senate which deals with this matter, and in such a case the Federated Universities and Colleges should also be represented.

8. That the number of members constituting the Senate be reduced.

NOTE: This body as it exists at present is too large.

9. That the graduates in Arts, in whatever College registered, vote as one body, and that the present system of separate representation be abolished.

NOTE: The federation agreement provided that the separate representation should end at the close of six years. The continuance of this method acts as a disintegrating force in the University.

10. That University College be brought into closer relation to the University than that which now exists.

NOTE: Knox College is deeply concerned in the efficiency of University College, and would strongly disapprove of any proposal to separate University College from the University by giving it a separate Board of Governors and a separate management, or setting it apart with an endowment of its own.

Appointments in University College should be recommended by the President of the University. It is not desirable to have two standards of appointment. The President, being chosen for administrative purposes, is presumably better qualified to select a Faculty than the Principal of University College, who is primarily a teacher, and the head of a department, and who would find it difficult to resist influences brought to bear upon him by those who are associated with him in the work of teaching.

University College should receive an equitable share of the endowments of the University and the support given by the Government.

The position of Principal of University College would correspond to that of a Dean of Faculty.

Provision should be made for the carrying on of post-graduate work. This, however, may be done in the University. Even in such a case there should be no discrimination in the matter of support against University College.

11. That all matters touching the discipline of students be dealt with by the President and the Dean, and Faculty concerned.

November 7th, 1905.

The Faculty of Knox College beg to submit for the consideration of the University Commission, the following addition to the suggestions already made:

They have learned that the University Council have forwarded to the Commission a recommendation for the formation of a University Caput whose chief functions shall be to deal with matters of discipline, to control University associations of students, and to authorize all teaching and lecturing in the University by others than the duly appointed lecturers and teachers.

When the Faculty of Knox College submitted their suggestions to the Commission, the formation of such a Caput had not been considered by them, nor were they aware that such was contemplated. They beg, therefore, to be permitted to urge upon the Commission, in the event of such a Caput being formed, that the federated Colleges be represented by their Heads.

On behalf of Knox College the Faculty desire to draw attention to the following considerations in support of their claim for representation:

1. The functions of the Caput, in the suggestions of the University Council, are substantially those which now belong to the Council, of

which body the Principal of Knox College is a member *ex-officio*. Under the arrangement suggested for a Caput, Knox College would be deprived of the right now enjoyed to be represented in such matters.

2. The Faculty of Knox College teach a part of the Arts course of the University. The students who avail themselves of the "Religious Knowledge" option are not merely those who count the subject as a part of their theological course, but many others who have no thought of taking the course in divinity. They are, it is true, students of University College, but they are also students of Knox College, and for them Knox College has its share of responsibility.

3. There are other students of the University who will take the course in Knox College only after the completion of their Arts course, but who have declared themselves students for the ministry and are now under the care of the Church. Many of them are already in residence and with the conduct of all of these, Knox College is directly concerned.

To some extent the College must also bear a responsibility for the large number of Presbyterian students who attend the University.

4. The matters to be entrusted to the Caput are largely of an ethical nature. In such matters all the federated Colleges are vitally concerned. Their co-operation, therefore, ought to be secured. This would give ground for maintaining that in all that concerns the moral wellbeing of the students the influence of Knox College is felt as truly as if it were the theological faculty of a denominational University.

In the event of a proposal as to a Caput being considered by the Commission, the Faculty of Knox College respectfully desire to be heard in support of their claim to representation.

KNOX COLLEGE,
Toronto, 6th Jany., 1906. WM. MACLAREN.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

I. There are three important objects to be kept in view:—
1. Simplification of Machinery.
2. Localization of Responsibility.
3. Unification of the different elements.

II. *The Board of Trustees.* There should be constituted a Board of Trustees, or Regents, appointed by the Government, about 12 or 15 in number, to be so appointed that about one-quarter should retire each year, but should be eligible for re-appointment. The only elected member should be the Chancellor, who would represent the whole body of Students. The President should be, ex-officio, a member of the Board. This Board should have complete control of the Finances and of the general policy and administration both of the University and of University College.

III. *The President.* Should be appointed by the Government, on the nomination of the Board of Trustees. He should become a member of the Board of Trustees, ex-officio. He should be given very high powers, and upon him should devolve the whole responsibility for the management and

control of the University in all its Faculties and of University College. He should nominate to all appointments, after consultation with the Deans of Faculties and Heads of Departments, all of whom should be subordinate to him. He should be the unifying and co-ordinating force. He should be a man of high ideals, whose character would command the respect both of Professors and Students, and the confidence of the Community at large. He should not be simply a scholar, but a practical man, capable of dealing with all the practical matters of administration, as well as directing the educational policy of the University. An adequate salary should be given him, so as to secure a man suitable for a position of such responsibility.

IV. *University College.* The ideal plan would be to merge it in the University and abolish the present distinction between the University College Faculty and the University Arts Professoriate. This however, seems impossible, on account of the strong opposition that would be made by the Federated Universities. In default of this, everything should be done to strengthen University College and to place it in the closest possible relations to the University, for both are essential parts of the State Institution. It should retain its name of University College, as this distinguishes it from all other Colleges, as the one in especial relations to the University. Its finances and administration should be under the control of the same Board of Trustees which controls the finances and administration of the University. Its principal should be subordinate to the President of the University, by whom he should be nominated and then appointed by the Board of Trustees. Its Faculty should constitute a body for its own internal management, on the same footing as the other Faculties of the University.

Subjects, as between the University and College, should be divided on some defensible principle, not after the present illogical and hap-hazard way. All scientific subjects, requiring laboratories, should be assigned to the University, while Literary, Historical and Philosophical subjects should go to the College. This matter of division would require to be carefully thought out. Of course, it may not be possible to secure an ideal division; and the present plan, with some amendments, may be all that is thought feasible.

The Theological Colleges, such as Knox and Wycliffe, of necessity stand in very close relation to University College, which is indispensable for the training of their students, so that all their students are registered, in Arts, in University College, as well as in the University itself. But University College has not only these special relations to the Theological Colleges whose students attend its lectures, it has also very close relations with the different denominations of Christians who prefer to send their sons to the non-denominational College, rather than to a denominational one. This is a matter of importance, in view of prevailing misconceptions. At present, out of 696 registered in University College, only 28 are registered without any church or denominational connection.

The numbers, at present, stand as follows:—

Presbyterian	323
Anglican	152
Methodist	97
Baptist	29
Congregationalist	8
Lutheran	5
Roman Catholic	27

Jews	12
Other Religions	15
No Religion	28
In all	696

University College requires to be specially secured in the Constitution. It will not do to leave its equipment and maintenance as matters open for discussion. It cannot have the support which our Theological Colleges draw from their respective constituencies. Neither will it draw the popular support which will be given to the Scientific subjects, as taught by the University Professoriate. It is cut off from both these sustaining influences, which the other Institutions and the other parts of the University can look to. Moreover, it must also be taken into account that, while the Federated Colleges will all heartly support the University Faculty of Arts they are, of necessity, rivals to University College and may view with jealousy any attempt made to strengthen University College and to keep it in its position of pre-eminence. But, on the other hand, the Theological Colleges will be the most earnest and whole-hearted supporters of University College, which stands to them in the same position that the Faculty of Arts, in a Federated Arts College does to the Theological Faculty of that College. They can, therefore, be relied upon to do all in their power to sustain and develop University College; but, outside of that, the influence will tend in the opposite direction. Some scheme, therefore, should be devised to provide for an increasing indowment and equipment of University College, as its growth may require. Provision should be made for this, on the same terms and in the same way as the provision for the general maintenance and equipment of the University.

University College will soon require the whole of the main building. A separate building might be erected for the President and the University Offices and for University subjects not requiring a laboratory, if such there be. This might not be possible at once but, for the purpose of discipline, some line of separation in the building should be made between the quarters given to University College and the quarters given to the University Professoriate and offices.

The building of residences for University College is a great and pressing need. In the future, this is going to be a strong feature in the Colleges. Trinity College already appeals to this. Victoria College is contemplating the erection of residences and it is of the utmost importance that University College should be able to maintain residences amply sufficient for the accommodation of its students. There is nothing that is more vital to its future wellbeing and progress.

V. *The School of Practical Science* should be brought into the same relation with the University as the other Colleges. Its present semi-independent existence should be terminated and it should be the Faculty of Applied Science in the University, its Dean being under the authority of the President and appointed in the same way as the others. All its Professors and Lecturers should be appointed in the same way as the Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Arts.

VI. *The Medical Faculty* ought to be placed on the same footing as the Faculty of Arts and Applied Science. The Chairs of Anatomy, Hygiene and Public Health should be sustained by the Government, as also other Chairs, so soon as this can be effected.

VII. *Every Faculty—Arts, Medicine and Applied Science*—should have its Dean, under the President, who should be the unifying and co-ordinating head. The University Arts' Professoriate should be the Faculty of Arts of the University, with its Dean. The proposal to make the University Faculty of Arts consist of the Arts Faculties of the Federated Colleges, together with what is now known as the University Professoriate, would be highly objectionable. Any purpose for which it is stated that this is required, such as interchange of lectures and Post-Graduate work, could be better effected by consultation of these different Faculties or of their Heads, with the President of the University. It would not be wise to identify the University Professoriate with the Faculties of Federated Colleges, which might, or might not, be up to the standard and which might, under certain circumstances, band together against the University Professoriate, as a body having distinct relations to the Government and the country.

VIII. *Each College Faculty* would deal with the discipline within its own limits and any question of general discipline should be dealt with by a Committee, or Court of Discipline, consisting of the President, Deans of Faculties and Heads of Departments.

IX. *All appointments* should be made by the Trustees, on the nomination of the President. It might be desirable, in the case of major appointments, such as Deans, Heads of Deparments, etc., that the action of the Council should be confirmed by the Governor in Council.

X. The Senate, as at present constituted, should be abolished. It is cumbrous and unwieldy. The mode of representation at present, is most objectionable. The greater part of the work of the Senate, as it is at present constituted, is done by Committees such as the Board of Arts Committee and the Committee on Applications and Memorials. In these Committees, the real work is, of necessity, done by those in touch with the actual teaching and administration of the University and the Colleges. These ought to form the preponderating element in a newly constituted Senate, or whatever name might be given to the body to which should be committed all the academic side of University interests and business. Upon this body all the University Faculties, the University College, the Federated Colleges, should be represented by their Deans, Heads and elected representatives. There should also be a representation of Graduates: but these, in whatever College registered, should vote as one body, and the present system of representation be abolished, as it hinders that unification which was one of the great objects of Federation. There are now some bodies unnecessarily represented, whos affiliation may be called indirect and which have come into the Senate, as the result of accident not of intention, and which have very little, if any, real connection with the actual work of the University. Certain affiliated bodies, such as the Schools of Music, might be permitted representation *ad hoc*, in order to secure what is necessary in their curricula, etc. The President of the University should preside over the Senate as its Vice-Chancellor.

XI. It is against the spirit of the Federation scheme to allow advantages to be given to one College and not to another, as, for example, in giving a free site to one and charging rent to another. University College should have the same rights as the other Colleges to add to the subjects taught by it.

XII. The Theological Colleges form a very important factor in the general University scheme. Necessarily, they are strong supporters of the whole University system, of University College, as well as the University itself. Their connection with the University tends to create and strengthen the ties between the University and the Christian people generally and to

increase the confidence felt in the institution. They are vitally interested in the curriculum and discipline of the University and also in securing that the University remains Christian in spirit and intention, although free from denominational control or entanglement in denominational interests. They therefore should be kept in closest relations to the University, as a most important element in its strength. It might be too much to expect that these Theological Colleges should constitute the Theological Faculty of the University, although such a development is not impossible in the future. It is very important that the clauses relating to Degrees in Divinity, in the Federation Act, should be retained, as they may become the basis of future action and help to strengthen the relations between the University and these Colleges.

November 27th, 1905.

FROM ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

Secretary University Commission, we would ask the members of the University Commission to kindly give their attention to the following: –

1. That, notwithstanding, the federation of St. Michael's College for a quarter of a century, the University of Toronto has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Catholic population of Ontario, as is evidenced by the small number of students aspiring to a degree in the University, and the ever increasing numbers attending five Catholic Colleges in the Province.

2. That the only explanation of the above is the want of sufficient provision for religious influence in the organization, administration, and general life of the University.

3. That the Provincial Government, in equipping University College, and excluding the Federated Colleges from a share in the endowment and subsidies to education, would seem disposed to assist students who object to religious surroundings, and to deny her assistance to students who feel convinced that religious and moral influence should not be separated from training in secular studies.

4. That, believing as we do, that the intimate association of students with one another, and with their teachers contributes as much to true education as do the lecture room and library, we regret that the University has not made greater efforts to bring about conditions of such intimate associations, and especially do we view with regret the present tendency to facilitate the obtaining of degrees by extra-mural students.

5. That since the project of the University residences is in contemplation, and since such residences can be effectively disciplined only by a system which will place the conduct of the student body under the immediate supervision of their teachers, we would recommend that the administration of these residences be handed over to the several college faculties, viz.:—The faculties of University College and of the colleges in federation with the University.

Respectfully yours,

D. Cushing.
M. V. Kelly.

December 5, 1905.

FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council of the School of Practical Science beg to present the following suggestions and opinions in view of possible changes in the relations of the School to the University, viz.—

1. That the constitution and functions of the Council of the School be preserved in their present form. The Council consists of the Principal, the Professors and Lecturers, and the Registrar. It has control of the buildings, equipment, curriculum, examination, regulations, management and discipline of students.

2. That, in case the management of the finances of the School be transferred to the governing body or Board of Trustees of the University, the school shall have equal representation on that board with the other bodies and colleges concerned.

3. That appointments and dismissals be made by the governing body of the University after a report from the Principal of the School.

4. That the records of the estimates, appropriations, expenditures, accounts, and generally of all matters connected with the finances of the School be kept separate and distinct from the records of similar matters relating to other parts of the University.

5. That the scale of remuneration for members of the staff and employees be not lower than that obtaining in the Faculty of Arts.

6. That in making provision for retiring allowances such a sum of money be placed to the credit of each member of the staff, and of each employee as may be a fair equivalent for the retiring allowance to which he had become entitled as a civil servant at the date of the transfer to the University.

7. That the staff be increased so that the ratio of the number of teachers to the number of students be not less than one to eight or ten. At present this ratio is one to sixteen.

8. That new buildings be erected without delay to provide for the subjects now accommodated in the Engineering Building. (See Report of Minister of Education for 1904).

9. That, as soon as the increase in the staff, buildings and equipment will permit, the present three years' course be extended to four years.

GENERAL.

With regard to 7, 8 and 9 some further explanations may be desirable—

At present the members of the staff have no time for laboratory investigation, and the study of the problems arising from day to day in engineering and manufactures. Their energies are necessarily entirely absorbed in the work of instruction; a state of affairs which cannot continue without lowering the status of the school as a scientific centre. On account of the small number of instructors, cases of sickness which occur result either in students being left without instruction or in other members of the staff being more than overloaded with teaching. Under such circumstances it is impossible for the instructors to undertake any work beyond teaching, or to come into contact with the public in connection with matters of general interest relating to their several departments.

Again—the numbers in the classes attended by all the students in a year are so great that it has been found necessary to divide the classes and repeat the lectures. This difficulty is increasing. There are two ways out of it, viz., to increase the size of the lecture rooms in future buildings, or to increase the number of instructors. In our opinion the latter is the better remedy. It is difficult to lecture with advantage to a class of more than fifty, or at most a hundred students. In other words a large number of small lecture rooms, and a large staff conduce to much more satisfactory work than large lecture rooms and a small staff. The same principle applies to all laboratory and practical work.

The work in each year of the present three years' course has been increasing to such an extent that the students are becoming overloaded with studies. The remedy seems to be a four years' course, involving a redistribution of the present work, and perhaps some small additions, but by no means to the extent of a year's work, as this would defeat the object of the change.

Owing to the rapid increase in the number of departments of instruction and of students, it is becoming more and more difficult to accommodate the time-table requirements of the school to those of the Faculty of Arts. At present, the number of graduating departments is six and the number of students 538.

It is possible now to utilize the whole time of teachers, and the whole equipment of laboratories in subjects which were formerly taught by professors in the Faculty of Arts, *e.g.*, Chemistry and Physics. The transfer of the control of these subjects from the Faculty of Arts to the school has resulted in increased efficiency not only through the consequent elasticity of the time-table, but also because of changes in the methods and subjects of instruction.

In spite of the relief due to the addition of the new Chemistry and Mining Building, further buildings are urgently required. At present the old building now termed the Engineering Building is filled to its utmost capacity. It was designed seventeen years ago, and is now quite unsuitable for the large additions of equipment and extensions of work which have been necessitated by the increase in students and changes in requirements within late years.

The nature of the work done in the Engineering Building is such that it would be desirable instead of erecting a single larger building to take its place, to erect several smaller buildings of greater combined capacity. Experience has shown that the noise, vibration, steam and dirt necessarily connected with part of the work is prejudicial to other kinds of work carried on in the same building. The problem of finding the space for the erection of these buildings must be solved without unnecessary delay, as it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the number of students in attendance may reach 1,000 within a few years.

It will be difficult also, if not impossible, to make the change from a three to a four years' course without an increase in buildings, equipment and staff, even though no increase should take place in the number of students.

In connection with the location of the new buildings it is extremely desirable that all the school buildings be near each other, and also that provision be made for future additions.

Toronto, January 4th, 1906.

FROM PROF. WRIGHT, SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

In making the following suggestion I wish to be understood as agreeing with the memorandum submitted by the Council of the School of Practical Science and believing that the school should be the Faculty of Applied Science of the University, working with the other Faculties under the same President and board of trustees.

In looking at the immediate future of the University, it appears to me that the present grounds are inadequate, and that any further effort to accommodate all of the Faculties within the present limits must lead to confusion.

The buildings for the different Faculties should be so grouped as to facilitate the work of each and the harmony of the whole.

To supply the present requirements of the Faculty of Applied Science a number of additional buildings are necessary, some of them large, others small. If the number of students in attendance should increase (and there is every indication that it will), more extended accommodation would be required. The attendance in 1895-96 was 101, in 1900-01 was 231, and in 1905-06 is 532.

I should classify the buildings required for the immediate future in Applied Science as follows: (1) A building for Electrical Engineering which would contain laboratories, lecture rooms, private rooms, and a number of small laboratories for research work. (2) A building, one wing of which would be devoted to Thermodynamics and allied work, and another wing to Hydraulics with the connecting space containing the lecture rooms and private rooms. (3) A central heat, power and light plant either for the Applied Science group of buildings, or any larger group. This would not only be economical, but be invaluable for purposes of instruction if located in the immediate neighborhood of the buildings for Electricity and Thermodynamics. (4) A building for Strength and Elasticity of Materials to contain in addition to the laboratories and necessary lecture and private rooms, the Administration Offices for the Faculty. (5) A small building for the work on Portland cement, stone, brick, etc. (6) A building for Surveying, Architecture and Drawing.

Further, if the present building accommodation required by the different Faculties were provided, the present property would be crowded with buildings leaving no room for growth.

It appears to me that a large tract of land should be secured as near the city limits as possible, and the Applied Science Faculty moved there immediately. This could be accomplished now without any loss in buildings, while, if any further buildings are erected, their plans will be such as to render them almost useless for any other purpose.

Ultimately, the whole University will be forced to move, on account of the growth of the city. As you are aware many of the Universities in the United States have had, or are having the question of moving to the outskirts forced upon them.

Among the advantages to be derived are:

(1) Proper grouping of buildings for all faculties.

(2) Provision for expansion of all.

(3) Inter-Faculty discipline more easily maintained.

(4) Better work would be possible in Applied Science, because of freedom from noise and electrical disturbances, and increased facilities for surveying and astronomy.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. C. WRIGHT.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

TORONTO, Nov. 27th, 1905.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto have prepared the following memorandum for presentation to the University Commission, their object being to set forth the relation of the Faculty to the University and to indicate the requirements of the Faculty for the future.

HISTORICAL.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto was established in 1844, but was abolished in 1853. From 1853 to 1887 we had the era of Proprietary Schools. In 1887 the Faculty of Medicine was re-established in the Provincial University, and at that time provision was made for a reconsideration of the appointments to the staff every five years. Accordingly in 1892 re-organization took place. 1897, when re-organization again became due, a new policy was adopted and the appointments to the staff were made permanent, and members of the Faculty of Medicine were thus appointed to their various positions on the same basis (except as to emolument) as that which existed in the Faculty of Arts. In 1902, the New Medical Buildings were begun on the University grounds, and these were formally opened in October, 1903. In the summer of 1903, the amalgamation of the Faculties of Medicine of Toronto and Trinity Universities took place. The teaching staff in 1892 consisted of 34 members, in 1902 this had increased to 56 members, and after amalgamation with Trinity in 1903 to 87 members.

A full historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto will be found in Appendix No. 1. It is very desirable that the relationship of the Faculty of Medicine to the Provincial University, should be clearly understood, and the principal facts in connection with its development are set forth in detail in the historical sketch referred to.

GROWTH OF THE STUDENT BODY.

In the Session 1889-1890, the second Session after the re-establishment of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, the total number of students in Medicine was 258. At the time of re-organization in 1892-93 the total number of students was 280, and at the final re-organization in 1897-98, the total number was 230. During the Session immediately before amalgamation of the Faculties of Trinity and Toronto, (Session 1902-03), the total number of students registered was 432, and in the present Session (1905-6), the total number is 607. This shows a very marked increase in the number of students in Medicine attending the University of Toronto, and at the present time the Medical School is one of the largest on the continent, and it is considerably larger than any other Medical School in Canada.

The following list gives a detailed statement of the growth of the student body from 1889 to the present Session:

Session.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	5th Yr.	Total.
1889-90.....	66	66	67	59	.....	258
1890-91.....	81	60	63	59	.....	263
1891-92.....	85	73	69	58	.....	285
1892-93.....	77	78	67	58	.....	280
1893-94.....	72	70	69	65	...	276
1894-95.....	78	61	57	63	.....	259
1895-96.....	64	71	46	56	.....	237
1896-97.....	62	59	61	41	.....	223
1897-98.....	61	53	55	61	.....	230
1898-99.....	73	54	56	55	.....	238
1899-00.....	104	62	53	58	.....	277
1900-01.....	124	103	60	52	...	339
1901-02.....	131	117	99	58	2	407
1902-03.....	102	119	112	96	3	432
1903-04.....	159	134	170	159	9	631
1904-05.....	169	154	124	164	11	622
1905-06.....	165	158	149	126	9	607

You will observe by reference to the above list that the total number of students has somewhat diminished during the last two years, but this is to be explained by the effect produced by taking in the students from Trinity University at the time of amalgamation. A true index as to the number of students coming to the University for their Medical course is obviously to be found by reference to the number of incoming students in the First Year, and it will be observed that for the three years referred to the number of First Year students has remained very nearly the same from year to year. Thus we have in—

1903-04.....159. 1904-05.....169. 1905-06.....165

In addition to the numbers given above it should be stated that the Dental students receive their instruction in Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto and are registered as Occasional Students. The number of Occasional Students thus registered from year to year has been as follows:

1894-95.....75	1898-99.....70	1902-03.....62
1895-96.....56	1899-00.....36	1903-04.....90
1896-97.....72	1900-01.....55	1904-05.....30
1897-98.....76	1901-02.....67	1905-06.....39

It must be explained regarding these Occasional (Dental) students that they merely come to the University for the purpose of taking their course in Practical Anatomy, for which each student pays a fee of $20. These Occasional students therefore should not be considered in connection with the total number of students registered in Medicine, as it would give a false

impression of the growth of the student body of the Faculty of Medicine to include Occasional students who are merely receiving instruction in this one branch, and further by reference to the list you will observe that the number of Occasional Students fluctuates very materially from year to year. The largest number obtained in the Session 1903-04 when there were 90 students, and in 1904-05 the smallest number, namely 30 students, was registered. During the present year there are 39 students, and next term there will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of 70.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Sources of Income.

The only source of income of the Faculty of Medicine is from the fees received from students for tuition, and in addition to this a certain amount has been received during the past two years as part of the examination fees, which last year amounted to $2,000. One other item must be included as a source of income, namely, a charge of $500 rental which is paid by the Provincial Board of Health for accommodation in the New Medical Laboratories. With the exception therefore of this item of $2,500, the entire income of the Faculty is obtained from tuition fees. In 1887-88, at the time of re-establishment the tuition fee was $75 per annum. This was increased a few years ago and at present the tuition fee amounts to $100 per annum. In addition to this there are a few laboratory fees which will average about $10 in each year.

The gross income of the Faculty in 1888-89 amounted to $16,112. For the Session 1904-05 the gross income was $57,015. The increased income is accounted for, first, by the increased number of students, and, secondly, by the increase in the amount of the tuition fee. At the time of re-organization in 1892 it was enacted by special statute of the Senate, that after deducting from the gross income, the amount to be paid over to the University authorities for instruction of First and Second Year Medical students in Arts subjects, the balance was to be divided as follows: 40 per cent. of the available income was to be set aside for working expenses of the Faculty, and 60 per cent. was to be set aside for the payment of salaries.* In only two instances since the time of re-organization has it been found possible to defray the working expenses out of the 40 per cent., and consequently during all these years it has been necessary to draw upon the 60 per cent. which was supposed to be available for the salaries of teachers in order to pay the balance which had to be provided for.

Taking the senior professor in Medicine or Surgery or obstetrics as a type of the member of the Faculty receiving the maximum salary we may make the following statement:

The maximum salary in 1892-93 was $440.00, and in 1904-05 it was $950.00. During the intervening twelve years it will be observed that the lowest maximum salary was reached in the Session 1894-95 when the salary was $388.50. It will therefore be observed that for a considerable period

* This arrangement respecting the division of income into 40% and 60% first came into force at the time of re-establishment in 1887, but no provision was then made for fees paid for Arts subjects.

of years, the Professor in the Faculty of Medicine has been working for a mere pittance, the only exception being in the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology. (In each of these cases since 1892 a guaranteed salary of $1,560 per annum was paid, and in the Session 1903-04 this was increased to $2,000.)

It must be noted that whilst the Professors' salaries remained at a low figure a large amount was from year to year paid for the purposes of equipment, and this largely accounts for the fact, that whilst the income was considerable, the salaries remained at a low figure. In other words the equipment of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto was paid for largely out of the pockets of the members of the professoriate.

During all these years whilst the emolument of the individual members of the Faculty was low, and whilst the equipment was gradually acquired, a considerable sum was annually paid over from the funds of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto in lieu of fees for Arts subjects taken by students in Medicine, these Arts subjects consisting of those of Physiology, Biology, Chemistry and latterly Physics.

The amount paid to the University for tuition in Arts subjects for the Session 1892-93 was $2,110, and for the Session 1904-05, $3,876.

A detailed list of the fees thus paid to the University for tuition in Arts subjects from 1892 to 1905 inclusive, is as follows:

1892-93.....	$2,110 00	1896-97.....	$1,453 00	1900-01.....	$3,008 00
1893-94.....	1,686 00	1897-98.....	1,317 00	1901-02.....	3,200 00
1894-95.....	1,558 00	1898-99.....	1,515 00	1902-03.....	2,910 00
1895-96.....	1,655 00	1899-00.....	2,154 00	1903-04.....	3,604 00
				1904-05.....	3,876 00

The total amount paid since 1892-93 for Arts subjects being $30,046, or an average of $2,311.22 per annum.

The following table shows the gross income of the Faculty and the amounts paid for Arts subjects during the Years 1892 to 1905.

Session.	Gross Income.	Amt. paid for Arts Subjects.	Net Income.
1892-93.....	$20,713 00	$2,110 00	$18,603 00
1893-94.....	21,543 37	1,686 00	19,857 37
1894-95.....	17,789 00	1,558 00	16,231 00
1895-96.....	21,605 51	1,655 00	19,950 51
1896-97.....	18,937 94	1,453 00	17,484 94
1897-98.....	21,106 50	1,317 00	19,789 50
1898-99.....	21,749 00	1,515 00	20,234 00
1899-00.....	26,564 00	2,154 00	24,410 00
1900-01.....	34,246 00	3,008 00	31,238 00
1901-02.....	40,013 00	3,200 00	36,813 00
1902-03.....	43,210 00	2,910 00	40,300 00
1903-04.....	62,677 00	3,604 00	59,073 00
1904-05.....	60,891 00	3,876 00	57,015 00
	$411,045 32	$30,046 00	$380,999 32

This shows that 7.31 per cent. of the gross income of the Faculty was paid over to the University for Arts subjects from 1892 to the present time.

The amount paid for equipment and working expenses out of the 60 per cent. proportion of income available for salaries since the Session 1896-97, is as follows:

1896-97	$1,280 97
1897-98	2,690 24
1898-99	85 48
1899-00	00 00
1900-01	00 00
1901-02	862 07
1902-03	2,524 40
1903-04	3,694 92
1904-05	1,375 63
	$12,513 71

It might fairly be stated that this amount of $12,513.71 was paid for out of the pockts of the Professoriate, who were expected by the terms of the Statute to reveive the full benefit of the 60 per cent.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

Payment by the Faculty of Medicine to the University of Toronto out of the Income received as Fees from Students in Medicine.

1. Yearly Rental for the portion of Biological Bldg. occupied by the Anatomical Department	$1,200 00	
Heat, Light, Water and Repairs for same	700 00	
		$1,900 00
2. Annual payments to the University in connection with the New Medical Laboratories:		
The New Medical Laboratories cost $125,000, and of that amount, the Faculty of Medicine were made responsible for $75,000, the balance of $50,000 being expended for the laboratories in connection with the University Department of Physiology.		
Interest on $75,000, at 4 per cent. (annual payment).....		3,000 00
3. Equipment of Medical Laboratories, amounting to $50,000.		
The Faculty of Medicine were held responsible for repayment to the University of $30,000, and at interest at 4 per cent. in 20 annual instalments, these amount to an annual payment of		2,215 37
(The balance of $20,000 is considered as the share of equipment for the University Department of Physiology.)		
(*Note*: The Annual Examination Fee was increased $4 in order to meet this payment for equipment, and last year the the income from that source for the Faculty of Medicine amounted to $2,000.00.)		

4. In addition to this the University of Toronto derives considerable income from Examination Fees in Medicine and the Fees for Degrees.		
Thus last year the fees for Examinations in Medicine amounted to	$5,654 00	
From this may be deducted a payment made to Examiners for conducting Examinations..	2,172 50	
		$3,481 50
(This leaves a net income to the University of $3,481.50.)		
5. The Fees collected for Degrees in 1905, amounted to.....		2,180 00
6. Add amount paid for Arts Subjects (see previous statement, Session 1904-05)		3,876 00
Total annual income to University		$16,652 87

The total amount paid therefore by the Faculty of Medicine and by students taking a course in Medicine to the University of Toronto for the various items referred to above, amounts annually to $16,652.87.

This more shortly stated might be put in this way:

Rental, Repairs, etc., for the Anatomical Department	$1,900 00	
Annual payment of interest on Outlay on New Medical Laboratories	3,000 00	
Annual instalment for recouping the University, $30,000 expended by them in equipment of the New Laboratories	2,215 37	
	$7,115 37	
Total annual payment to the University for the provision of Laboratories and equipment for instruction of Medical Students		$7,115 37
Net Income derived by the University for Examination Fees and for the payment of Fees for Degrees		5,661 50
Income to University as Fees for Arts Subjects, (1904-05)		3,876 00
		$16,652 87

In the above statement cognizance has not been taken of the fact that the examination fee was raised three years ago from $10.00 to $14.00, and the increased amount thus obtained from Medical students was handed over to the Medical Faculty. From this source last year the Medical Faculty obtained about $2,000.00, but in the figures given above the amount does not appear in the item stated as representing the fees derived by the University from the Examinations, and consequently the net earnings by the University are those indicated in the above figures, and from those net earnings the Faculty do not receive one dollar. (It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the amount expended for printing, ink, stationery, etc., consequently a small item should perhaps be deducted from the net earnings of the University from that source.)

We append below a statement indicating the amounts received by the University for Examination Fees and Fees for Degrees for the past ten years:

Year.		Examination Fees.	Degree Fees.	Total.
1896.	$2,070 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs ...	1,074 50			
		$995 50	$1,261 00	$2,256 50
1897.	$1,680 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs. ...	801 00			
		879 00	860 00	1,739 00
1898.	$1,830 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs. ...	894 58			
		935 42	1,120 00	2,055 42
1899.	$1,960 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	739 45			
		1,220 55	1,000 00	2,220 55
1900.	$2,445 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	912 25			
		1,532 75	980 00	2,512 75
1901.	$3,457 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,142 54			
		2,314 46	1,100 00	3,414 46
1902.	$4,649 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,386 25			
		3,262 75	1,130 00	4,392 75
1903.	$4,890 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,473 00			
		3,417 00	1,920 00	5,337 00
1904.	$5,592 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	2,051 75			
		3,540 25	2,150 00	5,690 25
1905.	$5,654 00			
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	2,172 50			
		3,481 50	2,180 00	5,661 50
		$21,579 18	$13,701 00	$35,280 18

Total amt. paid in 10 years for Exam. Fees...	$34,227 00	
Less Amt. paid in 10 years to Examiners.....	12,647 82	
		$21,579 18
Total Amt. paid in 10 years for Degree Fees.....		13,701 00
		$35,280 18
Total amount paid to University in 10 years for Examination Fees and Fees for Degrees		$35,280 18

From these statistics it will therefore appear that the University of Toronto at the present time derives an annual net income of $5,661.50 for Examinations and Degrees, from which the Medical Faculty obtains no financial benefit.

The balance of the $16,652.87 is paid to the University authorities for rental of buildings and for equipment supplied for the teaching of Medicine and for Fees for Arts subjects.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING FURNISHINGS, APPARATUS, ETC., PROVIDED DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS.

The actual amount expended for this purpose up to the time of amalgamation with Trinity was $24,059.81.

The estimated present value of that equipment at the time of amalgamation was calculated to be.	$20,500 00	
*The value of the equipment brought to the University by Trinity Medical Faculty at the time of amalgamation was estimated at	8,500 00	
Total	$29,000 00	
Estimated total value of the equipment after amalgamation had been completed		$29,000 00
Since amalgamation the Faculty of Medicine have expended on equipment (Sessions 1903-04 and 1904-05).....		5,600 00
Add to this the $30,000 which has been expended and which, under existing requirements, the Faculty will be expected to repay the University in 20 annual instalments		30,000 00
Total estimated value of present equipment		$64,600 00

The present total value of our equipment is estimated therefore at $64,600.

It will be observed, therefore, that of the above amount $34,600 has already been provided by the Faculty of Medicine, and that we are held responsible for the repayment of $30,000 additional.

(NOTE.—With regard to the statement of equipment, a very careful inventory was taken of the equipment of both Toronto and Trinity at the time of amalgamation and the figures cited above may be taken as accurate in every detail.)

NOTE ON FEES PAID FOR TUITION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN ARTS SUBJECTS.

It is to be noted that whilst the students in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto are required to pay a special fee for tuition in Arts subjects, namely, Physiology, Biology, Chemistry and Physics, students of federated institutions are not required to pay that fee. Thus Arts students in science of Trinity College, and those of Victoria College are not required to pay this fee. The peculiar situation therefore at present existing is that advantages which are accorded to federated institutions are denied to a Faculty of the University itself.

CHANGES SUGGESTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMISSION.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE FACULTY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

It is believed that work in the teaching of Medicine would be carried out more efficiently if the Faculty were granted greater power in connection with the formation of the curriculum of study.

* Note : In order to equalize the amount expended by the two Faculties for equipment, the members of Trinity staff who came to the University at the time of amalgamation have undertaken to pay $9,500 in 15 annual instalments for future equipment.

The present machinery for dealing with the curriculum is through a committee of the Senate, constituted as the "Board of Medical Studies." The details of the curriculum are framed by the committee in question, and on approval of the Senate are incorporated in the calendar of the University. It is suggested that in future the Faculty of Medicine should be given authority to frame the curriculum of study in Medicine.

In the matter of appointments to the staff of the Faculty, it is suggested that the President of the University, before making any recommendation for appointment, should consult the Faculty and obtain its opinion.

Financial Relationship.

In a previous part of this statement the details of the financial situation of the Faculty have been fully narrated. It is claimed that the financial burden at present carried by the Faculty of Medicine should be largely relieved.

1st. The Faculty requests that by special enactment the use of the buildings and laboratories at present occupied should be granted free of charge and that in future all payments demanded as a percentage on the outlay on buildings, etc., should be abrogated, and that the Faculty of Medicine should be permitted in future to enjoy the privileges granted to other Faculties in the University.

2nd. With regard to examination fees, it is claimed that the Faculty of Medicine should have the full benefit of fees derived from Medical students from this source. They would thus be relieved to the extent of the net income at present wholly absorbed by the University from Examinations. These amounts last Session came to $3,481.50. It is urged that the University (apart from the Medical Faculty) is deriving an income from this source which legitimately should pass entirely to the Faculty of Medicine, and in which the Faculty of Medicine at present have no share. We do not consider the Faculty should benefit from funds derived from fees for Degrees.

3rd. Fees for instruction in Arts subjects: The present arrangement is that for every student in the First Year the Faculty of Medicine pays to the University Bursar $14.00, and that for every student in the Second Year the Faculty of Medicine pays to the University Bursar $15.00. The amount thus paid to the University by the Faculty for tuition in Arts subjects last year was $3,876.00. It is therefore urged that in future these fees for Arts subjects should not be required by the University from the Faculty of Medicine, but that their students should be accorded the same privileges as are at present enjoyed by the students of Victoria College and Trinity College.

Endowment of Chairs.

As part of the federation agreement at the time Trinity University was federated with the University of Toronto it was recommended and is on record that as soon as possible provision should be made for the endowment of certain Chairs in the University of Toronto.

It is claimed by the Faculty of Medicine that the time has arrived when provision of this character should be made by the Provincial Government. It is therefore suggested that the following Chairs should be endowed:—

1. Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
2. Pathology and Bacteriology.

3. Anatomy.

4. Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology.

5. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

For the information of the Commission it may be stated that the annual expenditure required for the support of the above Chairs may be estimated as follows:

1st. *Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine*, $3,200.

2nd. *Pathology and Bacteriology*: The Medical Faculty have for the present Session guaranteed a salary for the Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of $2,600.00, and have further guaranteed that next Session his salary shall be $3,200.00. The Assistants, Demonstrators, etc., receive a total amount of $2,030.00.

The total endowment therefore of the Chair of Pathology would be

Professor	$3,200 00
Assistants	2,030 00
	$5,230 00

3rd. *Chair of Anatomy*: The endowment which it is thought should be provided in Anatomy is that of a Professor's salary, namely, $3,200. It is considered that in future in consequence of the development of the Department of Anatomy and the necessary amount of time required for carrying out the professional duties of the Chair the salary of the Professor should be on the same basis as that paid in Pathology. At present the Assistants in Anatomy receive $2,600.00. On the present basis therefore the Faculty consider that the Chair of Anatomy should be endowed as follows:—

Professor	$3,200 00
Demonstrators and Assistants	2,600 00
	$5,800 00

4th. *Chair of Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology*: The Faculty have not as yet provided a full professorship in this Department but consider it absolutely essential that such provision should be made in the immediate future, and consequently they recommend that a Chair should be endowed for this special Department. The recommendation is that the annual emolument should amount to $3,200.*

5th. *Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*: It is suggested that as soon as possible Toxicology be taught by the University in the Department of Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence in the Department of Law. Annual expenditure recommended, $3,200.

Cost of Endowment of Chairs.

The suggested annual expenditure derived from endowment therefore would total as follows:—

1. Chair of Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine...		$3,200 00
2. Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology—		
Professor	$3,200 00	
Assistants	2,030 00	
		5,230 00

*Note: The salary of $3,200 is suggested in the above clauses because it is at present the full Professor's salary in the University. Should the Professor's salary be increased in the University it is suggested that similarly the salary in the Faculty of Medicine should be also increased.

3. Chair of Anatomy—		
Professor	$3,200 00	
Assistants	2,600 00	
		5,800 00
4. Chair of Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology		3,200 00
5. Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology		3,200 00
		$20,630 00

The Faculty urge that this amount of $20,630.00 should be annually provided by the Provincial Government for the endowment of these important Chairs in the Faculty of Medicine.*

The whole question of finance must be considered from another point of view, and that is from the standpoint of the Medical student. At present he is required to pay a fee of $100 per annum for tuition fees. It cannot therefore be urged that tuition in Medicine is provided for by the State or by the University. Medical students pay the heaviest fee charged for instruction of students in any Department in the University. The student in Arts pays but a fraction of the amount required of the student in Medicine. The fact is, however, that provision for instruction in Medicine is so very costly that a large fee must be charged in order to defray the necessary expenses of equipment and for the provision of laboratories, etc. The expense of providing the necessary equipment of laboratories is increasing year by year, and in addition to this specialists must be employed to give instruction in the sciences. The Faculty of Medicine of the State University do not think they should be required to bear the extra expense of preserving the high standard of Medical education which maintains in other great State institutions.

The Faculty of Medicine of the State institution cannot advance as it should do if there were no relief forthcoming from the Provincial Government. It is felt that the members of the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University have done perhaps more than their duty in paying such large amounts for equipment in the past and it is desirable that a rearrangement of the financial relations of the Faculty to the University should be made.

Thus far in our statement we have dealt with the question of Medical education in the Provincial University and have pointed out that the State must make proper financial provision if the present standard is to be maintained or advanced. We must, however, also refer to the absolute necessity of providing for research work in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. If one were to enquire into the growth of the larger universities on this continent and in Great Britain it is quite obvious that an important and essential feature of the development of progressive institutions has been in the direction of the provision of research laboratories.

It is to be observed that whilst in the interests of the public it is necessary to educate the student in Medicine to the highest possible standard it is also obvious that provision for research work is essential in the Province of Ontario to-day if this country is to keep abreast of the advances made in scientific Medicine elsewhere.

Perhaps one of the most striking instances of the manner in which research laboratories are found to be essential to the development of a great

*Note: It is considered advisable in the best interests of the Faculty of Medicine of the University that no member who shall in the future be appointed to the teaching staff shall occupy a dual position on the staff, and in the event of endowment of Chairs that the holder of the Chair should devote his whole time to the duties of the subject to which he is appointed.

university is seen in the provision for research work recently in some of the practical subjects of our Medical course, such as in the Department of Surgery. (In Appendix No. 2 will be found a note on the recent provision for Surgical Research Laboratories.)

We instance the more recent development in the provision of surgical research laboratories, but it has long ago been demonstrated that in a progressive institution such as that of the Provincial University it is not only essential for the student but obviously most important for the public that research laboratories should be provided in such Departments as Pathology and Bacteriology, Physiology, Anatomy and Public Health. It is true that to a certain extent laboratory accommodation has been provided is some of these subjects by the Faculty of Medicine, but it is quite impossible with the present state of our finances to carry on research work to the extent reasonably to be expected from the Faculty of Medicine of the State University.

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. I.

HISTORICAL.

Whilst negotiations were in progress for instruction of students in Medicine in the University of Toronto (then King's College) as early as 1828, it was not until 1842 that actual provision for teaching was made.

In February, 1842, a resoultion was passed by the Council of King's College stating that for the purpose of affording the necessary facilities to students in the Faculty of Medicine it would be advantageous if the Toronto General Hospital might for the present be utilized, and the Council proposed accordingly to devote an annual sum to the maintenance of beds for a certain number of patients in addition to those which the funds of the Hospital Trustees already enabled them to provide.

In July, 1842, the first actual appointment seems to have been made when the Chancellor appointed Dr. Henry Sullivan, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator. This office was subsequently changed to a professorship of Practical Anatomy and Curator.

In November, 1843, at a meeting of the College Council the following Medical professorships were established in the University:

(*a*) A Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology.
(b) A Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
(*c*) A Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
(d) A Professorship of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and children.
(*e*) A Professorship of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany.
(*f*) A Professorship of Practical Anatomy to be held along with the Curatorship of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The opening lecture of the Faculty of Medicine was delivered on January 15th, 1844. The Faculty of Medicine was then on a par with the Faculties of Arts and Law in the University, and received its funds from the endowment of the College, obtaining several thousand dollars annually from that source alone.

The Medical Department from the very first showed substantial growth so that by 1849 the class in Anatomy numbered almost 20 students. During the Session 1852-53 there were about 60 students.

The Faculty of Medicine thus constituted was very short-lived, as it was abolished in the year 1853. From 1853 to 1887 we had the era of proprietary Medical Schools.

The alleged ground for the abolition of the Medical Faculty was the supposed popular sentiment against State aid for a lucrative profession. Whether this was the real ground is still a matter of dispute. If it were the real ground the Legislature of succeeding years manifested great inconsistency in the application of the principle, for from 1852 to 1871 no less a sum than $65,000 was granted by Parliament to the various Medical Schools, aid being given in fact to all who applied. After 1871 all these grants were cut off, just as had been the grants to Arts Colleges a few years before.

It would appear that after the abolition of the Medical Faculty in 1853 nothing definite was accomplished towards its restoration until 1887, nearly 35 years after, although during these intervening years the evident mistake made in abolishing this important unit of the University was more than once recognized and many futile attempts were made towards its correction.

It was felt that Medical students should have as sound a training in the sciences as possible, and this could only be obtained by their having free access to the laboratories and lecture rooms of a University such as that of Toronto.

During the era of proprietary Schools of Medicine from 1853 to 1887 efforts were made from time to time by the University of Toronto to raise the standard of examination. Thus in 1882 the standard was raised, and as a notable result the number of the graduating class in Medicine dropped from 32 to 15, and eventually to 10. The explanation was that the Schools were unable to train the students in the sciences because of the fact that they were unable to provide the extensive equipment and the necessary staff such as are required in modern scientific laboratories for efficient training.

The only reasonable solution for the problem seemed to be the establishment of a teaching faculty in Medicine in the Provincial University.

Accordingly, in 1887, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto was re-established. This was accomplished after negotiations were entered into between the then existing Schools of Medicine and the authorities of the University, and members of the teaching staff of the Toronto School of Medicine entered the re-established Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto. Under the new organization, the extensive equipment of the University in Biology, Physiology, Chemistry and Physics was put at the service of the Faculty of Medicine.

The statute governing the re-establishment of the Faculty was constructed so as to provide for a reconsideration of the appointments to the staff every five years. This, in fact, meant that a fresh re-organization was to be brought about at stated intervals, and that all appointments were to lapse when the term of five years had expired. Accordingly, in 1892, a re-organization took place, and at that time may important changes were made, both in the personnel of the Faculty and in the methods of instruction. Thus, for example, the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology were completely re-organized, and in each of these Departments an efficient staff of instructors was provided.

The number of students increased and the laboratory equipment was gradually improved, and in every Department the standard of efficiency was

constantly being advanced. In 1897, when re-organization again became due, the whole question of the relationship of the Faculty of Medicine to the University of Toronto was very thoroughly considered, and it was determined that the policy which had been in existence for ten years should be abandoned and that the appointments to the staff should now be made permanent without any arrangement for further re-organization.

Accordingly, this was acted upon and the members of the Faculty of Medicine were thus appointed to their various positions on the same basis (except as to emolument) as that which existed in the Faculty of Arts.

The number of the teaching staff consisted of 34 members in 1892. This, however, was gradually increased with the growth of the student body until in 1902 the staff numbered 56.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of students it became evident that it was necessary to provide new laboratories, mainly for instruction in the final subjects and for the provision of laboratories in Pathology and Physiology.

Accordingly in 1902 a building was begun in the University grounds and was completed and formally opened in October, 1903. The completion of the Medical Building provided the necessary accommodation for the rapidly increasing classes.

This building, which cost $125,000, is situated between the University Library and the Anatomical Wing of the Biological Department. An additional $50,000 has been expended on equipment.

In the latter part of 1902 the question of amalgamation between the Faculties of Medicine of the University of Toronto and Trinity University was seriously considered, and eventually became a portion of the scheme of federation of the two Universities. In the summer of 1903 the amalgamation of the two Universities was consummated. With the amalgamation of the two Faculties the staff was increased to 87 members. The formal opening of the new Laboratories took place on October 1st, 1903.

Recently it has been evident that the very large growth of the School demands greater Hospital facilities than have hitherto been available. Various atempts have been made during the past few years to deal with this question, and a great deal has been accomplished, so that at present the solution of the problem is in sight.

APPENDIX NO. II.

We have found that quite recently surgical research laboratories have been provided in many of the large medical centres in the United States.

Thus in Johns Hopkins University there has recently been erected a commodious and well-equipped three-storey building, 40 ft. x 80 ft. in area, to be devoted entirely to the practical teaching of Surgery and Physiology. In Columbia University, New York, the Trustees have appropriated a liberal fund for the development of a surgical research laboratory. Harvard University has made plans for the practical teaching of practical surgical problems in her magnificent new buildings.

In these laboratories advanced students who propose to specialize as surgeons are required to do work which is considered as research work. They study in detail the technique employed in surgical operations. They are required to prepare the various materials used, and thus acquire a very complete knowledge of the details necessary for intelligent work as practical surgeons.

APPENDIX NO. III.

The Medical Faculty in the University of Michigan is supported by the State, and is in this respect on exactly the same plane as the Arts and Law Faculties in the same Institution. The same may be said of the Medical Faculties in the State Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the University of Illinois (at Champagne) the Chairs of Anatomy and of Pathology are supported by the State.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The following memorandum respecting the Faculty of Law was laid before the Commission:—

The Principal and the lecturers of the Law School of Ontario with the title of Professors in the University, and the Professors of Roman Law and Jurisprudence of Constitutional and International Law, and Constitutional History, to be constituted the Faculty of Law in the University of Toronto.

The Principal of the Law School to be Dean of the Faculty.

The Principal and Professors in the Law School to be appointed by the Law Society.

Lectures to be delivered in the Law School and the University of Toronto according to time-table to be arranged.

Examiners to be appointed by the University of Toronto, the examiners in the subjects lectured upon in the Law School to be nominated by the Law Society.

The salaries of the Dean and Professors and Examiners to be borne by the Law Society and University in the following proportions:

(For discussion subsequently.)

The course to be a 4 years' course upon taking of which, and passing the examinations, the student to be entitled to the Degree of LL.B., and to be called to the Bar and admitted as a solicitor.

Students entitled to be called to the Bar and admitted as Solicitors in three years from their admission to the Law Society to be entitled to the Degree of LL.B. at end of three years.

Fees: amount to be paid, and terms of division to be as arranged.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

The following memo. *re* a Department of Pedagogy in the University of Toronto was presented to the Commission:

Present position of professional training in Ontario and in some other countries.

(1) At present the two grades of public school teachers receive their professional training in the Model and Normal Schools; First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants in the Normal College in Hamilton. All these schools provide instruction on both the theory and the practice of teaching.

The University of Toronto grants two degrees in Pedagogy, B. Pæd. and D. Paed., after examination in prescribed curricula, but it has as yet no teaching department of Pedagogy.

(2) Since the Imperial Order-in-Council of 1902, providing for the registration of all teachers, both primary and secondary, there has been a great development of departments of Education at all the Universities. The following, for example, amongst others, grant diplomas or certificates in the theory and practice of teaching, and have well organized professional courses.

Oxford, Cambridge, London, Victoria, Durham, Birmingham.
Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.
Dublin (Trinity College), The Royal University.

Oxford and Cambridge have had courses for the training of secondary school teachers since 1896; but very few except women availed themselves of them until 1902. In some cases these universities have practice schools attached, and in others the course in training is completed by a system of student teachers in unattached schools.

(3) In the United States, although there are no state systems, departments of education have been established, generally with practice schools attached, in most of the leading universities,—in Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Columbia, California. These departments are specially well developed in Columbia and Chicago.

(4) In Germany, it may be added, many of the Universities provide theoretical courses in education, the practical instruction being secured afterwards in different and unattached schools.

The future of professional training in Ontario.

At the approaching session of the Legislature it is probable that the Government will take steps to improve the training of the lower grades of Public School teachers. As, moreover, the agreement with the Hamilton Board of Education will expire at the close of the current session of the Normal College (in July next), the present juncture affords a timely opportunity for placing the training of First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants also on a higher plane, and so completing the reorganization of the professional training of all classes of teachers.

In view of the above general considerations, I have reported to the Minister of Education in favor of establishing a Department of Pedagogy in the University of Toronto, whose courses of training in the theory and the practice of teaching shall be accepted by the Education Department, in terms to be agreed upon between the University and the Government, as the courses in training for First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants; and I now submit this recommendation to the University Commission in the hope that it will lend its aid in support of the movement.

In furtherance of my purpose I submit the following details also:

(1) About 20 years ago the late Government made a proposal to establish a Department of Education in the University, but was forced to withdraw it on account of the opposition of the University authorities, who took the ground that the available funds were needed for purely academic purposes. The project was, however, not lost sight of, for the Federation Act provides for the appointment of a Professor of Education

(2) As is well known, the recognized policy of a modern University is to bring directly under its control the main branches of higher educational

effort. This policy the University of Toronto has pursued steadily since federation. The establishment of a Department of Pedagogy with an efficient professoriate is especially desirable because of the intimate relationship between the University and the schools. A still closer relationship than has heretofore existed could not fail, under proper conditions, to advance the general interests of education.

(3) The Department of Pedagogy of the University should include a professor of Education, and such other professors and lecturers as the course may require, and, for instruction in the practice of teaching, one or more of the Public Schools and Collegiate Institutes and other High Schools of Toronto should be affiliated to the University by agreement with the City Board of Education. It is well to add that another Collegiate Institute is now urgently needed in the northern part of the city, and that it is not improbable that an arrangement might be made between the Board of Education and the University for the erection and maintenance of a Model High School, to the advantage of both the University and the city, and of the Province at large. Such a school, moreover, might be the beginning of a system of practice schools, such as already exists at Columbia University. As the complement of the training system an agreement should be made between the University and the Education Department for the acceptance of the theoretical and practical courses of the Department of Pedagogy in lieu of the courses the latter has hitherto maintained at the Normal College in Hamilton.

(4) A long experience as both teacher and inspector has convinced me that the complete separation which has been maintained for many years in this Province between the academic or so-called "non-professional" training of teachers and their professional training has been a grave mistake, and that the review and extension of academic work should accompany the professional courses. This principle will, I believe, be observed in future in the preparation of the lower grades of Public School teachers. It is indispensable that it should be observed in the higher grades also. In this connection it will be admitted that no other educational institution and no other city in the Province can afford opportunities for the higher culture of the teacher-in-training equal to those afforded by the University and the City of Toronto. It will be of inestimable advantage to the Province if the future teachers of our High Schools and our better Public Schools have access to the many educational advantages of a metropolitan city.

(5) Our system of training, in which the *theory* and the *practice* of teaching are dealt with concurrently, is manifestly superior to any system in which the theory is followed by the practice in different schools. Our system ensures the necessary correspondence between the theory and the practice, and enforces the theory by its immediate application. No proposal, accordingly, should be entertained which looks to the provision of a theoretical course at the University, followed by its application elsewhere at a later date.

(6) In 1904, the following payments were made by the Education Department in support of the Normal College:—

To the Hamilton Board of Education for use of school.	$4,500 00
For salaries of staff	5,920 00
	$10,420 00

To this was added the further sum of $1,000.00 in 1905, making for that year a total of $11,420.00. For this sum it is altogether probable that an efficient Department of Pedagogy could be maintained in Toronto University.

JOHN SEATH.

FROM THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The University of Toronto Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—The Ontario Medical College for Women, and its Alumnae having at heart the interests and well being of the University of Toronto with which the College is now affiliated, believe that those interests would be furthered, and the plan of education set forth by the University would tend to be completed by the creation of a Faculty of Medicine for Women.

Previous to 1883, women had difficulty in entering the study of Medicine. Few were so bold as to make the attempt and fewer still had the hardihood and endurance to confront and overcome the continual and violent opposition they met with during the entire course. In consequence they were forced at considerable expense, and often at great personal inconvenience to leave their homes and seek the desired instruction in foreign countries. Friends and sympathizers with the women in order to establish their right, which had been denied, and to demonstrate the ability of women, which had been questioned, to pursue the study and practice of medicine and in order to provide a place where this Course of Study might be accomplished in quiet and unmolested, founded the Toronto Medical School for women. Dr. Michael Barrett a noted Educationist, and Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine then in connection with the University of Toronto, was the first Dean of the School, and associated with him on the teaching staff were men who now stand high in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. Amongst these may be mentioned Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean of the Faculty, Dr. McPhedran, Professor of Medicine. Dr. I. H. Cameron, and Dr. Peters, Professors of Surgery, Dr. A. H. Wright, Professor of Obstetrics, and others. In 1896 the College was reorganized and a new charter obtained. The arduous and faithful services of the College for twenty-three years have not been fruitless, many important positions of trust and responsibility have been held by its Graduates in the Hospitals and Public Institutions of the United States and of Canada. In private practice many of the Graduates have earned the esteem and respect of their fellow practitioners and along with a lucrative practice have acquired the confidence and love of their patients. Thus, it is felt that should the College pass out of existence it will not have lived in vain, having shown the truth and correctness of the principles for which it was founded.

The College at present consists of a teaching staff numbering thirty-two (32). For the past five years the average attendance of students has been thirty (30). The income derived principally from the students in the same period has averaged $2,906.00, and the cost of maintenance $2,151.00 A small sum each year being divided amongst the teachers.

It seems an anomaly that the University of Toronto should open its doors to women in all of its Faculties except that of Medicine. It is now admitted that women have the right to study medicine, and the position taken by them in the examinations of the Universities, and of the Medical Council's demonstrates conclusively their ability to undertake this study

From the average cited above it is seen there are women in this Province who desire to study medicine, and we believe that many more will present themselves when they feel that their instruction will be under the surveillance of the Medical Faculty for Women of the University.

There are certain portions of the Medical Curriculum in which co-education is particularly distasteful, in other portions there is no reason why the work should not be done in harmony. The academic standing of the student as expressed in the results of the examination is not a matter of very great importance, but to the individual student it appears of vital moment. The women feel that as at present situated they have not an equal opportunity with the men of becoming acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of the examiners,and that this loss influences their competitive standing. There is also an injustice in the position taken by the Faculty of Medicine in refusing to register women as Students of Medicine, which they regard as a reflection upon their ability and intelligence.

As far as The Ontario Medical College for Women is concerned they merely desire that women should have an opportunity of pursuing their medical studies unmolested, on fair and equal terms with the men. As long as a sufficient number of students present themselves the College doors will remain open, but should the time come when the number of students is such that the income from their fees is insufficient to meet the expenses of maintenance, at that moment the College will probably close its doors and the students will present themselves to the University of Toronto, and claim admission, and will probably precipitate that trouble with the Medical Faculty from which our College at present protects them, and which protection will be ensured by the creation of the Medical Faculty for Women.

Opposition to the creation of the new faculty may arise in the question of the expense. The scientific and expensive subjects are already taught in the University class rooms and no new expenses should arise in this connection. All that would be required is a little house-room for a few lectures in the Primary years, and a few Didactic Lectures in the Finals. The remainder of the work is clinical and would be done at the hospital. We are told that there is abundance of room in the New Medical Buildings, or should this not be the case there are other means which could be found to house the women at a slight expense.

As in the Male Faculty all fees would be received and all disbursements made by the Bursar of the University.

To the general rule now in vogue of the appointments being in the hands of the Government on recommendation of the President no objection can be raised. Only in the original appointments it is felt that a reasonable claim can be made in favour of the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women,—composed as it is of experienced teachers eminent in their profession, acceptable to their confreres and not likely to detract from the dignity and prestige of the University, and in addition the extinction of the charter of the College merits some return.

On behalf of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

R. B. Nevitt,
President.
D. J. Gibb Wishart,
Secretary.
Augusta Stowe Gullen
I. F. McMahon.

November 14, 1905.

The Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission:

GENTLEMEN, Referring to the memorial recently presented to you by a deputation representing the Faculty and the Graduates of the Ontario Medical College for Women, *praying for the establishment of a Medical Faculty for Women in the University of Toronto*, it would appear wise in order to focus attention upon the points brought out in the discussion thereof, to briefly re-state the reasons therefor, which are as follows:

1. The subjects of the medical course have been taught to women in Toronto by this College since October 1st, 1883, and it is the *only* such College in Canada.

2. The average attendance of students has been slightly under 30.

3. The average cost of maintenance has required the fees of at least 22 students. The Faculty has been paid out of the fees of the remaining eight.

4. *The admission of women to instruction in Anatomy in the University* in connection with the B. and P. Course deprives the College of a yearly revenue of $85.00 per student. The number of female students registered in this course now is—Class 1906, *one;* 1908, *two;* 1909, *three*. If the course be modified, as is contemplated, a still larger proportion of women students will proceed to medicine via the Anatomy room of the University.

5. The endowment of the chairs of Pathology, Sanitary Science, Jurisprudence, etc., will throw open these courses to the female student, and the revenue of the College will thus steadily be further and increasingly depleted.

6. The establishment of the new hospital under University management may originate further difficulties in the imparting of clinical instruction to women.

7. Therefore, the Medical Education of women cannot be carried on longer in Toronto upon its present basis.

8. When the College closes, the women students will look to the University to supply their needs in medicine as fully as it supplies their needs in other departments.

9. The Medical Department of the University of Toronto has refused definitely to admit women as Medical students, as per calendar 1905-6.

10. Women desiring to enter medicine will therefore be compelled to seek instruction in other halls of learning, unless the prayer of this memorial be granted.

What would this change involve?

1. On the present basis of expenditure, the operating expenses should be greatly reduced, as the maintenance of a separate building would be no longer necessary. The laboratory work being all done by the University, but a small amount of space would be required for lecture and waiting rooms.

2. The women students could be admitted to the University classes in Chemistry, Biology, etc., and be made exempt from the occasional student fee now exacted.

3. The remuneration to the Faculty could not even on this basis be more than $2.00 per lecture as a maximum. If, therefore, this remuneration is to be increased, or if the work of medical education for women is to be developed upon the same lines as in the men's department, the funds derived from the fees would not be sufficient.

The Government at the present time subsidizes the instruction of women in other departments, why not then in medicine too, especially as

the experience of 23 years shows that the average attendance will always relatively be small.

4. The Faculty required would be as follows:-
A Professor of Medicine with———— assistants.
A Professor of Surgery with————assistants.
A Professor of Gynaecology with one assistant.
A Professor of Obstetrics with one assistant.
A Professor of Diseases of children.
A Professor of Ophthalmology.
A Professor of Therapeutics.
A Lecturer in Psychology.
A Lecturer in Materia Medica.

All which is respectfully submitted,

D. J. Gibb Wishart,
Secretary.

Ontario Medical College for Women.
December 9th, 1905.

FROM THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

To the chairman and members of the Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario, to suggest an entire reorganization of the government and management of the University of Toronto and its constituent parts, and to consider and report such changes as in the opinion of the Commissioners should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several Colleges affiliated or federated therewith.

Gentlemen,—The Alumnae of the Ontario Medical College for women, (hereinafter referred to as the College), all being graduates in medicine of the University of Toronto or of Trinity University, acting through their Alumnae Association, and in conjunction with the Faculty of the College, desire to express great satisfaction that the Government of this Province has seen fit to appoint a University Commission. They further desire to thank the members of the Commission for inviting graduates to lay their views before the Commission. This invitation they gladly avail themselves of and do now proceed to lay before the Commission:

I. The history of the College.

II. The present state of Medical Education for Women in Canada.

III. Suggestions which, in the opinion of this Association, would advance the best interests of the College and of the University of Toronto.

IV. Information in regard to University Medical Education for women in some other countries.

I. *The History of the College.*

This is the only Women's Medical College in Canada. The chief founder of the College was Dr. Michael Barrett, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto, and the first formal step towards the organization of the College was taken at a public meeting of citizens in Shaftesbury Hall, in the Spring of 1883, the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson being in

the chair, at which, on motion of Dr. James Carlyle, seconded by Prof. Thomas Kirkland, the following committee was appointed to carry out the establishment of a Women's Medical College:—Rev. John M. King, D.D., Dr. James Carlyle, James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., Prof. Michael Barrett, Mrs. James Gooderham, Mrs. Adam Miller, Mrs. A. W. Lauder, Mrs. S. McMaster, Mrs. McEwan.

The first Board of Trustees was duly appointed by the subscribers as follows:—

James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., chairman, Rev. Principal Caven, Professor Michael Barrett, Dr. George Wright, Dr. Adam H. Wright, Mr. Irving H. Cameron, Mrs. James Gooderham, Mrs. John Harris, Mrs. McEwan, Secretary.

The trustees purchased the house and lot where the College now stands for the sum of $1,411.39.

The formal opening of the Women's Medical College took place on Oct. 1st, 1883, at 2.00 p.m., His Worship, the Mayor of Toronto in the chair, and a lecture was delivered by Professor Barrett. During this session three students were in attendance, two of whom duly finished their course and graduated in the year 1887. In that same year the founder and first Dean, Dr. Barrett, died and Dr. McPhedran became Dean of the College. In the year 1888, Dr. R. B. Nevitt, who, with Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen and others, had been on the Faculty from the foundation of the College, was appointed Dean, and Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart, Secretary. The present building was erected in 1892.

The number of graduates of the College is 112, including 23, who are Medical Missionaries in Persia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and among the Indians in our own North West.

It may be added that the academic record of the graduates is creditable to the College, as a reference to the Honour Lists of Trinity University and the University of Toronto will show.

Among those who are engaged in the great work of Foreign Missions is Dr. Rijnhart, author of "In Tent and Temple with the Thibetans." The other graduates are nearly all practising in Canada, the United States and Australia; some of them holding important positions, such as that of Dr. Stella Taylor, Superintendent of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston, Mass., Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, Associate Professor of Gynaecology in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, and several who are associate-Professers and Lecturers on the staff of the College.

In 1904-5 there were 32 students in attendance at the College.

1 from China.
2 from British Columbia.
1 from Assiniboia.
23 from Ontario.
1 from Quebec.
1 from New Brunswick.
1 from Nova Scotia.
1 from Prince Edward Island.
1 from Newfoundland.

The Alumnae cannot let pass this opportunity of expressing their deep and grateful sense of what the College has done for them. They have received a good Medical Education under favourable circumstances, and they feel that they can best show their appreciation of this great privilege by

approaching the Commission at the present crisis, and doing all that in them lies to maintain and preserve for the women of Ontario and of Canada the opportunities that they themselves have enjoyed.

The College has been carried all through these 22 years by the members of the Faculty, who, as we are about to show, not only gave their valuable services, for years receiving no remuneration at all, (more recently there has been a very small sum given), but subscribed the money necessary to carry on the work of the College. These 22 years have been years of good work, faithful service and self-sacrifice, never mentioned by the Faculty themselves and almost unknown to others.

It is true that small medical schools and Proprietory Medical Schools should now pass away or be changed into University Medical Faculties. This is in the best interests of the public and the profession, and we are glad to see this day come in Medical Education in Ontario. But as Post-graduate workers in other countries and as physicians at home and abroad, we have had opportunities of judging, and we desire to say that the men and women who compose the Faculty of the College stand high among other workers in the same field and we feel assured that if and when confederation takes place, they will receive the same fair and generous treatment that the Faculties of other confederating Colleges have received from the Government of Ontario and from the University of Toronto.

II. *The present condition of Medical Education for Women in Canada.*

Two Universities in Canada admit men and women to instruction in the Medical Faculty, viz., the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg and Dalhousie University (in Association with Halifax Medical College) at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1903-4, eight women students were in attendance at the latter, and one at the former.

The College was founded to meet the need for Medical Education for women, and owes its origin to the feeling of some of the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto, that women are entitled to Medical Education, but that it is not advisable to give that education in classes along with men. Up to the year 1904, therefore, women wishing to study medicine have always been referred by the University authorities to the College, and the University Professors have frequently expressed an earnest desire for the continued efficiency of the College, so that the question of admitting women to Medical Classes in the University should not arise.

In 1894 the financial affairs of the College reached a crisis, the subscriptions promised not being forthcoming, and it is due entirely to the generous action of seventeen members of the Faculty, who formed a Joint Stock Company under the name of The Ontario Medical College for Women, Limited, and subscribed a sum amounting in all to about $10,000 that the work of the College has been continued. Since 1894, after meeting current expenses, interest, expenditure for apparatus, &c., the financial affairs of the College have been carried on successfully, but with so narrow a margin that there has been no remuneration worth mentioning to the professors and lecturers, and that the loss of but a few students at any time might have obliged the Faculty to close the College.

In May, 1904, the attention of the Faculty was called to the fact that the University had admitted a woman to the Combined Course, (Biology

and Physiology Course, or Six Year Course, or B. & P. Course), which leads in four years to a Degree in Arts, and in two additional years to a Degree in Medicine, and on Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1904, Miss M. L. M., B.A., a 2nd year student of the Women's Medical College, registered before the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto as No. 109 B. in the 2nd year Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and on Monday, Oct. 3, 1904, Miss M. L. E., registered before the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, as No. 290 A. in the 1st year, Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto.

Having regard to the above facts, a committee was appointed, as follows, representing the Faculty and the Alumnae of the College: The Dean, Dr. Nevitt; the Secretary, Dr. Wishart; Dr. Duncan, Dr. McMahon, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, and Dr. Helen MacMurchy, to confer with the following committee appointed by the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto: The President of the University, Dr. Loudon; the Dean, Dr. Reeve; Mr. I. H. Cameron; Dr. McPhedran and Dr. Davison.

After conference, this matter, and also the matter of the instruction in Sanitary Science, for certain students in the Household Science Course of the University was dealt with by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and the following official communication gives their decision:

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
MEDICAL FACULTY,
TORONTO, CANADA.
November 8th, 1904.

DR. R. B. NEVITT,
Dean, Ontario Medical College for Women,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herein copy of the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of registration of women students in medicine in the University of Toronto.
This report was received and adopted by the Faculty.

Yours faithfully,

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

"Report of the committee appointed to consider the question of registration of women students in medicine in the University of Toronto.

. . . . . .

"It is therefore recommended by the committee that in future women should be refused registration in medicine and should receive no part of the Course in Medicine, and that Human Anatomy be provided for women in the B. & P. Course, as students in Arts, and not as students in Medicine.

"The committee further recommend that some definite statement should be made in the calendar, to the effect that women students cannot under any circumstances receive tuition in the Third and Fourth Years (that is in the professional subjects) in medicine in the University of Toronto."

Accordingly, in the calendar of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, for the academic year 1905-6, the following statement appears:

"The Faculty of Medicine will not permit women to register as medical students."

The instruction of even a few women students in Anatomy at the University of Toronto, has had and will have a disastrous effect on the beforementioned narrow margin between the income and expenditure of the College.

The annual fee paid by each medical student is $110.00. Of this sum, the College pays to the University of Toronto, (Arts Faculty) $23.00 for instruction in Physiology, Chemistry, Histology and Biology, and retains $87.00 as the fee for Anatomy and Materia Medica. This sum is the chief source of income for the College. There is, therefore, a prospect that the College may be compelled to close its doors to avoid debt, and as the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto will not admit women, we feel that the position of women students in Medicine requires the serious consideration of the Commission.

Conferences were subsequently held between the Honourable Richard Harcourt, formerly Minister of Education, and the committee of the Faculty and Alumnae of the College above mentioned, and the Minister recommended that negotiations should be continued between the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and the Faculty of the College; and it is hoped that now, when all matters pertaining to the organization and management of the University and its constituent parts are before the Commission, they may be able to devise some plan which shall serve the best interests of the profession and the public, and provide for the Medical Education of women.

III. *Suggestions which, in the opinion of this Association, would advance the best Interests of the College and the University of Toronto.*

We would suggest that the College should become the Faculty of Medicine for Women of the University of Toronto.

We desire further to say, that of the three plans for providing Medical Education for Women, viz.:—

I. Instruction of men and women together in medicine as at the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University.

II. Instruction of women in entirely separate institutions as at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women and at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.

III. Instruction in Arts and Science subjects in the University Laboratories, and in other subjects by the members of a Faculty appointed by the University authorities and the Government to form a Medical Faculty for Women in the University.

In our opinion the last plan is by the far the best, considering all the interests involved, and we agree with the opinion, apparently held by the Faculty of Medicine of Toronto University, that the Medical Education of men and women should, to a large extent, be conducted separately.

At the time of the Confederation of Trinity Medical College with the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, it was understood to be the policy of the Government and the University to regard Sanitary Science, Anatomy and Pathology, as well as Physiology, Histology, &c., as University subjects; or, in other words, to endow these chairs. No doubt, in the near future, this policy will be carried out, and then instruction could be provided for students of the College in these subjects in the

University Laboratories; perhaps in a separate room, or at different hours, from the students of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto.

It will be remembered that the students of the College in the 1st and 2nd years now receive all their instruction at the University of Toronto, except in the subjects of Anatomy and Materia Medica. As all clinical work is done at the hospitals, it will be evident that for other lectures to the students in all the years, there will only be required, in addition to the Laboratory accommodation referred to above, the use of one or two small lecture-rooms in one of the University Buildings during some hours daily.

IV. *Information in regard to University Medical Education for Women in some other Countries.*

The following information is respectfully submitted:—

University Medical Education for Women.

The following Universities provide for the Medical Education of Women:—

University of Glasgow.
University of Edinburgh.
University of St. Andrews.
University of Durham.
University of Melbourne.
University of Sydney.
University of Adelaide.
Dalhousie University.
University of Manitoba.
Johns Hopkins University.
Cornell University.
University of Michigan.
University of Illinois.
University of Iowa.
University of California.
University of Buffalo.
University of Aberdeen.
University of Dublin.
University of Liverpool.
University of Manchester.
University of Birmingham.
University of Leeds.
University of Sheffield.
The Catholic University, Dublin.
Bristol University College.
University of Minnesota.
University of Arkansas.

The British Medical Journal, Sept. 2, 1905, says:

"The Schools of Medicine which provide a medical education for women only, are the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women (University of London), the Edinburgh Medical College for women, and Queen Margaret College, Glasgow. Women are also admitted to the Schools of Medicine conducted in connection with the Universities of Dublin, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Aberdeen; the Catholic University, Dublin, Bristol University College, and also to special classes at the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh; the Schools of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway. Students of the University of Glasgow receive their education at Queen Margaret College, which is an integral part of the University. Two years only of the Medical curriculum can be taken at the United College, St. Andrews; the remaining three years are taken at University College, Dundee, where the whole five years can be passed if desired. Women can also attend classes for the first three years of the medical curriculum at University College, Cardiff.

Method of Instruction.

"University of Glasgow,

Queen Margaret College,
Glasgow, Sept. 1, 1904.

"The most of the medical classes are held in Queen Margaret College, which has a large building, separate from the main building, for the Medical School, fully equipped for work in Anatomy and other subjects The staff is appointed by the University, and consists of University Professors and their assistants for some of the subjects, and lecturers especially for Queen Margaret College for others. Two or three of the classes are taught in the University as a matter of convenience for access to special apparatus, etc., but not at the same time as the men, except a short course of lectures on Mental Diseases, and some work in the Botanical Laboratory.

"The number of women students last year was 387. Of these about 70 were medical students—fewer than usual, as we consider 80 our average. They have their clinical work in wards provided for women students in the Royal Infirmary and which contain about 160 beds, besides having access to he gynæcological wards, which are open to men students at a different time. And they have different hours also for dispensary work.

"There are extra-mural classes in Glasgow, but they are not such a strong feature in the medical work here as they are in Edinburgh. There is Anderson's College, and there is also St. Mungo's College, but they are both very small when compared with the University Department of Medicine. The classes in St. Mungo's College are not open to women students; nor have those of Anderson's College been so hitherto, except that I think one girl attended a class there last winter; but there is some talk of their being open to women as, of course, mixed classes, in the future.

"J. A. Galloway,
Hon. Secretary."

"University of Edinburgh.

Minto House,
Edinburgh, Aug. 10, 1904.

The Medical College for Women.

"The women students are not admitted to any of the medical classes in the University, they take all their classes "Extra-mural," the majority are separate classes for the women only, but some are mixed classes. The mixed classes at present are:—Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica and Diseases of the Eye. All other classes and hospital work the women have separately, but they sit for the same examinations as the men and get the same degrees and qualifications.

"Helen Wilkinson Mackay,
Secretary."

In all the other Universities mentioned, the method pursued is that the classes are open to men and women students alike, but usually with certain special arrangements, as the following extracts will show:—

"The University of St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, N.B.
Aug. 9th, 1904.

"Women are admitted to all the classes of the University attended by men-students.

"Andrew Bennett,
Secretary."

"Johns Hopkins University,
Medical Department.

Office of the Dean,
Baltimore, July 29, 1904.

"Men and women are admitted on the same terms. The plan so far has worked very well

"George J. Coy,
Registrar."

"University of Michigan,
Department of Medicine & Surgery.

Ann Arbor, July 29, 1904.

"The only separate instruction given to women is in the dissecting room. They do their dissection in different rooms from those occupied by the men. All other work is given to the combined classes.

"This plan works well.

"V. C. Vaughan."

"Cornell University,
Medical College,

Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1904.

"We have no separate instruction for men and women students in any subject. In the third year, however, the women students do not take the section work in Genito-urinary diseases, which is given in the Dispensary at New York. In place of this work they are given some extra section work in gynæcology.

"This plan seems to us to work excellently, and we do not contemplate any change in the present system.

"Abram T. Kerr,
Secretary."

"University of Sydney.

Sydney,
New South Wales,
August 15th, 1904.

"We have never made any distinction of the sexes in the Medical School here, nor at the hospitals for clinical instruction. No separate classes, no separate rooms for anatomy, etc. In short, we have gone on the principle that the ladies and gentlemen come to study science, and there can be no reason for separation and we have found the plan quite free from embarrassment.

"A. Stuart,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine."

University Appointments Held by Women.

The following is a partial list of University Medical appointments held by women:—

University of Edinburgh: Extra-mural.
Lecturer in Zoology.
Demonstrator in Anatomy.

University of Michigan:
Dean of women students.
Instructor in Histology.
Four Laboratory Assistants.

Cornell University:
Assistant Instructor in Histology.

University in Iowa:
Assistant in Pharmacy.
Dean of Women Students.

University of Illinois:
Professor of Gynæcology.
Professor of Clinical Gynæcology.
Instructor in Clinical Gynæcology.
Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.
Associate-Professor of Medicine.
Instructor in Anatomy.

University of Minnesota:
Instructor in Histology.
Instructor in Physiology.
Clinical Assistant in Nose and Throat.
Clinical Assistant in Obstetrics.

Johns Hopkins University:
Associate in Anatomy.
Associate in Gynæcology.

University of California:
Assistants.

University of Sydney, New South Wales:
Two Demonstrators of Anatomy.
Tutor to the Women Students.

University of Adelaide, South Australia:
Lecturer in Biology.

McGill University:
Curator of the Pathological Museum.

Some further information is contained in the reprints enclosed to the Secretary of the Commission.

Finally, The Alumnæ Association of the College would express the hope that this matter, through the work of the Commission, may be brought to a just and harmonious settlement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Augusta Stowe-Gullen,
President.
Minerva M. Greenaway,
Secretary.
Jennie Gray.
Helen MacMurchy.

FROM THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

In reference to the suggestion to establish a Faculty of Medicine for Women.

The Registrar,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. enclosing certain documents forwarded from the special committee of the Senate and dealing with the suggestion to establish a Faculty of Medicine for Women in the University of Toronto. After full discussion of the whole subject the Faculty adopted the following resolutions:

1st. "Resolved that the Faculty disapprove of the suggestion to appoint a Faculty of Medicine for Women in this University."

2nd. "That in view of certain prospective changes which are suggested in connection with the method of providing instruction in Medicine for Women in Toronto, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto is now prepared to register female students as students in Medicine and agree that whatever arrangements are deemed necessary should be made for their instruction."

I am also instructed to make the following comments on certain statements made in the Memorials presented by those interested in the Ontario Medical College for Women.

1. In the Memorial addressed to the Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission, under date November 9th, the following statement appears:

"Women desiring to enter Medicine will therefore be compelled to seek instruction in other halls of learning unless the prayer of this Memorial be granted."

On consideration of this clause by the Faculty it was recognized that the statement is not absolutely correct as obviously there is some other solution of the problem than that suggested as the prayer of the Memorial presented.

2. On pages 2 and 3 of the same Memorial it is suggested that the Ontario Medical College for Women require a Faculty of the following constitution:

A Professor of Medicine with————assistants.
A Professor of Surgery with————assistants.
A Professor of Gynæcology with one assistant.

A Professor of Obstetrics with one assistant.
A Professor of Diseases of Children.
A Professor of Ophthalmology.
A Professor of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.
A Professor of Therapeutics.
A Lecturer in Psychology.
A Lecturer in Materia Medica.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto would wish to point out that there is no University in existence where such a Faculty, provided exclusively for the tuition of women, is to be found.

3. Regarding the matter of expense necessary in establishing a Faculty for women, the following statement appears on page 3 of the Memorial submitted by the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women:

"Opposition to the creation of the new faculty may arise in the question of the expense. The scientific and expensive subjects are already taught in the University class-rooms and no new expenses should arise in this connection. All that would be required is a little houseroom for a few lectures in the primary years and a few didactic lectures in the finals."

The Faculty wish to point out that in considering the question of expense no notice is taken of the fact that it is proposed by the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women, to create a Faculty for the tuition of women consisting of 8 full professors, 2 lecturers and ———assistants. It is to be pointed out that the emoluments necesary for this large staff would be a very heavy item of expense, and that, therefore, should be taken into account when considering the expense necessary for the establishing of such a Faculty.

4. The Faculty further desire to call attention to the suggestion of the Alumnæ of the Ontario Medical College for women. On page 11 the following statement appears:

"We would suggest that the College should become the Faculty of Medicine for Women of the University of Toronto."

If it is meant by this to take over the full staff of the present Ontario Medical College for Women as at present constituted it is well to point out the fact that their Faculty at present consists of 15 full professors, 2 associate-professors, 12 lecturers and 4 assistants and demonstrators (12 of the 33 are already members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto.)

Such a suggestion, if carried out, would entail the reception of 21 new instructors in the University.

5. The Faculty thought that some explanation should be made regarding the paragraph in the calendar of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, which appears on page 48, and which reads as follows:

"The Faculty of Medicine will not permit women to register as Medical students. Tuition in Human Anatomy, however, will be provided for women as part of their course in the case of students proceeding to their Arts Degree in the honour department of Biological and Physical Science."

This regulation of the Faculty was adopted last year and the reasons why this attitude was assumed towards the question of the tuition of women in Medicine may be summarized under two headings:

(*a*) The faculty desired to take this stand because they believed that by so doing they were acting in the best interests of the Ontario Medical College for Women, considering that if they opened their doors to women students they might possibly deplete the numbers which would otherwise go to their special College.

(*b*) A large number of the members of the Faculty of Medicine considered that the institution of mixed classes in Medicine in the University of Toronto was undesirable.

This attitude of the Faculty towards the question was therefore assumed largely because it was a desire on the part of the Faculty to protect the interests of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

As instructed by the Faculty, I therefore beg to forward to you copies of the resolutions adopted at their meeting last night and also the comments which were thought necessary regarding certain statements which appear in the documents forwarded to us for our consideration.

Yours faithfully,

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1906.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

In response to the request of the Commission suggestions, which are given herewith, were received from the following graduate bodies:

1. Alumni Association of the University of Toronto.
2. Alumni Association of Victoria University.
3. Toronto Branch, University Alumni Association.
4. University Club of Ottawa.
5. Guelph Alumni Association.
6. Algoma Alumni Association.
7. University of Toronto Club, of New York.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Jan. 4th, 1906.

Secretary, University of Toronto Commission.

Sir,—On behalf of the executive committee we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the University of Toronto Commission, the following resolutions dealing with matters now the subject of inquiry by the Commission, which were adopted by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, at a meeting held on the eighteenth of December, 1905:

1. *The Lieutenant-Governor in Council.* "That the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as regards the general administration of the University be confined to exercising a veto upon the acts of the Board of Governors."

2. *The President.* "That the President be the chief executive officer of the University, and in view of the fact that the functions of the Senate, as outlined below, are purely academic in their nature, it is further recommended that he be *ex-officio*, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Chairman of the Senate."

3. *The Board of Governors.* "That the general administration and control of the University and University College, both financial and academic, be vested in a Board of Governors consisting of fifteen members, ten of whom shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. That the Chancellor and three other members be elected by the graduates in all Faculties voting as one body, and that the President of the University shall be a member of the Board *ex-officio*.

"That the Board shall be entrusted with full control of the finances of the University and University College; that it have the power of appointment or dismissal of members of the staffs of these bodies after receiving a report thereon from the President, and that the Statutes of the Senate and other academic bodies of the University and University College be submitted to it for ratification."

4. *The Senate.* "That the Senate consist of representatives of graduates of the University and of representatives of the Faculties of the University and University College, of the federated Universities, and the federated and affiliated Colleges; that it include also elective representatives of the High School Teachers of Ontario, and that the Minister of Education be a member of the Senate *ex-officio*.

"That the functions of the Senate consist of the institution of courses of study, the prescription of curricula submitted by the Councils of the different Faculties, the conducting of examinations and the conferring of degrees."

5. *The Faculties.* "That it be one of the functions of the Councils of the different Faculties to institute all curricula, and to submit them to the Senate for approval."

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

RICHARD A. REEVE, President.

J. C. MCLENNAN, Secretary.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
November 27th, 1905.

To the Members of the Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—You have been good enough to issue an invitation to all bodies of graduates interested in your investigation to send to your honorable body their views on matters relating to the subject of your enquiry. In response thereto, the Alumni Association of Victoria University, composed of all the graduates of the said University in all faculties, called a meeting to consider the question. Two meetings have been held which have been largely attended. Careful consideration has been given to the question as to the relationship which Victoria bears and should bear to the University.

As a result of careful consideration certain resolutions have been adopted which are herewith enclosed and submitted to the Commission with the earnest hope that the findings of your Commission may result in the recommendation of a plan that may be of the highest value in advancing the interests of the University of Toronto, of which we feel that we form no unimportant part.

These resolutions have reference to that portion o. your problem with which Victoria is directly concerned. The graduates of Victoria desire that these recommendations be taken as a whole. They were passed unanimously.

In laying them before you perhaps it may not be out of place to refer to a resolution that was unanimously carried by this same Association at a very large meeting held in Cobourg in May, 1885, when the question of University Federation was carefully considered.

"Resolved—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Alumni of this University that we ought not to go into the proposed Federation without all reasonable assurance of our perpetual existence as an important Arts College."

Twenty years have passed and Federation has been tried. The Alumni Association of Victoria is to-day of the unanimous opinion that Victoria should be assured of her existence and recognition as an important Arts College in the University Federation standing on an equality with all other Arts Colleges.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Alumni Association of Victoria University.

JAMES ALLEN
President.

C. C. JAMES
Secretary.

Recommendation of Victoria Alumni Association to the University of Toronto Commission.

1. The general principles of Federation should be preserved intact and the three Arts Colleges treated in all respects alike.

The provisions of the existing University Act as to the division of subjects between the Arts Colleges and the University should be preserved in principle.

University College should be made entirely separate from the University in administration and endowment, and the State should make adequate provision for its support.

2. The principle of government by commission should be applied to the University, and the administrative powers now exercised by the Government should be handed over to a Board of Governors or Regents. This Board should have control of finances, appointments and general University policy; in regard to the two latter, calling for reports from Colleges, Faculties or Departments concerned, before taking action. All appointments should be probationary for a term of years.

In the matter of representation on this Board the Arts Colleges should be treated precisely alike.

3. The duties of the Senate should be confined to legislating upon the curriculum of studies, examination standards, and such similar academic matters as call for legislative action. Such action should be based upon reports from the Faculties, Departments or other academic bodies concerned, and be subject to appeal by any such body to the Board of Governors or Regents. For the purpose of preparing such reports the Faculty of Arts in the University and its Colleges should be organized as one body.

4. Discipline should be left in the hands of the various Colleges or Faculties in which individual students are registered. Questions of intercollegiate discipline, as well as University societies and functions should be placed under an intercollegiate Board composed of the President, Vice President, the three heads of Colleges and the two Deans of Faculties.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Toronto Branch.

Report of committee on University re-organization. As amended and adopted at a meeting of the Association held November 20th, 1905.

Since the first report of your committee was presented, the promised University Commission has been appointed by the Government, and that Commission has invited suggestions. In compliance with their request, your committee has drawn up suggestions for University re-organization, which are herewith submitted. The principles hitherto accepted by the Association are three:

1.—The transference of control from the Government to a Central Board so far as not inconsistent with the doctrine of ultimate responsibilty to the public on the part of the Government.

2.—A reconstruction of the Senate which must be with the consent of the Federated Universities.

3.—Representation of graduates of the University on both bodies.

It has seemed to your committee, that among the most serious weaknesses in the present constitution of the University were:

1.—The method of appointment and removal of members of the staff of the University and of University College, and

2.—The fact that the graduates, as graduates, have no representation upon the Board of Trustees.

Your committee has considered that it must recognize the principle that as the University of Toronto is a state-supported University, the state, through the Government, is obliged to retain ultimate control. This control might be sufficiently safeguarded by the retention of a power of veto.

The principle, which has been adopted is that power should be centralized, and that there should be a body which would have a general control over all University affairs. Such functions could best be performed by a Board of Governors (or Trustees).

Organization of the University.

The teaching organization of the University should consist of the following bodies:

1.—The Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, and Law. Through the operation of the Federation Act the Faculty of Arts has been subdivided into two sections, University College and the University Department of Arts; these must be treated administratively as separate faculties. The various faculties of the University should be under the direct administrative control of the Board of Governors, at the same time possessing limited powers of self-government as hereinafter described.

2.—The Federated Universities and Colleges and the affiliated Colleges. These retain complete autonomy within the University, except in so far as they become subject to the University in matters pertaining to University courses of study and degrees.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors should consist of the Chancellor to be elected by the graduates at large; the Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate;

the President of the University; eight appointed by the Government, and four to be elected by the graduates at large.

If it is found advisable to unite the offices of Vice-Chancellor and President, then the vacancy so created on the Board should be filled by another representative of the graduates.

The Board of Governors should have administrative control of the University, including the following powers:—

1. Control and management of property and income of the University.

2. Appointment and removal of the President and all members of staff of the University Faculties, of course, not including the Federated Universities and Colleges.

3.—Absolute power of suspension.

4. Ratification of all Statutes of the Senate relating to University studies.

5.—The establishment of new chairs.

The President.

The President should be the executive head of the University and directly responsible to the Board of Governors.

Senate.

Your committee considers that the present Senate is unnecessarily large and unwieldy and that a reduction in the number of its members could greatly increase its efficiency and usefulness but would point out that such reduction can be accomplished only with the co-operation and consent of the Federated Universities and Colleges.

The Senate in addition to *ex-officio* members, who should be the Minister of Education, the Chancellor, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, should consist of members as follows:—

The President of the University; the head, one member of staff and one graduate representative from University College and each of the University Faculties and Federated Universities and Colleges; the head and one member of staff from the University Department of Arts; the head of each of the affiliated colleges; two representatives from the High School teachers of Ontario.

The function of the Senate is to control academic matters subject to the powers of the Board of Governors.

Faculty or College Council.

The Faculty or College Council should consist of all members of staff of each Faculty or College, presided over by the Principal or Dean.

It should control the internal affairs and discipline of the individual College or Faculty.

General Recommendations.

Each member of the Board of Governors should hold office for four years but should be eligible for re-appointment or re-election—one half of those appointed by the Government or elected by the graduates should retire every two years.

Each graduate member of the Senate should hold office for four years, but should be eligible for re-election.

No appointment should be made without public advertisement.

This should not however, prevent the position being offered to a person who may not have applied therefor.

The members of the University staff should not be eligible to represent graduates upon the Board of Governors or upon the Senate.

That, subject to the consent of the Federated Universities and Colleges, the curriculum of University College should be enlarged by the addition of Philosophy, (except Psychology) Modern History, Political Science and the lower stages of pure mathematics. That students registered in the Federated Universities and Colleges should be entitled to attend lectures in such subjects free of all charge and upon lectures in any other subjects taught in University College, provided only those so attending be duly registered in the Federated Universities or Colleges.

That while recognizing the great importance to the community at large of the more "material" departments of study in the University and the necessity of such liberal provision for such courses of study as will lead to the fullest development of the material resources of the province and country, we desire still to urge that adequate provision should be made for the generous support of the Faculty of Arts as representing in contrast to the "material" the "culture" subjects of the University.

That the Law School of the Law Society of Upper Canada should be united with the present Faculty of Law in the University to form one complete system of legal training and a thoroughly organized Faculty of Law in the University.

We desire to place on record our concurrence in the underlying principles of the Federation Act and we believe that the further application of this legislation, under the wise direction of the Board of Governors would be in the interests of higher education in this Province.

Your committee in conclusion congratulate the Association that whatever may be the result of its own labors hereby respectfully submitted, there appears at the present juncture to be a unique opportunity of securing for our Provincial University such an adequate measure of permanent support and such a rational organization as shall enable it effectively to perform the functions of a great national University.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1905.

D. B. GILLIES,
Secretary.

J. M. CLARK,
Convener.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF OTTAWA.

1. That there should be a Board of Governors to consist of the Chancellor to be elected by the graduates at large: the Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate: the President of the University: eight appointed by the Government, and four to be elected by the graduates at large.

2. That the Board of Governors should have administrative control of the University, including the following powers:—

(1) Control and management of property and income of the University.

(2) Appointment and removal of the President and all members of the staff of the University Faculties, of course, not including the Federal Universities and Colleges.

(3) Absolute power of suspension.

(4) Ratification of all statutes of the Senate relating to University studies.

(5) The establishment of new chairs.

3. That members of the University staff or of any federated or affiliated Universities or Colleges should not be eligible to represent graduates upon the Board of Governors or upon the Senate.

4. That the present name of the University be changed to the University of Ontario.

5. That the status in respect of Government and management of University College, and of that of other federated Colleges as far as practicable be made similar to that of other Colleges in the Federation, but that ample endowment be provided for University College.

6. That it would benefit the University if the President were relieved of the duty of lecturing in the University in order that his time may be devoted to executive duties and the management of the University.

GUELPH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Copy of resolutions adopted by The Guelph Alumni Association of Toronto University on November the 16th and December the 4th, 1905.

1. That in the opinion of this Association the proceedings of the meetings of the Senate or other governing body in connection with the University, (by whatever name it may be called), should be promptly published, subject to any necessary restrictions, so that the graduates and general public might keep themselves informed thereof.

2. That the Association approves of the general principles of reorganization set forth in the report of the committee on University Reorganization adopted by the Toronto Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association on November the 20th, 1905, and believes that it is in the best interests of the University that the general control over all University affairs should be centralized in a Board of Governors limited in numbers and independent in action.

3. That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the University of Toronto Commission, and to the Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Alumni Association.

4. That the President of the Association, the Rev. R. W. Ross, be authorized to represent the Association before the Commission for the purpose of presenting the said resolutions.

R. L. McKinnon,
Secretary.

ALGOMA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

1. That in the opinion of this association, a Board of Trustees should be appointed, who should have entire charge of the financial and educational conduct of the University, a majority of whom should be appointed from the alumni of the University.

2. That all appointments to the teaching staff should be made by the trustees on the recommendation of the principal of the institution to which the appointment is made.

3. That the Government should strengthen the hands of the trustees financially by providing a much more liberal endowment such as will render impossible the recurring deficits, and provide a fund for necessary expansion; and further, that some plan be adopted that will attract the benefactions of private individuals and will emphasize the need of more active support in all matters affecting the general usefulness of a great Provincial University.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Report of the Special Committee of the University of Toronto Club of New York City, appointed to consider the proposed reorganization of the University of Toronto.

The special committee, consisting of the undersigned members present at its deliberation, was unanimous in the opinion that representations which should be made to the Commission should relate to questions of principle, and should in the main be of a general nature. The recommendations which are made below relate mainly to two problems which seem to present themselves for solution at this time, namely:

(1) To determine in what way the Provincial Government, may, with the best results, exercise the control over the University, which it has, and must retain.

(2) To determine the most efficient means for directing the purely educational policy of the University.

The opinion of the committee is that the best interests of the University would be served if the entire Government control of the financial and general policy of the University were delegated to a Board of Trustees, a majority of whose members should be appointed by the Government, and one of whose members should be the President of the University; that the alumni of the University should be allowed to elect a number of members of this Board of Trustees; but that, except the President of the University, no person giving instruction in the University should be eligible for membership in the Board of Trustees.

The committee is of the opinion that the educational policy of the University should be directed by a Senate or University Council composed of representatives of the various Faculties and Federated Colleges of the alumni, and of the High School teachers, and having the President of the University as its chairman, and that all legislation of the Senate be subject to veto by the Board of Trustees.

Reform of the organization of the Government of the University of Toronto seems necessary in the following particulars:

(1) The membership of the legislative bodies should be as small as is consistent with the efficient performance of their duties.

(2) Great care should be taken to define the responsibilities of these bodies, and also those of all officers of the University.

(3) Any body or any officer who is made responsible for any part of the University Government should be unmistakably clothed with authority sufficient for the carrying out of its or his policy.

(4) The proceedings and votes of both of the legislative bodies of the University should be open to inspection by any elector of the Province of Ontario.

W. F. Chappell.
R. A. Henderson.
W. J. G. Vanston.
G. H. Ling,
Chairman.

RECOMMENDATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A committee composed of Dr. Burwash, Messrs. Embree, Thompson, Burt and Hagerty representing the College and High School Department of the Ontario Educational Association, met on Dec. 2nd. in Victoria College to consider suggestions relating to High Schools to be laid before the University Commission. The following points were decided on:—

Representation in Senate.

1. That the representation of High School teachers in the Senate be doubled proportionately.

This practically seconds the recommendation of the Toronto Alumni in favor of leaving the representation at two in the event of cutting down the Senate to half its present size.

2. That before the election of High School representatives regular nominations be made, requiring the signatures of at least ten persons qualified to vote.

3. That the travelling expenses of all members of the Senate who do not reside in Toronto be paid by the authorities.

Provincial Matriculation Board.

The committee decided not to trouble the Commission about such academic matters as the standard of admission, but recommended as follows:

"That a Provincial Matriculation Board of ten be established, to have initiative powers of control over the curriculum for matriculation into all the Chartered Universities of the province, five to be named by the Universities, and five to be elected from High School teachers, at the annual meeting of the College and High School Department of the Ontario Educational Association, this board to report to the several governing bodies of the Universities for a final ratification of its decisions."

The opinion of the committee with regard to the appointment of examiners was that it should be left to any consultative council that might be adopted by the Education Department.

Alumni and University.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"That an officer be appointed by the University, whose duty it shall be to bring the alumni into closer touch with the University with regard to all University public functions and exercises, to keep the alumni informed

of all matters affecting the welfare of the University and to promote the interests of graduates in every legitimate way."

PEDAGOGY.

"That it would be in the interests of education if a chair of pedagogy were established in Toronto University."

STUDENT INTERESTS.

To the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—The committee of students which met with you last term re University conditions met separately on Monday afternoon at University College and beg to present to you the following report:

1. It is their unanimous opinion that each College or Faculty should look after its own discipline in affairs that do not affect other Colleges or Faculties.

2. They think that the best interests of the University would be served by making the payment of Athletic fees compulsory, as is the case with library fees at the present time; said fees to give member privileges of the campus and admission to Inter-Collegiate games of football and hockey. In this connection a Medical Athletic Examiner should be appointed to advise incoming students as to the line of athletics they should follow, and to encourage them to take daily exercise.

G. ERNEST TRUEMAN,
Secretary.

TORONTO, Jan. 17th, 1906.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TORONTO, January 18, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—As representatives of the technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, we assure you that we are alive to the fact that the question of the relation between our Provincial University and the industrial life of this province is one of great and growing importance.

Canadian industries are in process of rapid extension; they are developing from small to large institutions, and are exhibiting features of specialization common to all large undertakings.

Yet, as a manufacturing country, Canada is in her infancy. Her immense and varied natural resources are largely undeveloped. Her water powers are of almost immeasurable potential value; her wealth in forest, fisheries, minerals and soil is the basis for many new and larger industries. The scientific utilization and preservation of these resources means everything for the future of the country, and it is very necessary that our edu-

cational institutions should be equipped to answer the country's educational needs.

In presenting to you our views in this regard we will not confine our observations to the question immediately before you of University organization, but will also refer to some broader aspects of our educational problem. As our educational system is co-ordinated this will make our position clearer.

One of the great phases of our educational problem is to know just what the country wants educationally. We believe that in addition to a cultural course of studies of the highest excellence, the country also demands a training for its young men and women that will best aid the people in exploiting their varied natural wealth. Technical education rightly defined, is therefore a matter of pressing general interest affecting not any class in particular, but all classes. Thus far measures taken to extend technical education have been more or less spasmodic and tentative. It is now time for those in authority to act.

In securing skilled help, the Canadian manufacturer is often at a disadvantage. The Alien Labor Act prohibits the importation of men from the United States, and because of differences in business methods and machinery Europeans are not usually so satisfactory as Americans. This, is more true of some than of other industries.

Further, because of the incompleteness of our own system of education, thousands of young men in fitting themselves for business are compelled to resort to foreign correspondence schools for instruction. The joint Committee of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade estimated that from that city alone over $100,000 annually was paid into foreign correspondence schools. A similar condition probably exists in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada. The large classes in attendance at Business College, Y.M.C.A. educational courses, and the like, further emphasize the fact that our educational institutions might be of greater public benefit.

As regards details of educational policy, the views of business men doubtless diverge widely. Yet, we believe that they are a unit as to the importance of more or less utilitarian studies for Canadian boys.

While Educationalists themselves still differ as to what is the most desirable training, the existing demands of modern industrial life are themselves gradually bringing about some of the desired changes. There appears for example, to be developing a new form of secondary school, just as there would seem to be growing up a modern type of University which has not yet assumed definite form. The modified form of secondary education and the modern type of University appear to have come in answer to the broad demand that educational institutions shall meet the necessities of their respective localities.

We do not believe that a University should become a series of trade schools. On the other hand if our educational institutions are to reflect the local needs, we can go so far as to say that in this country we can have no Oxford type of University, for some time to come, for with very few exceptions all our men students pass through the University with the intention of fitting themselves for some bread-winning occupation.

To illustrate ways in which we think that the University might be of still greater help than at present to the industrial classes at large, and widen its influence, we mention these possibilities:—

(1) In the first place, provision for laboratory facilities for men who are not regular students would be of considerable value. It would permit

of our industries having in this important respect the benefit of the supervision and inspiration of the professorial staff.

Of a somewhat similar nature would be provision for industrial employees, who have shown that they possess special ability and are seeking to carry on industrial experiments. At present, such men have no adequate facilities.

(2) The extension of the system of local lectures in industrial centres might also become of great value. We have in mind a system somewhat similar to that now carried on in connection with mining and dairying. Many manufacturers would be willing to co-operate in giving access to their factories, and where the instruction related to natural resources the lectures should be adapted to the district.

(3) The summer vacation and evenings afford additional opportunity for increasing the usefulness of the university plant, buildings, laboratories and technical equipment. A progressive University policy should be framed with due regard to these vacant periods.

(4) Museum facilities is another matter of great importance. We believe that Federal and Provincial authorities should undertake a thorough organization of museums with the object of adequately displaying our natural resources; an interchange of exhibits should be arranged from time to time accompanied with occasional lectures or courses of lectures by our public officials and University experts. In such a work the University, by its own museum and specialized knowledge, should become an important link in the chain.

We think that the University as the head of the educational institutions of the Province, should direct in greater measure than at present the course of technical and commercial education, higher and lower.

We find it difficult, however, to come to a clear understanding of what the University really is. The older and newer tendencies with regard to University organization and work seem still in conflict. At present the University seems to us to be a loose federation of technical and professional schools. We are not aware that there are any general conditions constituting a basis or reflecting a principle according to which any technical or other school may enter and form a part of the real Cultural University. Without desiring to reduce the prominence given to cultural work in University instruction, we think it advisable for you to determine as definitely as possible the organic relation of the various federated branches to the cultural heart of the University. This would help greatly in clarifying the organization of technical instruction, and assist in co-ordinatng this instruction as carried on by higher and lower schools, and of preventing overlapping. In this way, the country would know better what technical instruction to expect of our University, and in the end of each grade of school as well.

A well defined and authoritative attitude on the part of the University would be all the more helpful, particularly because in this country the Universities themselves may be said to be leading the movement in the direction of more ample technical education. We trust this movement will receive fitting direction and support not merely within the University, but throughout our whole school system. For from the point of view of the business man much of our primary and secondary education has proven to be too diffuse and lacking in thoroughness.

In mentioning these facts we do not wish to be understood as undervaluing cultural studies or even as suggesting their elimination from practical courses of study. Indeed, a few of the specialized departments of the

University, such as Engineering, appear to us as purely technical schools, and not showing as great regard for cultural studies as one would expect from University Departments. In this connection, we think the School of Science should form an integral part of the University; also that within prescribed limits the policy of giving options in studies seems calculated to aid in adapting University studies to the technical needs of the country.

Your Commission represents the first Commission of its kind in this country, and as your Chairman is especially identified with business affairs, we feel that the country at large will expect that the educational demands of modern business in so far as they are affected by University Organization will have received due consideration. Your findings in respect to technical education will constitute the first authoritative pronouncement on the subject, and will be looked to as a precedent by the whole country.

In conclusion, we beg to express our full sympathy with the policy of the University of Toronto in giving technical training to its students, and to assure you further of our belief that the needs of the country warrant the inauguration of a still more extended policy of technical training such as is called for by the great and varied development of our Province and of the Dominion.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

S. Morley Wickett,
Chairman.

J. F. M. Stewart,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 19, 1906.

Gentlemen,—We have the honor to appear before you to-day as representatives of the Technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We wish to assure you that we realize the importance of the relations existing between our Provincial University and the industrial life of our Province, and further, that Canadian industrial interests are taking an increasingly active interest in the question of industrial education.

Canadian industries are in process of extension; they are developing from small to large institutions and specialization is becoming much more marked, hence there is each year a much greater necessity for technical training.

We are satisfied that the findings of your Commission so far as they influence the attitude of the University of Toronto to technical education, will be of great moment to the whole country. You represent, we believe, the first Canadian University Commission of its kind, and, your Chairman being especially identified with business affairs, the country will expect that the requirements of modern business, in so far as they are affected by University organization, will have received due consideration.

As far as regards details of educational policy you would probably hear most divergent views among business men. Notwithstanding this, business men, we believe, are a unit as to the importance of more or less utilitarian studies in the course of education for Canadian boys. As for ourselves we recognize that a University should not attempt to meet all the requirements of the manufacturer; trade schools are necessary for that.

It may not be out of place for us to remark that there seems to be developing a modern type of University, which has not yet assumed definite form. Educationalists themselves still appear to differ as to what its scope should

be. The modern type of University seems to be growing up in answer to the demand that educational institutions shall meet the necessities of their respective localities. We express the hope that this aspect of the question will receive your consideration.

As we see it, the University of Toronto has come to be of late years in large measure a federation of professional schools, the definite relation of which to the cultural heart of the University has never been defined. It would appear that the Departments of Agriculture, Engineering and Applied Science as they exist are in effect Technical Schools, and that some of the specialized courses of the University approach the same position. We would suggest, therefore, that the attitude of the University in this connection be clearly defined.

We wish to express our entire sympathy with the policy of the University of Toronto in giving technical training to its students, and further, to assure you of our belief that the public would support the inauguration of a much more extended policy of technical training such as the great and varied development of our Dominion calls for.

Signed on behalf of the Technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. F. M. Stewart,
Secretary.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Toronto, Feb. 2, 1906.

Dear Mr. Flavelle,—I do not wish to appear formally before the University Commission and take up their valuable time, but thought I would take the liberty of dropping a line to you with a few ideas which have been in my mind for sometime and of which you would be able to judge. I have no suggestion to make about the manner of government as I believe this is being very thoroughly thrashed out by the Alumni Association and other bodies. The views I had were rather with reference to the University work and are as follows:

In the first place, that while the subjects which ordinarily form what is known as the Arts course at the University, should occupy the premier position in the University, and really be the heart of the institution, yet the University should endeavor to cover the field of advanced specialized instruction in technical subjects as well. If it does not do so, it will be necessary for independent institutions to be developed. These cannot be maintained or inaugurated as economically as in one large University scheme and it will mean that they will be calling for support from private persons and from the Government and dividing the support which should go to the large University. If the University were to the front in developing these specialized courses of instruction there would be no necessity for the institution of such separate private schools in the higher branches of technical instruction.

The second thought is that in the technical branches of the University such as I have described, literary and arts subjects should occupy a prominent place. I think it is essential in the lower grades of technical education that this instruction should be given without too much insistence upon a knowledge of English and other literary subjects, but when it comes to the

higher branches, when a graduate becomes a University man, I feel strongly that it should be necessary for him to take at least a four years' course and that during that course he shall give considerable time to literary and arts subjects.

My next idea is that it seems far from right that the University with its splendid organization, its extensive buildings and valuable equipment in scientific branches should be operated for only six months in the year. As a business proposition it seems like poor economy. I strongly believe that the University's influence in the community would be greatly strengthened if regular summer courses were arranged with as much attention to making them successful as the winter courses. Whether these summer courses should lead to a degree or not depends on the policy of the University and the method of organizing these summer sessions; but the important point is that the valuable organization and equipment should not stand idle for half of the year, but should be operated in such a way as to confer benefits on many who cannot avail themselves of the winter course. I would even go farther and advocate that arrangements be made for certain lectures and the operation of certain departments in night courses at certain seasons of the year. This could be arranged with practically no additional expense and yet would increase the range of usefulness of the University materially.

I have much pleasure in laying these few ideas before you trusting that if they commend themselves to you in any particular, you may be able to make use of them.

Yours very truly,

T. H. Russell.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

By His Honour Judge Hodgins.

This question of University Education should be viewed in two aspects, or should be considered as divisible into two departments.

1. A University, as the name implies, may be defined as the place or institution for studying and acquiring "universal knowledge."

2. A college may be defined as the place or institution where certain branches of knowledge are taught, so as to equip men for the activities of life, by developing and stimulating their mental powers in literary, scientific or philosophic studies or subjects.

These definitions suggest a division of intellectual labour. The teaching and training in the fundamental and general details of knowledge seem to be the appropriate function of the colleges, while the study of what may be called the higher departments of knowledge, or to adopt the more modern term, research, seems to be the appropriate function of a University.

To discover, and to teach, are distinct gifts, and distinct functions, and are not commonly found in the same person. Thus the teacher who spends the working hours of his day in dispensing his existing knowledge to all comers is unlikely to have either leisure or energy for new experiments or the investigation or acquisition of new branches.

Cardinal Newman in his work on "University Education" says: "There are other institutions, far more suited to act as instruments of stimulating philosophical enquiry and extending the boundaries of our knowledge than

a University. Such for instance are the literary and scientific 'Academies,' which are so celebrated in Italy and France, and which have frequently been connected with universities as committees, or, as it were, congregations or delegacies subordinate to them."

He then quotes a European authority who says: "It is not that there is any real (*véritable*) opposition between the spirit of the Academies, and that of the Universities; it is only different aims (*vues*.) The universities are established to teach the sciences to the senior students who desire a finished education (*former;*) the Academies suggest that new discoveries be made in the field of the sciences. The universities of Italy have supplied (*fourni*) the subjects which give honour to the Academies; and these have given to the universities the Professors who have filled the chairs with the greatest distinction."

Research, discovery, invention and the search after truth must be prosecuted and discovered in seclusion and quiet. The greatest thinkers have been too intent on their subject to admit of interruption and have more or less shunned the lecture room of the College. The great discoveries in science, in chemistry and electricity or exhaustive philosophic investigations were not made in the lecture rooms of Colleges or Universities. And so while teaching involves external, active and continuous engagements, the natural home for research, experiment and speculation, is retirement.

But as a stimulus to University research study there should be occasional lectures delivered in the University on subjects appropriate to research and experiments to be selected by those whose expert knowledge and experience appropriately qualify them for such duty of selection.

And to these appropriate subjects, might also be added lectures on Constitutional Law dealing with the general principles of the British system of government, the Imperial relations to the Colonies, both self-governing and Crown colonies, and the Colonial relations of each to the Empire, and the status of self-governing Colonies as nation-communities within the Empire.

Also lectures on International Law and the right to Treaty-making powers by the self-governing Colonies respecting commercial and other interests with foreign sovereignties, subject to the veto of the Imperial government as in the case of the former East India Company and the present Government of India. And more especially the right of Canada to be a free and assenting nation-community to diplomatic negotiations and treaties affecting her national and commercial relations with the United States.

Taught as I have been by my investigations and reports on the past dealings of the Executive government of Upper Canada, and of the former Province of Canada and of Ontario with the University, I am in favour of a dissolution of the controlling relations of the Government over the University, except in such educational matters as effect the other subordinate Public Educational Institutions. And as an essential condition to such dissolution, there should be a liberal land endowment granted for the efficient maintenance of the University and the Colleges, out of the abundant and rich agricultural landed wealth of Ontario. In one of the reports on the claims of the University respecting its assets and endowments which I had the honour of presenting to the Senate in 1895 and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly (Ontario Sessional Paper No. 74.) it was stated: "The Province has partially drawn upon its great landed wealth, which is estimated to consist of 120,000,000 acres, for the support of its Public Schools; has given liberal land grants in aid of Railways; and it can out of the same landed wealth readily do the same for the more efficient support and aid of

its University. And, as affirmed in the Legislative Committee on Education in the session of 1833, "how can the waste lands of the Crown be more usefully disposed of, than in promoting Public Instruction, and in establishing beneficial Institutions?"

An extract from an old statute of Upper Canada, 1 George IV., Chapter 2, (1820) may be interesting as relating to the history of the University.

"That whenever any university shall be organized, and in operation as a seminary in this Province, and in conformity to the Rules and Statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the government of this Province for the time being, to declare by Proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem meet, and that such town or township, so constituted, shall be represented by one member. Provided always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a Member to represent the said university in Parliament who, besides the qualifications now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said university."

THE ARTS COLLEGE.

To the University Commission:

This paper is an attempt to describe the function and to suggest the possibilities of the Arts College in our University system. To say that its function is culture is only to restate the problem. For if it be conceded that culture in its essence is a quality, what is that elusive quality which we all recognize when we see it, which we detect in men who have never known University life and the absence of which we regret in many sound scholars? To attempt to define it requires some hardihood, but it is only fair to demand of the writer what sense he gives to this sorely abused word.

Intimate contact with larger activities and with larger men than ourselves, accidental acquaintance with great books, many episodes in our own personal lives bring to us a sudden sense of growth and permanent addition to life. We call it enlargement of outlook or vision. If we reflect that all men do not equally feel this, we hold a clue which may possibly carry us to the object of our search. For what is more common than the man who has seen the world, who is a walking Baedeker, but who is in no sense enlarged by his experience? He is like a dictionary—the subject changes too rapidly. It is what we take with us that makes travel profitable. A process of comparison sets up, a readjustment of ideas; we are disabused of preconceptions; our human sympathies are deepened; the past is vitalized in the present; a powerful disintegration and reconstruction begin; a sense is awakened of the ebb and flow of time, of world-movement, of a vaster issue in human affairs. All this requires a previous basis of knowledge, and yet knowledge is not of the essence of it. This fugitive essence posits knowledge, but does not consist in knowledge. Often, indeed, is our experience the same in meeting many a university graduate, many an accomplished scholar, of whom it may be said:

"Er hat die Theile in seiner Hand,
Fehlt leider nur das geistige Band."

Now let us turn again to the man who, having had no academic advantages, yet impresses many a highly-trained university man with a sense of power and outlook, in his own world, greater than that he himself possesses. This is no unique situation. Not seldom the university man is right in his consciousness of inferiority. But this is equally the feeling of the other. To himself he is the inferior man. He regrets his lack of university training, and places upon it a value that the university man is often at a loss to understand. What he feels is really this—the eccentricities in his judgments, the uncertainty of his knowledge, the serious gaps in it. He has become conscious that there is a great body of opinion, a world of ideas, which have had an age-long sifting of debate and experience, in which the university man moves, or appears to move, with wholly unconscious familiarity. Ever and anon he finds himself taking up, in a misplaced enthusiasm, ideas long since outworn or exploded. He turns down many a cul-de-sac. He may finally become timorous of his own essential strength, and fail to see that the defect of his own quality is really less serious than that of the university man's. For the badly-trained university man and the intellectual blasé alike rank lower in the scale than the naïve thinker. But he is under no illusion in his estimate of the value of a true academic training, and in truth he better embodies its essence than does many a fire-new system of university instruction.

We are on solid ground then if we find the essence of culture on its intellectual side to lie in a reasoned survey, based upon as wide and as deep a foundation of knowledge as the years of university life will permit. The knowledge is only the means, the survey and outlook are the end. Whatever is sacrificed to necessity their relative position must be maintained.

Frequently in the academic world we hear men opposing "specialization" and advocating the merits of a "general" course. Their conception of either is wholly alien to culture. Culture demands that a man properly trained shall have been immersed in a great subject, possessing the qualities of greatness and universality—a subject great for all time and all civilized peoples. Now it would be idle to deny these qualities to pure mathematics and pure science, yet it is incontestable that they lack something. The highest type of man exclusively trained in either is undoubtedly a cultured man, but he may be essentially a stranger in the human family. It is a just instinct, then, which confines *liberal* culture to the "humanities." We cannot make ourselves over again, progress cannot be detached from past or present, and progress is ultimately moral in the widest sense of the word. The higher life of a people is on the intellectual side anchored in liberal culture.

Here is the greatest problem in the educational world. Yet in America it is only now that we are beginning to ask what liberal education really is and what it does. Two powerful forces are at work to obscure the question of liberal culture, commercial and industrial development and the vast growth of scientific activity. They are at bottom alike in that they are both material, and certainly much scientific activity aims at immediate ends. *A certain inhumanity attaches to scientific study in contrast with even pure mathematics. Liberal education, however, has no immediate end. Its end is social service. These are platitudes but when they are at times openly derided in the academic world it is proper to insist upon them. The writer wishes to contend that our university system contains within it possibilities of organization that will make it a great object-lesson. We have

* It is a subtle instinct that has for centuries included pure mathematics in "arts". This has always been the natural affinity of the mathematician.

almost unconsciously stumbled upon the solution. It lies at our feet in these arts colleges grouped about a centre of university instruction.

The absorption of University College in the University whether partial or complete would simply intensify the certain dangers threatening our higher life in the vast material development immediately awaiting us. For the system of affiliation has predetermined the type to which our University must conform. It must be American. We need not regret this. Yet in the general activities of these splendid workshops the very conception of liberal education tends to be forgotten unless reinforced by tradition. Only recently the president of a great American university, in a commencement address, congratulated his audience that among the hundreds of "courses" "offered" in that institution culture had no place.

But the absorption of the College would do more than obscure the conception of liberal culture. It would go far toward rendering it impossible. We forget that what these young men do for themselves is not less important than what we do for them. Their corporate life is an absolutely essential element in their training. A limit in numbers is soon reached beyond which the corporate life cannot develop. The Greek Letter Societies, the class organizations against which the President of Harvard protests, while disintegrating forces in our American universities, are yet blind attempts to supply a vital need. To foster a common life is a first necessity in any plan of university organization. Our system exquisitely tends to avoid as well the parish spirit of the isolated college as the cosmopolitanism of the vast university. It is open to extension as numbers increase. President Harper, shortly before his death, said "What we need to-day is not a smaller number of colleges, but a greater number. I predict that in the years to come the number of small colleges will be infinitely multiplied. There will be a closer association of the colleges of a denomination or a state or a district and a closer relationship between such a group and the university." It was apparently not hidden from him that a certain vital element in culture was inherently lacking to a university of his type. His mind was working towards some loose federation of colleges, but in Toronto we have our colleges on the ground. Never surely was a greater tribute paid by a man of affairs to the genius of collegiate life than in the remarkable bequest of Cecil Rhodes. But no one perhaps has sounded the power of the college ideal more deeply than Newman. Let an unfriendly critic speak. "The Oxford Colleges," he says to his co-religionists, "have done little more than bring youths together in large numbers. These institutions with miserable deformities on the side of morals, with a hollow profession of Christianity and a heathen code of ethics,—I say at least they can boast of a succession of heroes and statesmen, of literary men and philosophers, of men conspicuous for great national virtues, for habits of business, for knowledge of life, for practical judgment, for cultivated tastes, for accomplishments, who have made England what it is—able to subdue the earth and to domineer over Catholics." It is an easy retort that England made Oxford. But the Cardinal's statement is more profoundly true.

But let us look more closely at the system we already have. It is no subject for regret that Trinity and Victoria are "denominational" colleges. A purely state institution cannot, as yet, in any country, stand for the whole ideal of liberal culture, and much less, it may be freely conceded, a "denominational" college. It is not necessary to argue this latter statement. All reflecting men understand the issues involved, even if they do not agree upon the ideal of culture. Liberal culture is grace and power and outlook and tolerance, but it is also much more than these—it is emotion and duty and

high purpose. Political and social philosophy, which ought to form the very crown of liberal intellectual discipline, will illuminate the past, will explain the forces at work in government and society, but will never supply duty or transcendental motive. We owe more than can be expressed to the idealism which maintains these colleges—a self-imposed burden. It means that in the frankly material West this young country is dimly feeling its way back to a survey of life as a whole and to a recognition of its profoundly religious character. The system of our University is as interesting a spectacle in its way as the striking movement in Canada towards union of the churches. We cannot forecast how this new-world society will define religion. We may leave that to the future and congratulate ourselves that culture—the higher training of our young men—is safer with these colleges than with either church or state.

But we have not exhausted the possibilities of our system. It is highly important to remember that our University lacks the great spur of competition. It is in the essence of our situation that for long years to come the University will suffer from inbreeding and provincialism. Rivalry between the arts colleges will in a very great measure provide this vital need of competition and keep a soul in the system. After all, the prime concern of the University is not money, buildings or organization but appointments and men. No personal activity of any University president can ever operate so continuously and so powerfully as this principle of competition, if only it can be set free.

Next to the tutorial work, nothing in the system of Oxford and Cambridge is more interesting to a Canadian than their open system of lectures. The writer is ignorant of the motives which led to it or what defects it may contain in the working. At any rate from having been partial it has been made complete, and it appears to be a fine illustration of the largeness typical of the English temper. Some years ago we made what at the time appeared to some a beginning. The course, however, upon which we entered and to some extent followed up was not freedom but *interchange* of lectures. Much may be said for this. It conserves forces and allows lecturers to develop on special lines. But it is the very death of competition, and, considering the interests of liberal education as a whole, it is to be feared that it tends to over specialization in the lecturers themselves.

What we seem to need is not merely interchange of lectures, but a frankly open system. If it be argued on the one hand that this will allow the denominational college to profit by what they do not pay for, or on the other hand, that, (considering the prestige of the state college and the danger of losing students), the competition is unfair for the denominational colleges, it is obvious that these objections are mutually destructive and that they leave the principle intact. Let us, however, be fair to the sister colleges. Hostility to the suggestion would naturally be the first attitude of every devoted servant of these bodies. But is such a fear well founded?

We must admit the greater prestige of University College as a force tending to draw students from the other colleges. But this is neither increased nor diminished by competition itself. It is helped or minimized in proportion as the other colleges aim at the same excellence as the state college in the staff that they employ; but the handicap of prestige will persist. The idea to be grasped is that quality not quantity in the staff is the essence of this competition, and that, after all, is the very thing that the members of these colleges in their hearts desire, while at the same time they feel it to be an inherent difficulty of a denominational college working in an isolated position. Also it is what University College should, from

purely selfish motives, most earnestly desire to see maintained and increased in its rivals. Moreover, the question of numbers of students will year by year become of less importance. Victoria is even now in a position of distinct advantage as compared with University College, in that she could adopt the policy of some Oxford Colleges and begin to pick her students. This opportunity will come to Trinity. It can never come to the state college, without the co-operation of its rivals.

If the other colleges only realized it, it is open to them, by limiting their activities and concentrating them upon the more incontestable subjects of culture, to bring to the actual proof their ability to turn out men of greater power than the state college, where an ideal completeness in the range of subject must necessarily obtain, in many ways to its own detriment. These colleges might well allow the conflict of studies to be fought out by others at their own expense.

The writer then would earnestly suggest to your Commission that it scrutinize this English system and, if it appear sound, incorporate in its recommendations to the Government the principle of an "open door" in lectures, without encumbering it with difficulties in the way of fees.

But it will be possible to go too far. The principle should not be extended to *pass* lectures. Numbers alone render this impossible without some restriction, and the mere whims of inexeperienced students would have too much scope. We would suggest that it be applied only to honour students, and perhaps as a commencement to lectures of the third and fourth year.

The results would surely be wholesome. Initial fears would be replaced by a generous rivalry. There is, moreover, a growing tendency in the University to destroy one of its noblest traditions—an excellence which we share in common with the Scotch universities—to attempt at securing a merely mechanical control of our students. This is the profound weakness of American higher education. At the apex the graduate "seminars" tend, (we are merely decribing a tendency), to become workshops for accumulating material for the director's personal use as a scientific investigator. Men leave them with intense and narrow enthusiasms to engage in collegiate work. Here they have an extremely free hand with what they wish to teach. The fate of their students is left entirely to their personal discretion. Men distinguished in the literary and scientific world will be found painfully marking their students' "recitations" day by day. Their position in their college depends largely upon their popularity with their students. Nothing is more "popular" with students treated in this fashion than "passing" their examinations. It is obvious that, unless the professor is a robust type of man, this must react upon his standards. The "open door" in lectures will carry us beyond this danger.

Happily it is not an alternative between the absolute freedom of the Scottish student and the childish supervision to which the American youth is subjected. Moral is better than intellectual control. We are awakening in America to the value of the tutorial idea, the inspiring force in Oxford. It has its weaknesses; a certain sophistical cleverness attaches to some of the work and much of it is as undigested as lectures are by the same type of student. But on the whole there is no such discipline. It is the flower of centuries of experience. Let us hope that with all our Western self-sufficiency we shall take what is good wherever we find it. This will complete the larger features of the college training—the common life of the men, the fine intimacies of student and tutor and the culture discipline, based on one of the great subjects of human interest which focusses and gives meaning to all other subjects pursued by the student.

Again, as we have already said, the intellectual discipline for liberal culture demands that the subjects shall be great and that they shall have the character of universality. One thing Oxford knows well, the value of great books. If literature, for example, were taught on this continent as it is in Oxford, it would not be left to the idiosyncracies of a college lecturer to substitute for Shakespeare or Milton or Plato and Aristole books in which he might have a temporary interest. Lecturers will come and go, they will be good, bad and mediocre, but they cannot spoil the great books or at least prevent them from being read. The same thing applies to history and philosophy which are, after all, the very life of liberal training. We are very human. This complex of colleges, the wholesome necessity of producing conviction before making change, will keep in sober check the vagaries of pedantry and ill-balanced enthusiasm.

How far actual conditions in these colleges of ours fall short of this conception of intellectual culture no one feels more keenly than the writer. It is to be feared that to an intelligent foreigner our colleges would appear, at first sight, simply schools of elementary language-training. For this the chaotic condition of our secondary system is as responsible as our unseemly greed for students. Some fundamental action must soon be taken, but the whole question will not be worked out in our time. The greatest hope of solution, however, lies with the colleges themselves. They present a constant challenge to each other to prove ideals by results.

We need not be Draconian in our college ideal nor make too much of the anomalies in our system. The writer's ideal does not require that University College should have its own purse and governing board. But it should have the same general form as the other colleges, its own President, building, internal control and its own residence, if the time is ripe. The one great argument for a more complete separation from direct state control than the University itself has is that State institutions are inherently weak in public spirit and political interest. The American State University will hardly develop an Eliot, a Hadley, a Schurman. (In saying this the writer fully accepts the principle that the University belongs to our people and must be administered for the whole people). Further than this, it is of paramount importance that University College have its own tuition in history, philosophy and, we should say, in elementary economics. As for Spanish and Italian, these are small anomalies to which practical considerations will make additions as the years go by.

The corporate idea could be extended in other ways, as for example, to the students in pure science some 150 in number, who are actually less connected with the colleges than students of "household science." Could not also some sort of collegiate form be given to our women students, now that we have begun residences for them? There is no doubt to the mind of the writer and of most of his colleagues, he believes, that co-education is not the final word in the education of women.

We have caught the genius of our college system if we realize that its possibilities are not less than the burden immediately laid upon it, to carry our people safely through the vast material prosperity awaiting us, to foster our higher life, to furnish wealth with noble interests and ambitions, to kindle the spirit of citizenship, to rescue democracy from the spirit of the crowd, to check the hypnotic influence of the vagrant ideal, to hold out proper aims to government, to give grace to a raw civilization, to plead the beauty, the dignity and solemnity of life, in short to create "the soul of a people." In an old country, such as our motherland, schools and colleges perplexed as they are beginning to be in method, yet agree in some sort as

to the *kind* of boy or man they would produce. It must be said with regret that in educational circles, the first note of this function of education has yet to be heard in Canada. We have no Canadian ideal. Who can describe the Canadian as he is, much less as we would have him be? Countless other forces will contribute, but the sober truth is that there is no greater force than such a university as ours, if once vitalized.

But a few moments ago the writer met with the following passage in the Chicago University Record of October, 1905, p. 68:—

The Junior Colleges.—For purposes of administration, instruction, and personal association the work of the first two undergraduate years is organized in eight Junior Colleges, known specifically as: Arts College (men), Arts College (women), Literature College (men), Literature College (women), Philosophy College (men), Philosophy College (women), Science College (men), and Science College (women).

W. S. Milner.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1906.

Rev. Canon Cody, D.D.,
Toronto.

My Dear Dr. Cody,—Permit me through you to present the following considerations and suggestions to the University Commission.

1. At the present time we have no University in Ontario or Canada which can compare in post-graduate work with such institutions as Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Clark or Chicago. As things are, almost all Canadian graduates who desire to take Ph.D. courses are compelled to leave Canada to get them. The number of such men must be large for though McMaster graduated her first Arts class in 1894 already 29 of her graduates have gone abroad to pursue post-graduate work. Many of these men never return. The lack of a genuine University doing strong post-graduate work is surely little to our credit and greatly to our loss.

It seems to me that this is the most immediate and pressing need of the whole University situation to-day. And I suppose we should all agree that no University in Canada should feel under more urgent obligation to meet that need than Toronto, as none, I am pursuaded is more easily able to meet it under wise organization.

2. The expense of thoroughly organized Ph.D. courses is no doubt very great. The need is so manifest that in my judgment the Government would be warranted in voting whatever may be necessary. But we are all aware that there are many in the community who look with disfavor upon anything like generosity toward the University and one can understand how the Government might shrink from such a large undertaking. Under the circumstances the first duty would be to make the wisest possible use of the means already at the University's disposal. That, I feel certain, is not being done to-day.

3. For the undergraduate work, under the present curriculum, is enormously and unnecessarily expensive. It is so highly specialized that we have practically half a dozen or more almost distinct colleges—e.g., a Classical, Modern Languages, Mathematical, Philisophical, etc. Many of

these classes are doubtless small, and the smaller the classes the more expensive the teaching. Reorganization of the undergraduate curriculum in the direction of a general course that would at once furnish a broad liberal culture for which the B.A. degree really should stand, and provide a proper basis for the best specialist work in post-graduate courses, would save much money and give better educational results. For early specialism tends to narrowness. It does not make for the allround culture of the faculties that a genuine education seeks. It is precisely in this symmetrical development of the whole man that University training has been superior to the education obtained in business. The ideal education is that which first disciplines all the faculties, widens the outlook, gives an introduction to the great departments of knowledge with some clear view of their inter-relations and of the underlying unities, and which then tunes the whole strength of the mind thus disciplined and informed to the mastery of some special subject. The general training is really necessary for the best specialization. Many an early specialist finds himself hampered in his higher work by the lack of the broader education in his undergraduate course.

The specialized undergraduate course involves narrowing in two other phases of undergraduate training. For it practically confines the student to a fraction of the whole staff of Professors and to a fraction of the student also. The range and variety of the personal influence brought to bear upon him is greatly lessened. The probability is that to-day the average student of Toronto University does not come into close contact with as many students and professors as the average student does in many Universities with not more than a fourth of the numbers in attendance, and the personal factor in College life is of the first importance.

Educationally the highly specialized course does not justify the increased expense involved.

4. It may be said that in a large institution it would make little difference in expenses to organize on the general course basis because classes would have to be divided on account of their size. There is something to be said along that line, it is true. But probably such duplicated classes would not number more than one fourth or one third of the present special classes. But, as it happens, so far as the Provincial University is concerned, there is ready to hand relief from any such duplication. This would involve a change in the present confederation scheme, doubtless, but that change too is one that could be defended on its own merits. For if the general course plan were adopted, Victoria and Trinity could do the whole of that course with the means now at their disposal or very little addition thereto and their constituencies would probably become more heartily united on such a plan than on the present, which leaves each of them but a fragment, not a whole. University College would also be a college complete in all its parts and the University Faculty proper could give itself undividedly to the post-graduate work. In all these institutions there would be ample accommodation for all undergraduate students and there would be no necessity on the part of the State College (University College) to duplicate classes and incur the expense involved. Each denomination could be trusted to care for its own institution which would on this plan be complete in itself and sufficient for the whole of the undergraduate courses in Arts.

The plan has the following additional advantages:

(1) It guards against the danger of a dead level of unifomity in University Education. Each college would have its own life, ideals and character. There would be a variety of product that would be to the enrichment of the nation.

(2) The graduates of the different Colleges would come together for post-graduate work in the University proper. The competition in that common arena would be the finest sort of stimulus to the various colleges to do the best work in their power.

(3) Along this line, it would be easy to organize the University in such a way that no citizen with strong views on the separation of Church and State need hold aloof or withhold his support, for each denomination could do the whole undergraduate B.A. course in entire independence; while on the other hand the State could retain in its own hands absolutely the government and control of University College and the University. In other words there would be no necessity for denominational leaders, by virtue of their appointment by their own denominations to educational positions, becoming practically possessed of the right to sit on the governing bodies of the State Institution. I take it that all citizens have equal rights in the State University, but that no denomination, as such, has any right of control there. The present Federation scheme is objectionable to the great majority of Baptists on this ground and unless it is modified there is little likelihood of their having anything to do with it.

(4) Thus it would pave the way for a really national University. If the Province should put University College on the proposed basis—i.e., of a College complete in itself and doing all of the work of a general course (with some options) for the B.A. degree—equip the University proper for thorough post-graduate work, and keep these entirely under its own control, we should have a complete national system. The various denominations in their own independent institutions could comfortably parallel the work of University College. Each College would make its own character and reputation and the value of its B.A. degree would be known—a fact that would stimulate to good work much more than the present where the B.A. represents so many different courses and in the case of the Federated institutions, a combination that weakens the sense of responsibility.

To such a plan McMaster could give her influence for the enrichment and equipment of the University with a heartiness that is scarcely possible under present conditions. Other Universities too, outside of Toronto would probably rally around the common University, be content themselves with doing well the B.A. work, and be happy to advise their graduates to pass on to Toronto for their Ph.D. To-day Eastern Ontario looks largely to Queen's; Western Ontario will take a growing interest in the Western at London. Under the plan I propose the different sections and denominations could find in their undergraduate Colleges enough to satisfy local feeling or denominational purpose and in the central University an object of national pride and concern. This surely would mean much for the support which the government from time to time would feel free to grant.

(5) And lastly: the denominational and local Colleges could content themselves with the general Arts course and save themselves from the necessity of ever increasing calls for money such as would be necessary under a competition in specialism and postgraduate work. They would put more strength comparatively on their theological work and their constituencies could put into missions the monies that otherwise would have to be applied to Universities.

Pardon my intruding on your time at such length. The importance of this crisis in our University's history must be my excuse.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Farmer.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

University College, Toronto, February 5, 1906.

Secretary University Commission:

My Dear Sir,—In connection with the proposed development of the University in the way of systematized post-graduate courses, I beg leave to suggest to the members of the Commission the propriety of the establishment of a group of resident fellowships for the encouragement of advanced study and independent research.

Since it is from the ranks of special students that the great discoverers in science and the leading teachers in literature and art are chiefly drawn, our University is expected to put forth every possible effort to train men who shall be thus qualified to serve the State and the world at large. But the expense of pursuing non-professional studies beyond the term of graduation in arts acts as a deterrent upon the majority of our students. The consequence is that many of our best men are either lost to the cause of fruitful scholarship and progressive research, or go to more favored institutions abroad. Some of the latter class return to Canada, and a few obtain temporary or permanent positions in our own University. The many that remain abroad give their services to the country to which they owe the best part of, or the whole of, their training as specialists.

At our present stage of development and with our present outlook we naturally desire that all our students, whether as graduates or as undergraduates, should receive from ourselves the most essential and effective elements of their education. Study abroad should, of course, be also encouraged; but University of Toronto men naturally desire that it should be sought chiefly as a means of stimulating and broadening the ambitious student, and not of providing him with the training and culture that count most for him as a scholar and citizen. We do not desire that our men of light and leading should either work directly for an outside people or be mainly educated by them. But our brightest students who are resolved to become finished scholars and scientists, and find it financially impossible to go on with their advanced studies here, will continue to resort to foreign institutions, where it is not only financially possible for them to work as they wish, but where inducements to enter upon such work are openly held out to them by the offer of lucrative scholarships.

We cannot do better for our practical guidance than study the plans and methods of the great universities where the training of specialists has been pursued upon an extensive scale. Every such university in America has had a system of scholarships and fellowships, carefully devised and administered. The following is a summary statement of what is offered for the financial assistance of graduate students in ten of the leading American Universities. The term "fellowship" in this table does not designate a "scholarship," unless the latter happens to be of large amount; but in official statements the line is not always closely drawn.

University.	*Number of Fellowships.*	*Annual Value.*
Chicago	70	$120— $520
Columbia	26	$400—$1,250
Cornell	40	$300— $600

University.	*Number of Fellowships.*	*Annual Value.*
Harvard	59	$200—$1,000
Johns Hopkins	20	$500
Michigan	8	$300 — $500
Pennsylvania	34	$500 — $600
Princeton	8	$400— $600
Yale	16	$400 - $600
Bryn Mawr	14	$500— $525

The total amount expended is not indicated here, but could easily be estimated. For example, Chicago spends yearly $20,000, Harvard $31,500 Cornell $22,000, and Pennsylvania the income from about $600,000.

An analysis of the regulations governing these fellowships would be instructive as showing the care taken to utilize various kinds of talent, and to cultivate the most productive fields of research.

As the needs of our University in this department are always great and urgent, and the means and facilities now very scanty, it seems reasonable that a working system should be instituted whereby financial encouragement should be extended to our graduate students, when the right man offers himself to do a special work that is worth the doing.

Respectfully,

J. F. McCURDY.

A STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

TORONTO, January 20th, 1906.

Secretary University Commission:

MY DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to a suggestion which I received from Mr. B. E. Walker, I have prepared the following memorandum regarding the formation of a representative Students' Council in connection with the government of the University. Will you kindly place these views at the service of the Commission?

In all matters in which questions of student discipline are involved one of the difficulties which the authorities meet is that there is no representative and responsible body of students to whom they can refer either for information or purposes of negotiation. That is to say, the authorities must always act in their official capacity while the individual students may come to them to discuss questions at issue without being able, as a rule, to speak for anyone but themselves—that is, they are neither representative of student opinion as a whole, nor can they be in any sense responsible for the carrying out of suggestions they may make and which might be acceptable to the authorities.

As a result of this, no matter how careful the President or any other official interviewed may be, the most diverse statements are circulated among students as to the attitude these gentlemen adopt. An example of this was seen in the trouble of '95, when the most contradictory statements were attributed to President Loudon, for, as I believe, no other reason than that men of very different shades of opinion had gone to him and reported what had been said largely in the light of their prejudices. The same was the case to a very much less extent in the recent disciplinary trouble. Whatever may be said of the '95 trouble, the recent trouble could certainly have been settled

even more easily than it was had the students had any responsible committee to discuss the matter with the Discipline Committee as soon as the difficulty arose.

Basing my conclusion, then, on these matters of personal experience, I have for some time felt that the students should effect some organization which could be regarded by the authorities as thoroughly representative, and further, that the committee appointed to negotiate with the authorities should be so selected that the students would feel themselves under obligation to carry out the decisions reached by this committee. I know that the authorities would have welcomed such a committee and would have felt it a real aid to the carrying out of their desires.

Now, in such a representative council the great difficulty would lie in making it *really representative*. The necessities of the case suggest at once that such a council must not be elected by the interests of some party gotten up for the express purpose. I would, therefore, point out the desirability of selecting this committee, at least, for the most part, on the basis of positions held in other organizations, that is, it should be made up of *ex-officio* members. I should suggest that the Vice-President of the University College Literary Society, and similar officers from the Literary Society (or similar organization) in Victoria and Trinity Colleges and in the Medical and Engineering Societies. In addition to these, the Athletic Association, the Undergraduate Club, possibly the Y.M.C.A. and other University Societies might be asked to take some part in the scheme, *i.e.*, the highest student officer might act on the Council.

The students elected to these positions are, as a rule, really first-class men, who are in a position to know student opinion as few students know it. A committee or council composed of the officers above suggested would probably be found as thoroughly representative and influential as any that might be selected. It would recognize at once the important University and College organizations and would probably be found—taking the average from year to year—to contain a fair representation from the various faculties.

Such a committee, however, must be elected by the student body as a whole and not merely by a comparatively small number of students, hence to be really effective it would mean that every student must be a member of the University Societies represented, *i.e.*, the Athletic Association and Undergraduate Club (or possibly an option might be made between this club and the Young Men's Christian Association) at least, and also that each student must be a member of the College Society represented, *i.e.*, the Literary Society or corresponding Society in each College or Faculty.

The only way to effect this, so far as I now see, is to make the fees for these organizations obligatory on every student. This would at once permit the fee to be lowered very considerably so that it would not be a burden to anyone and would also permit of the very considerable extension of the usefulness of these organizations. The Athletic Association could easily construct a much larger gymnasium, which I believe is even now needed; the Undergraduate Club could purchase or rent a really suitable building, and so with the other organizations. This scheme would entail on every student, therefore, three fees, and I presume the total amount need not be more than five dollars.

I feel satisfied that such a fee would not be objected to by the medical students, who seem to be in favor of the imposition of at least two of these fees, the Athletic Association fee and the Medical Society fee (see *The Varsity* for January 18th, 1906, p. 213); it would probably be equally well received by the School of Science students; from what I know of the University

College men it would be generally acceptable to them; I should anticipate some objection from the Victoria and Trinity College men, but I believe that even that difficulty might be overcome if they were properly approached on the subject.

I have taken up a similar scheme at least twice with the students and in both cases met with a favorable response up to a certain point, then some organization, *e.g.*, the prosperous Athletic Association, didn't see any need of such a Council, as they were getting along nicely without it. That is, the scheme has been dropped simply because the students have not felt the necessity of such a representative and responsible committee. Judging from recent articles in *The 'Varsity*, the matter is now seen in a slightly different light and it is just this change in student opinion which has suggested to me the possibility of the University Commission considering such a proposal.

I have not considered the relation of such a Council to the women students simply because I have discussed it altogether as a disciplinary organization. If it were thought advisable to widen the scope of such a Council, the women students could easily be given proper representation.

If this matter be deemed of only minor importance in the general problem of University government, I can only apologize for troubling you with it at such length.

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT H. ABBOTT.

TEACHERS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

KINGSTON, ONT., Dec. 20th, 1905.

To the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—This communication is to ask your consideration of a suggestion regarding an extension of the influence and usefulness of the University in the field of primary and secondary education.

Briefly, the proposition is this:—The time has fully come when the University should have a Department devoted to the history, principles and practices of Education as distinguished from the process of educating which has hitherto been the main function of the institution.

The following outline, while not an exhaustive argument at all, will perhaps make clear to the gentlemen already familiar with educational conditions in Ontario what the proposal includes.

(1) THE POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It was designed, and has been assumed by all parties at all times, that Toronto University is the chief institution of the public educational system of the province, the apex toward which all other parts converge. It is therefore a matter of very great importance both for the lower schools, and in a reflex way for the University itself, what shall be the character and what the scope of the influence that emanates from it and that tends to mould the ideals and progress of these schools. This same influence will largely tend also to make or to mar a proper public opinion regarding the function of education and the worth of the educated man in the community.

(2) THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

Up to the present time it has been an unfortunate anomaly that the chief educational institution of the system, the one toward which all should

look for inspiration and guidance in educational work, has given practically no attention to making either prospective teachers or the public familiar with the art, the history or the science of education. The aims that underlie the work of the schools, the processes by which that work may be most profitably carried on, and the relation of education to our civilization scarcely receive a passing notice in the University, and have never been considered worth even a few perfunctory lectures. If one has in mind the importance of education because of the rapid development industrially and socially within the last few years, it does not require argument to prove that this condition within the University is not a happy one either for the institution or the public.

(3) What the University should do to Remedy this Defect.

At the present time the University gives special training to fit men for a number of the professions, such as medicine, engineering, mining, &c. The request, therefore, does not seem unreasonable that the University should establish a Department of Education where the problems relating to that profession might be worked out, and in which teachers might obtain that guidance and inspiration which hitherto has been entirely lacking in this province. The great value that attaches to efficient teaching in the schools, the wide constituency that the University would thus serve, and the opportunity that would be thus made for forming an aggressive public sentiment in favor of educational progress are some of the matters that should count in coming to a decision on this suggestion.

(4) What should be done.

A wide acquaintance with the work of preparing teachers has convinced me that no mere academic course of lectures and examinations will serve the best purpose, or even a good one, in this respect. Just as the medical student must have his clinics and demonstrations, just as the engineer must have his laboratory practice, so the candidate who is to engage in teaching must gain experience, under proper guidance, with the material upon which he will have to work; nothing else will avail. In fact, the laboratory of the classroom, supplied with pupils and necessary appliances is as indispensable to the student of education as is the corresponding laboratory outfit and practice to the student of electricity. The vital, central element of modern education is the individual, not the subject of study; and the problems arising, on the one hand out of the fitting of the curriculum to individual needs, and on the other, of the adjustment of the individual to the social environment, can be worked out only in the practice school, with the pupils as material.

I submit, then, that if the University is justified in equipping departments for making men proficient in healing bodily ills, or for fitting them to turn to industrial uses the natural riches of the country, it is doubly justified in making adequate provision for developing to the fullest extent that human intelligence which is the basis of all progress; and intelligence is what education ends in. To make necessary arrangements, therefore, for the study of education, as a factor in our civilization seems to me to be the one function of a university that cannot be overlooked without serious detriment both to the institution and the country.

To accomplish this, I think it would be necessary to provide not only lecturers and instructors, but also a properly fitted school of all grades recognized in primary and secondary education. This would serve as a demonstration school where prospective teachers might learn what real teaching means; where problems of education (which I need not go into in detail here) might be worked at; and where those in the profession who feel the need of freshening up might secure the desired help.

Teachers' College at Columbia, and the School of Education at Chicago occur to me as the two models for such a Department in our Provincial University.

(5) Some Results.

Such a Department would not be a place for training teachers, in the ordinary meaning of that phrase, at all. The training would be incidental to the study of educational processes and problems. As a type, the Agricultural College illustrates the methods and influences that I think might be anticipated for an establishment intended to develop the intellectual progress of the child, rather than the financial prosperity of the farm.

The people are now giving large sums of money every year to the University, and in the future it is likely they will be called on to contribute still more liberally. In return they have a right to expect that the University will render them the greatest service that it is capable of; and there is perhaps no other way in which it can do so great a good to so great a number as by actively helping to make more efficient the primary and secondary education of the country; in fact, if it would but settle the one question as to what the education of the children of this province should consist of during the next quarter of a century it would far more than repay to the people the whole cost of equipment, for it would thus save many a year of human life. Further, such a Department properly conducted, would be a direct benefit to every citizen of the country, not to any particular class, because increased efficiency in the lower schools lies at the very foundations of all progress.

I beg, therefore to ask the gentlemen of the Commission to consider the advisability of making a recommendation in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. Ellis.

DIE DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄTEN.

Prepared for the Chicago exhibition of 1893 by W. Lexis. Published by A. Asher & Co., Berlin. *Extract* from the above work giving the "Relation of the German Universities to the State." Pages 45-49. Volume I.

The German universities are founded and maintained by the State. There no longer exists any outside co-operation such as formerly through the Imperial or Papal power. The right also to confer degrees comes from the state.

The state grants to the universities constitution and statutes; it establishes the professorships and educational buildings. The professors are state officials. The universities are placed under the control of the minister of education.

In a number of univerities there is a local representative of the ministry, called the curator or sometimes the chancellor. His duties consist in exercising a general inspection and care for the maintenance and advancement of the whole university, especially in the economical respect. All intercourse between the university and the ministry passes through him.

Although the university is lawfully a part of the state educational department, it occupies a peculiar and almost exempt position. It enjoys a measure of independence and absoluteness such as no other state institution.

The control of the professors by the state is hardly felt. Important parts of the old corporative self-government still remain and above all the free choice of the academical body.

The head of the university is the rector, who is chosen yearly by the professors, and who represents the university in outside matters. All under officials of the university are subject to him.

The senate is also chosen from the professors by the professors and besides the chosen members, it is composed of the rector,—as president or chairman,—the proctor, and the deans. The senate forms the committee for the general management or administration of the university.

The faculties also possess considerable self-government. They choose annually from their midst a dean, who manages the business of the faculty. As a body they have control of the teaching. It is especially their work to look after the completeness of the tuition offered during each term. The faculties also examine the students and grant the degrees. In case of a vacancy they suggest names to the minister for the new appointment.

In so far as the teaching is concerned, the university posesses practically full fredom. The control by the state is confined almost to seeing that the necessary lectures are actually held and that every professor lectures.

There exists no official teaching plan such as schools have where the amount and kind is fixed.

The professors receive a general teaching commission for their special department or branch. It remains then with them to carry out their work as they wish; the number of lectures they hold, the contents, the methods of dealing with subjects, etc. In this respect there is absolutely no control or revision. One may say that the university tuition never enjoyed a greater measure of freedom than at present. The kind of instruction and how it is given is entirely handed over to the university teachers.

The appointment of the professors is made by the government; the ausser ordentlicher professors (associate professors) by the minister and the ordentlicher professors by the sovereign himself.

When a professor is to be appointed, the government and the faculty co-operate in so far that the faculty suggests names and gives a report on them. As a rule, three names are sent in. Still the government is not bound in any way to follow these proposals. Considerable objection has often been made to this arrangement. It is said to give rise to intrigue and nepotism, which is indeed sometimes the case, but on the whole the universities are satisfied with the present arrangement. It would be hard to find another system to serve the purpose better; namely, to bring the right man in the right place.

The right of the faculty to suggest names for the appointment of a professor, moderates the absolutism of the ministry. The minister cannot be expected in all cases to rely on his own judgment. He generally asks, privately, the advice of some competent person in that particular subject.

On the other hand the appointments through the government are very necessary. The central department is alone in the position to control and weigh the needs of the whole university, and the free appointment by the faculty would without doubt lead to intrigue, open the way to personal interests, cliques, etc.

Our experience in Germany teaches us that our present system is the surest and least dangerous. We would not change it for that of the Latin countries, where applications for positions are accompanied by examples of the candidate's efficiency and trial lectures. Such a competition method is more calculated to repel the best and ablest men.

The following suggestion, which has often been made, is good; namely, to provide every position or chair with a fixed salary, with a gradual increase as the professor advances in years.

It does away with bargaining of all kinds, when a new appointment is made and also the increase of salary makes the professors less dependent on the chance of a new call with larger incomes.

The present arrangement only promotes the frequent moving about of the professors and causes more evil than good. The smaller universities in particular suffer thereby. If when a lecturer or professor accepted a position he received a gradual increase of salary—which is already the case in Bavaria—that striving to reach a larger university would gradually cease.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TORONTO, January 15th, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN, Amongst the recommendations which have been presented to you, one from the Medical Faculty deals with the Department over which I have the honor to preside, that of Hygiene and Public Health. I wish to add a few suggestions in connection with that subject.

I will approach the matter by pointing out *some of the evils amongst University students that may be remedied* by extending the work in Hygiene:

Our young people of both sexes come to the University, some of them without having received any instruction whatever in the proper means of caring for their health, and some of them with very meagre and elementary ideas. They are now sent from the oversight of their homes and are supposed to take care of themselves. They go to boarding and lodging-houses, where a very large number may be crowded into a small house, generally two or more in each room and all available rooms occupied and space economized; and they have no proper knowledge of the means for obtaining and properly distributing pure air warmed and moistened, nor of the necessity for *pure air*. The result is ill-health and often tuberculosis. It has been recently stated that out of a graduating class of fifty-four nine succumbed to this disease within a year.

In the matter of *Physical Exercise*, many abuses exist which a proper knowledge might at least lessen. Amongst these the overstrain of heart and lung tissues, the evil results of record breaking, indiscriminate exercises, etc. It was long ago recommended by the President and Trustees that there should be an examination of all students in the Gymnasium, but this has not been carried out, perhaps for want of facilities; this examination would fittingly be relegated to the Department of Medicine.

In the matter of *Mental Exercise*, many a student makes shipwreck, partly from want of a warning voice. Students fritter away time through want of system in the early portions of the term, and then at the end sit up "cramming" half the night, and if after a period of struggle a period of wakeful brightness supervene they hail it with delight and afterwards have to regret it.

It is well known that many now resort to strychnine and other drugs during the examination period, and this habit is growing. Not to mention the abuses of *tobacco*, *alcohol*, *the sexual system*, there are many matters

connected with *foods, digestion, bathing, clothing, physical exercise, care of the eyes*, and other subjects on which a few words of instruction would be of great benefit.

In the first year of the various Faculties a course of one lecture per week could be given, closing a short time before the press of examination work comes on. It could be made interesting by the use of apparatus, diagrams and lantern slides. It should be made compulsory by means of an elementary examination.

If the recommendation of the Medical Faculty with regard to endowing the Chair of Hygiene be adopted whereby the Professor of Hygiene can devote his whole time to the subject, the difficulty of expense will be met in regard to this as well as to some of the subsequent suggestions.

Finding a place on the Curriculum and time for this course with the already overburdened students, is an objection which may suggest itself to you; but I would ask what answer would be given by an intelligent person to the following question, "Will a student's health and well-being be improved, or will he be the worse off at the end of each week in consequence of one hour's talk with him during that week in regard to the care of his health?"

The reason for placing this elementary general course at the commencement of the College career rather than at a later period will be self-evident.

In Household Science: I would point out examinations are required by the Curriculum of the University (see pp. 262-3) as follows, and courses of instruction should be provided by the University:

First Year: "Elements of Personal Hygiene" with "Physical Training."

Second Year: "Construction and care of the house." This would necessarily include some points of sanitary architecture and oversight, such as heating, ventilation and house-drainage. A short course.

Third Year: "Elements of Hygiene."

Fourth Year: "Sanitary Science."

The above courses would have to be more definitely mapped out to prevent overlapping, especially as now named in the Second, Third and Fourth Years. This, however, is a matter of detail with which I need not now occupy your time.

If you see fit to recommend that the necessary courses and lectures be given by the University, graduated courses can hereafter be submitted to the Boards to whom are entrusted the formation of curricula.

In conclusion I would point out that useful work might be done in a practical way by the University in connection with the hygiene of occupations; a matter of sufficient importance to be made the object of a Congress of Sanitarians to be held in Milan during the approaching Spring (at which I hope to be able to be present). It is of great and increasing practical importance in our own country with its rapid strides of development.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

WM. OLDRIGHT,
Professor of Hygiene, University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Secretary, University Commission:

DEAR SIR,—The Committee appointed by the Athletic Directorate of the University of Toronto to report upon the condition of Athletics and Physical Training in the University, beg leave to present the following recommenda-

tions. They recognize the progress that has been made in this department within the recent past, but are persuaded that enlargements and improvements in organization and equipment are urgently needed in order to bring the system up to date, and to serve the needs of the students, as well as to satisfy the reasonable demands of an enlightened public. They have especially kept in mind the fact that the University is entrusted with the education of men for the service of the State, and is bound to see that every one of its wards shall, if possible, go forth from its guardianship with a sound mind in a sound body; and accordingly that the apparatus and instruction provided for physical training should be used not mainly for the vigorous athlete, but for the great mass of the students who stand in need of normal physical development. They have also had their attention called to many cases in which irreparable harm has been occasioned by ignorance and unconscious defiance of physical laws and conditions, and induced by excess or misuse of exercise as well as by its neglect.

I. Physical Education.

1. Provision should be made for the establishment of a Department of Physical Education, the head of which should be the Physical Director, with academic standing. The Physical Director should be a graduate in Medicine and a man of adequate athletic training, who would have supervision of all gymnastic exercises, and have the physical oversight of those students who take part in gymnastic and outdoor sports.

2. A brief course of lectures on the care of the body should be given to the students by the Physical Director.

3. There should be a medical examination of all students entering the University, and a special examination of those taking part in athletic contests or gymnastics.

II. Equipment.

The present gymnasium accommodation is entirely inadequate for the number of male students attending the University. Besides being much too small, the building is badly ventilated, and its general plan is such that no amount of money expended upon it would make it an ideal Gymnasium. We would, therefore, recommend the immediate erection of a building adapted to the needs of our large and growing student body.

III. Fees.

There should be a compulsory fee for Athletics, collected from all male students by the Bursar; and all male students, in view of this, should be entitled to the use of the grounds and the gymnasium, and to the attention of the Physical Director.

IV. Athletic Directorate.

1. The functions of the Athletic Directorate should be to control the general athletic policy of the University, as well as the physical training and athletic exercises of the male students, and all buildings and grounds devoted to that purpose.

2. The Directorate should consist of ten members, of whom four should be members of the Faculty, including the Physical Director, two should be graduates, and four should be undergraduates.

3. The Faculty members should be appointed by the President; the graduate members elected by the Advisory Board as at present constituted; and the undergraduate members elected according to the arrangement now in force.

4. The officers of the Directorate should include a Chairman, chosen by the members from the Faculty and graduate members, and a Secretary-Treasurer, appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Directorate.

The jurisdiction of the Athletic Directorate is confined to male students of the University, but in view of the urgent necessity for provision being made for the physical care of all the students, your Committee beg leave to make the following suggestions:—

1. A female assistant to the Physical Director should be appointed whose duty it would be to care for the women students.

2. A gymnasium should be provided for the women students.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. McCURDY,
W. G. WOOD,
ALEX. J. MACKENZIE,
ERNEST M. HENDERSON,
Committee.

THE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

The University of Toronto Commission:

SIRS,—When we appeared before you we brought to your attention the need, first, of a special course in Architecture, and, secondly, of a comprehensive plan for grouping of the University Buildings.

Our position rests upon the broad ground that Architecture is one of the great educational and refining influences in life; it is therefore entitled to a place in the curriculum of the Univerity and also to consideration when the buildings of the University are being designed and given their place in the University property.

First. "A special course in Architecture." This is required, as there are now within reach of the University a considerable number of Architectural students, who having started in offices, are unable to leave them, and give four years to University work; indeed for some time to come, students in Architecture will find their way into offices before awakening to the value of an academic course of study.

In Toronto Architecture has not been studied hitherto as an art but rather as a science. This is very forcibly illustrated by the University of Toronto Calendar for 1905-6 page 239. In contrast we quote the following from Columbia College Calendar:

"The University thus recognizes that Architecture is primarily a fine art although requiring for its practice a considerable amount of scientific training." Page 9, Bulletin June 3rd., 1905.

Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard, and other Universities have special courses in Architecture for students who have spent some time in Architects' offices. The University of Toronto might inaugurate such a course, so arranged that students could attend lectures early in the morning and late in the afternoon as do those now attending Osgoode Hall.

recommend the establishment of a studio at the University of Toronto. The studios at the Universities mentioned are in a measure independent of the University course in Architecture, they are generally in charge of a practising Architect, who sets problems that the students study under his criticism and guidance.

In the course proposed here a student should have Junior Matriculation in Mathematics, should have spent two years in an Architect's office, and should be eighteen years of age. He should attend early morning and late afternoon lectures on subjects which are best taught in this way, and in the evening he should work in the studio.

In Toronto to-day there are more than sixty-five students in Architecture, whose only opportunity for study is the mathematical classes conducted by the Joint Committee of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club. In the offices they simply do the routine work, which might be called the craft of Architecture, while the Art of Architecture is left to the mercy of chance. The result of this state of affairs is deplorable, and can be rectified by the course we suggest.

Second. "A comprehensive plan for the grouping of the University Buildings." Since Architecture is admittedly an educational and refining influence the University is the place above all places where the greatest effort should be made to maintain a high standard of it.

European Universities have never failed to recognize this truth, and Oxford has given the inspiration to the men who have recently erected the buildings of high Architectural merit at Pennsylvania and Princeton.

The University of Toronto is extremely fortunate in having as its original building a recognized achievement in Architecture. Unfortunately this model has not been followed.

The Hon. Mr. Edward Blake, when Chancellor of the University, in his address at the opening of the so-called course in Architecture, referred to the original building as an inspiring example, and to the School of Science building as "An example of what not to do."

It is not sufficient that each building in connection with the University should be in itself a creditable Architectural structure, but that it should also harmonize completely with its fellow buildings; moreover the same economy should be shewn in the arrangement of all the buildings on the University property as is shewn in the design of each.

The importance of prompt action in the systematic arrangement of the University grounds cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present moment, since the proposed residences may be placed so as to cause greater difficulty in carrying out a comprehensive scheme.

It is essential to the University in preparing its members for well ordered and beautiful lives to show order and beauty in its external appearance.

Respectfully submitted by,

W. Ford Howland,
A. H. Chapman,
J. P. Hynes,

Committee of
Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club.

MEMORANDUM ON THE LIBRARY.

The requirements of the University Library in the matter of additional accommodation may be considered under three heads:—(1) Book-room, (2) Reading room, (3) Offices.

(1) *Book-room.* The existing stack-room, under the conditions by which a growing library in constant use must be governed, is not capable of accommodating more than about 85,000 volumes. The total number of volumes now belonging to the library is upwards of 84,000, but the pressure upon space which these figures would indicate has not yet been actually felt, because under a system of departmental branch libraries about 14,000 volumes are kept in the other University buildings, and in other rooms of the Library building. This form of relief to the stack-room cannot be carried much further, however, without impairing the usefulness of the main library, and even the space for future acquisitions thus provided in the stack-room will be quite filled in about three years at the present rate of growth. After that time, if an additional stack-room is not ready for occupation, disturbance to the classified arrangement of the books will be inevitable, and this, it is needless to say, will result in serious inconvenience to readers. There is no provision at all in the present building for the proper accommodation of maps and charts, except that a chest for holding maps was made and set up in one of the departmental studies, a room which is constantly used for other purposes. A separate map-room in which maps could be stored and easily consulted is urgently needed. A room is also needed for architectural and other large folios of an artistic character. Cupboards have been set up in a corner of the stack-room to hold such volumes now, but there is no table or space for a table on which they could be laid to be examined. As in the case of maps, a separate room is required, furnished with stands and tables and all approved devices for facilitating the use of large volumes and portfolios of this description.

(2) *Reading rooms.* The present reading room for students is occasionally filled almost to its utmost capacity by students in Arts alone, those in the other Faculties having as yet had no share in the benefits of the library. But a library fee for undergraduates in medicine has now begun to be imposed and students in that faculty also will be encouraged to make use of the library. It is probable, therefore, that from this source alone the average attendance in the reading-room will be greatly augmented within the next few years. But even if the seating capacity of the present reading-room were found to be adequate to any new demands upon it, it is in other respects not a suitable room for the purpose. The crowding together of many readers in a single large room involves a certain amount of noise, which is found to be very disturbing. Complaints have frequently been made by students that the reading-room is not a place where they can study to much advantage. Moreover, the ventilation is very bad. A preferable arrangement, which should be followed whenever it becomes necessary to increase the reading-room accommodation, would be a series of smaller rooms somewhat like the departmental studies already in partial use as reading rooms for honour students. The departmental studies, seven in number, are all in the upper storey of the library building, some above the stack-room, others above the office-rooms. They were originally intended as "Seminars" in which instruction might be given to small classes accompanied by consultation of authorities and reference books. Instruction of this kind is given in them at present, but they have also been turned to account as study-rooms for honour students of the upper years. There is one other room which

is supposed to do duty as a reading-room. It is the room in which the current numbers of periodicals are kept, and it was intended to be the reading-room for professors and other members of the staff. But through lack of accommodation elsewhere it is permanently occupied by the cataloguer and also by the clerk in charge of the binding of periodicals and repair of books, so that its use as a reading-room is practically limited to cursory examination of the current periodicals. In the proper sense of the word, the members of the teaching staff have no reading-room at all. This is one of the chief deficiencies of the present building, which must be made good in any plan of extension.

(3) *Offices.* The present building contains a librarian's room and an adjoining room for clerks. These were the only office-rooms contemplated when the building was planned. Immediately upon occupation, however, it was found necessary to utilize the professors' reading-room for administrative purposes. It was fitted up for the reception of current periodicals; one clerk was given a table in it for her work of recording the reception of periodicals, of preparing them for the binder and checking them off when received from the binder. As a result of the expansion of all branches of the library service this entire room, with as many tables as can be conveniently put into it, is now hardly large enough for the proper performance of this clerk's duties, and yet for the last three years it has been found necessary to make a place in it for the cataloguer also, with all her apparatus of reference books. At the same time the room remains, as originally designated, the professors' reading-room, the only room in the building the professors have in which to sit and work. The room adjoining the librarian's room, the original clerks' room, is that in which all books received are verified and stamped. This was its original destination. When the establishment of University publications permitted the negotiation of an exchange of such publications for those of other universities and scientific societies, this branch of the service also had to be carried on in the clerks' room. It is now occupied by three clerks. One of them is an assistant cataloguer, and ought to be doing her work in association with the cataloguer; but it was found impossible to provide space for both of them together, either in this room or in the professors' reading-room, and, therefore, they had to be separated. At present the librarian's room is occupied by the librarian alone. One more deficiency under this head must be noted. When the University publication "University of Toronto Studies" was established seven years ago it was determined to follow the example of the Johns Hopkins University, and make the library the office of publication and the distributing centre. The propriety of this arrangement is obvious from the fact that the studies are used as a library exchange, and by means of them the library has already been able to build up an exchange list of about 275 institutions whose publications are regularly received in return for the Studies. The stock of Studies in hand is continually increasing and there is no proper place for storing them. Some are at present on unoccupied shelves in the stack-room, some are in the unpacking room, and lately it has been found necessary to store others in the cellar underneath the stack-room, from which place they will have to be moved into the furnace room for the Summer months to keep them from being damaged by damp. From the foregoing outline of the disadvantages under which the administrative work is at present carried on, it is clear that the most imperative requirement of the library is for additional office accommodation.

H. H. Langton.

RESTORATION OF THE RESIDENCE.

Toronto, Jan. 19th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I was unable to be present with the rest of the deputation from the Toronto Association of Graduates of the University, when they were received by the Commission. Had I been present I would have urged one point which I take the liberty of calling to your attention.

Assuming that it is intended to continue the undenominational College in connection with the University of Toronto, I would most strongly urge the necessity of supplying that College with a residence. The west wing of the University building was for many years a residence to University College. Many associations were growing up connected with that building but it was not large enough to meet the requirements of the College as the number of undergraduates increased. Instead of adding to it, it was allowed to run down and finally closed on the alleged ground that it did not pay. The fact was that the scientific departments of the University required more rooms and they took possession of the wing which had been occupied as a residence. Now the scientific departments have ample accommodation provided in their new buildings. These rooms are not required for other purposes any longer. They should be restored to the purpose for which they were originally intended and the traditions and associations of that portion of the building should be continued.

I obtained some years ago an estimate from the University Architect of the cost of completing the quadrangle by building a residence wing along the north side. Mr. Dick, the Architect in question, could no doubt supply the information without difficulty. The Dining Hall accommodation and the kitchen part of the building were supplied originally on a scale sufficient to serve a residence of double size of the late residence. It was always contemplated that the quadrangle should be completed some day. If this new wing were built at least two hundred men and probably more would be provided for.

One strong inducement towards the completion of this quadrangle would be that University College would, by having its men quartered in the main building, always retain in the public mind the position of being the most closely identified of all the Colleges. It is clearly entitled to that position as that is the spirit of our whole Ontario system.

It is a matter for great regret that the associations which had grown around the residence should have been so ruthlessly torn up as they were. The whole history of the University was centred in that part of the institution. As a matter of policy and sentiment combined I would submit to the Commission the advisability of considering whether it is not possible to restore the residence wing to its original purpose and at the same time to complete the original design of the main building by finishing the quadrangle and devoting the north side of it to an extension of the residence.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. E. Kingsford.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES.

October 4th, 1905.

The meeting to organize the work of the Commission was held in the office of the Minister of Education, Honourable Dr. Pyne, there being also present the Prime Minister, Honourable J. P. Whitney.

The following members of the Commission were present:

Mr. J. W. Flavelle (Chairman).
Sir William Meredith.
Mr. Goldwin Smith.
Mr. Byron E. Walker.
Rev. Canon Cody.
Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald.
Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (Secretary).

The subsequent meetings of the Commission were held at "The Grange," the residence of Mr. Goldwin Smith.

There were, in all, 77 meetings.

October 11th, 1905.

The Secretary was instructed to keep a brief minute of the proceedings of each meeting. The list of questions to be sent to Universities at home and abroad for the purpose of obtaining special knowledge of their administrative systems was considered and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to invite certain persons to give evidence before the Commission.

October 14th, 1905.

The following letter, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Commission and give evidence, was received from the Honourable G. W. Ross, late Minister of Education:

3 Elmsley Place, Toronto, October 13th, 1905.

My Dear Sir, -As I am a Member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, for whose benefit the University Commission has been appointed, I see some difficulty in appearing before it to give evidence for the guidance of the Assembly. At present it strikes me that I would place myself in an invidious position to do so. I am most anxious to see the views of experts on the question of reorganization, and it is possible any preconceived opinion I hold may be modified on reading the report of the Commission. When the report is before the Assembly I can then approve of its recommendations, or, if this is not possible, I will be perfectly free to express other views. I am open to any plan that will be of service for perfecting University legislation and simplifying the machinery by which the University does its work.

I appreciate the honour of being invited to appear before this Commission, and will be pleased to render any assistance in my power not embarrassing in my capacity as a member of the Legislature.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROSS.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Esq.,
Education Department,
Toronto.

October 25th, 1905.

The Secretary was requested to communicate officially with the Senate, the University Council, the Board of Trustees of the University, and the University College Council, respecting the appointment and work of the Commission, in case these bodies should desire to prepare any statement of their views and lay it before the Commission.

October 28th, 1905.

On the suggestion of Mr. Goldwin Smith, it was decided that the members of the Board of Trustees for University Residences should be invited to meet the Commission.

October 30th, 1905

The Chairman communicated to the Commission a letter written by himself to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for University Residences, as follows:

Toronto, October 28th, 1905.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.,
Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. LASH,- I placed before the University Commission this afternoon the views you and Mr. White expressed last evening covering the University Residence. They recognize the embarrassment attendant upon delay, and appreciate the disturbance of plans so well advanced. They recognize they have no standing in the matter except that accorded them through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of the University and your Board, and are, therefore, hesitant in appearing intrusive.

They hope that perhaps they may be able to work out a plan of University reorganization and to make suggestions for the future which will result in a spirit of unity and common purpose being developed in University affairs, the absence of which has perhaps suggested the independent trust under which you have organized.

If, therefore, your friends, after consultation, can, without the surrender of the principle of Residence, let the Commission bring in its findings before taking definite action, we will appreciate your doing so, as possibly when your Board sees our recommendations they will agree with us that Residence ought to be under University governance. If you are unable to accede to our request, we will accept your decision. In any case, the Board will appreciate your Board meeting with it for informal conference, in the hope that co-operation may follow. Can you suggest a day, other than Monday or Tuesday, of next week, convenient for yourself and any other members of your Board who may desire to attend?

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Hoskin.

Yours truly,

J. W. FLAVELLE.

The following letter from Honourable Edward Blake, M.P., formerly Chancellor of the University, in reply to an invitation to attend the Commission, was read:

467 Jarvis Street, Toronto, October 31st, 1905.

SIR,—I regret that it was impossible for me to reply earlier to your letter of the 12th inst., but absence from town, illness, and the pressure of family concerns must plead my excuse.

I retain the deepest interest in the welfare of the University of Toronto, and it would be to me a very pleasant duty to comply with the request of the Commission. But I have, unfortunately, been for so many years dissociated from University concerns that in order to fit myself for the expression of an opinion I should find it necessary to enter into a study not merely of the working of the present very complicated system, but also of the plans which have been framed for other modern Universities. My health absolutely forbids any such effort, and, therefore, I regret to say I am incompetent to submit any suggestions to the Commission.

With thanks for the honour proposed to me,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

EDWARD BLAKE.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Esq.,
Secretary, University of Toronto Commission.
Education Department, Toronto.

November 16th, 1905.

The following members of the Board of Trustees for University Residences were present by invitation, namely:

HON. S. H. BLAKE, K.C.
MR. EDWIN C. WHITNEY.
MR. W. T. WHITE.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., explained the objects and purposes of the Trustees, and outlined the plans as far as they have been determined upon. Mr. Blake stated that the Trustees were of opinion, that, when the buildings were completed, it was the desire of the members of the Trustee Board to submit matters affecting the discipline and control of the residences to any new governing body of the University that might come into existence.

November 27th, 1905.

A letter from the Secretary of the Law Society of Upper Canada was read, stating that a Committee consisting of the Treasurer, Sir Æmilius Irving, the Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Foy, and Messrs. Shepley, Lash and Barwick, has been appointed to meet the Commission to consider the relations of the Law School to the University.

November 30th, 1905.

By invitation the following members of certain societies, representative of under-graduate thought and interest throughout the University, were present and their views heard:

MR. G. E. TRUEMAN, Victoria College.
MR. M. R. GRAHAM, Faculty of Medicine.
MR. A. R. KELLY, Trinity College.
MR. T. R. LOUDON, School of Practical Science.
MR. J. G. MILLER, University College.

December 4th, 1905.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada on the subject of the competency of establishing a Faculty of Law in the University and requesting the views of the Society upon the memorandum submitted to the Commission respecting Legal Education.

It was decided that the following members of the Commission should visit certain Universities in the United States:

Sir William Meredith.
Mr. J. W. Flavelle.
Rev. Canon Cody.
Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald.
A. H. U. Colquhoun, Secretary.

March 7th, 1906.

The members of the Commission visited and inspected the buildings and grounds of the University. They were accompanied by the Vice-President of the University, Prof. Ramsay Wright, Principal Galbraith of the School of Science, and Dr. A. B. Macallum.

At the meetings held on March 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, the members of the Commission considered the terms of the report to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

April 3rd, 1906.

All the members of the Commission were present and adopted and signed the Report to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

It was moved by Sir William Meredith, seconded by Mr. Byron E. Walker, that the Commissioners, having concluded their labours, desire before separating to record an expression of their sense of deep obligation to Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of their number, for his courtesy and kindness in putting "The Grange" at their service as the meeting place of the Commission.

It is in their opinion fitting that this official record should be made, because it is not intended merely as a personal acknowledgment of the hospitality and courtesy shown to his fellow members by Mr. Smith, but also as a recognition of the public service that has been rendered by making it possible for the Commission to conduct its inquiry and deliberations with the privacy that was essential to the work upon which it was engaged. Carried.

From the first meeting of the Commission on October 4th, 1905, to the last meeting on April 3rd, 1906, the following persons attended, by invitation, one or more meetings of the Commission and presented their views on the question of the administration of the University:

President Loudon.
Rev. Provost Macklem.
Mr. J. A. Worrell.
Mr. Ferrars Davidson.
Rev. Chancellor Burwash.
Principal Hutton.
Dr. J. A. McLennan.
Mr. J. M. Clark.
Mr. Edward Gillies.
Dr. F. C. Smale.
Mr. J. S. Carstairs.
Mr. James Ross.

President Schurman (Cornell University).
Rev. Dr. Teefy.
Principal Galbraith.
Prof. Ramsay Wright.
Dr. R. A. Reeve.
Dr. John Hoskin.
Dr. Nevitt.
Dr. Wishart.
Dr. Helen MacMurchy.
Dr. Stowe Gullen.
Dr. Gray.
Dr. Greenaway.
Hon. S. H. Blake.
Mr. E. C. Whitney.
Mr. W. T. White.
Principal Sheraton
President Jas. MacLean (Idaho University).
Principal Maclaren.
Prof. Ballantyne.
Rev. J. A. Macdonald.
Hon. Nelson Monteith.
Mr. C. C. James.
President Creelman.
Hon. R. A. Pyne.
Dr. J. B. Willmott.
Mr. E. J. Kylie.
Rev. Father Cushing.
Rev. Father Kelly.
Sir Æmilius Irving.
Mr. Walter Barwick.
Mr. George Shepley.
Chief Justice Moss.
Prof. Squair.
Mr. L. E. Embree.
Mr. R. A. Thompson.
Mr. A. W. Burt.
Mr. E. W. Hagarty.
Prof. Alexander.
Prof. A. B. Macallum.
Mr. Justice Osler.
Mr. Judson Clark.
Mr. William Houston.
His Honour Judge Hodgins.
Hon. F. Cochrane.
Hon. Gifford Pinchot.
Mr. S. Morley Wickett.
Mr. J. F. Ellis.
Mr. W. B. Tindall.
Mr. J. P. Murray.
Mr. F. A. Rolph.
Mr. H. Van der Linde.
Mr. Gerhard Heintzman.
Mr. P. H. Burton.
Mr. Thomas Findlay.
Mr. J. F. M. Stewart.
Dr. John Seath.
Rev. Dr. Potts.
Mr. Justice Maclaren.
Rev. James Allan.
Prof. Reynar.
Prof. A. J. Bell.
Mr. H. H. Fudger.
Mr. E. B. Osler.
Mr. W. R. Brock.
Mr. James Henderson.
Rev. Dr. Carman.
Hon. Senator Cox.
Dr. A. Primrose.
Dr. J. A. Temple.
Dr. Davison.
Dr. A. McPhedran.
Dr. Grasett.
Mr. Irving Cameron.
Hon. J. P. Whitney.
Hon. J. J. Foy.
Hon. A. J. Matheson.
Hon. W. J. Hanna.
Hon. J. O. Reaume.
Chief Justice Sir William Mulock.
Mr. Frederic Nicholls.
His Worship Mayor Coatsworth.
Mr. Controller Shaw.
Mr. Controller Hubbard
Mr. Controller Jones.
Mr. Controller Ward.
Mr. G. E. Trueman.
Mr. M. R. Graham.
Mr. A. R. Kelly.
Mr. T. R. Loudon.
Mr. J. G. Miller.

HISTORICAL.

7TH WILLIAM IV., CHAPTER 16.

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE."

Passed 4th March, 1837.

Whereas His late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased to issue his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of his reign, in the words following: "George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting: Whereas the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of youth in the principles of Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province: And whereas, humble application hath been made to Us by many of our loving Subjects in our said Province, that We would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the Members thereof, for the purposes aforesaid: Now Know Ye, that We, having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an Institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained, and granted, and do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain and grant, that there shall be established, at or near our Town of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University, as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of Youth and Students in Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, to be called 'King's College:' And We do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well-beloved, the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said Town of York may be situate, on any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Quebec, shall, for Us, and on our behalf, be Visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of our said College: And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman, in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different Arts and Faculties within our said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be appointed by Us or by the Chancellor of our said College, in our behalf and during our pleasure: And We do hereby grant and ordain, that the Reverend John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, shall be the first President of our said College, and the Archdeacon of York, in our said Province, for the time being, shall by virtue of such his Office, be at all times the President of the said College: And We do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Chancellor and President, and the said Professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as Scholars of our said College, and their Successors, for ever, shall be one distinct and separate Body Politic and Corporate, in deed and in name, by

the name and style of 'The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada,' and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and a Common Seal, and that they and their Successors shall, from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change such Common Seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient; and that by the same name they, the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, Sterling, above all charges, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain, all or any Goods, Chattels, Charitable or other Contributions, Gifts or Benefactions whatsoever: And We do hereby declare and grant that the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in Law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada, and other our Dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other Body Politic and Corporate, or any other our liege Subjects, being persons able and capable in Law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any manner whatsoever: And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall be within our said College or Corporation a Council, to be called and known by the name of 'The College Council,' and We do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, and of Seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties, of our said College, and that such seven Professors shall be Members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; and in case at any time there should not be within our said College Seven Professors of Arts and Faculties, being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby grant and ordain, that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of Seven, exclusive of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, by such persons being Graduates of our said College, and being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, and which Members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the said Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said College Council. And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said Council at the first institution of the said College, and previously to the appointment of any Professors or the conferring of any degrees therein: Now We do further ordain and declare: that upon or immediately after the first institution thereof, by Warrant under his hand, the Chancellor of our said College for the time being shall, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor and appoint Seven discreet and proper persons, resident the first or original Members of the said Council of our said College, which first or original Members of the said Council of our said College, for the time being, shall in like manner respectively subscribe the

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Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said Council: And We do further declare and grant, that the Members of the said College Council, holding within our said College the Offices of Chancellor, President, or Professor in any Art or Faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council, so long as they and each of them shall retain such their Offices as aforesaid, and no longer, and that the Members of the said Council not holding Offices in our said College shall, from time to time vacate their seats in the said Council, when and so soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned: And We do hereby authorize and empower the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, to decide in each case what particular Member of the said Council not holding any such Office as aforesaid, shall vacate his seat in the said Council, upon the admission of any new Member of Council holding any such Office: And we do hereby declare and grant that the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council which he may deem it proper and convenient to attend, and that in his absence the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings, and that in the absence of the said President, the Senior Member of the said Council present at any such meeting shall preside thereat, and that the seniority of the Members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President, shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments: Provided always, that the Members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over, and be considered as Seniors to the Members thereof not being Professors in our said College: And We do ordain and declare, that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be a lawful meeting thereof, unless five Members, at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the Members of Council present, including the vote of the Presiding Member, and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the Member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote: And We do further declare, that if any Member of the said Council shall die, or resign his seat in the said Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable, for three calendar months, or upwards, of attending the meetings of the said Council, then, and in very such case a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor, to act as, and be a Member of the said Council, in the place and stead of the Member so dying or resigning, or so suspended, or removed, or incapacitated, as aforesaid, and such new Member succeeding to any Member so suspended or incapacitated, shall vacate such, his office, on the removal of any such suspension, or at the termination of any such incapacity aforesaid of his immediate predecessor in the said Council: And We do further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to suspend from his seat in the said Council, any Member thereof, for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing: Provided that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length, by the said Chancellor, in the Books of the said Council, and signed by him; and every person so suspended, shall, thereupon, cease to be a Member of the said Council, unless, and until he shall be restored to, and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by Us, or by the said Visitor of our said College, acting on our

behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from Us: And We do further declare, that any Member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause, to be allowed by the said Chancellor, by an order entered for that purpose on the Books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereupon vacate such his seat in the said Council: And We do by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Council of our said College shall have power and authority to frame and make Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures, Exercises, Degrees in Arts and Faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the residence and duties of the President of our said College; the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof; the management of the Revenues and Property of our said College; the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments, of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof; the number and duties of such Officers and Servants and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful, for the well-being and advancement of our said College, and agreeable to this our Charter; and also, from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment or alter, all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient: Provided always, that the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter: Provided also, that the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, shall be subject to the approbation of the said Visitor of our said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor for that purpose; and that in case the said Visitor shall, for us and on our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years of the time of their being so made and framed, the same, or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved of by the said Visitor, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise, shall be and remain in full force and virtue: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby expressly save and reserve to Us, our Heirs and Successors, the power of reviewing, confirming or reversing, by any order or orders to be by Us or them made, in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decisions, sentences or orders, so to be made as aforesaid by the said Visitor, for Us and on our behalf, in reference to the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them: And We do further ordain and declare, that no Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College: And we do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof, to consult with the President of our said College, and the next Senior Member of the said College Council, respecting all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, to be proposed by him to the said Council, for their consideration: And We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, charge and command that the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept, and performed, from time to time, in full vigor and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained: And We do further will, ordain and grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our

Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent; and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties, at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic Exercises, for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College: And We do further will, ordain and appoint, that no Religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as Scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in Divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree of Divinity in our University of Oxford: And We do further will and direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, and who, from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings, Sterling Money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be, and be deemed, taken and reputed, to be Members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such Members of the said Convocation shall have, exercise and enjoy, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof: And We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual, in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent: Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Fifteenth day of March, in the Eighth year of Our Reign. By writ of Privy Seal.

(Signed) Bathurst."

And Whereas, certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the same, in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said Charter may produce the benefits intended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and established by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That for and notwithstanding anything in the said Charter contained, the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench shall, for and on behalf of the King, be Visitors of the said College, in the place

and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, for the time being, and that the President of the said University, on any future vacancy, shall be appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he should be the Incumbent of any Ecclesiastical Office; and that the Members of the College Council, including the Chancellor and President, shall be Twelve in number, of whom the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Province, and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the five Senior Professors of Arts and Faculties of the said College, and of the Principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College; and in case there shall not at any time be five Professors as aforesaid in the said College, and until Professors shall be appointed therein, the Council shall be filled with Members to be appointed as in the said Charter is provided, except that it shall not be necessary that any Member of the College Council, to be so appointed, or that any Member of the said College Council, or any Professor, to be at any time appointed, shall be a Member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any Articles of Religion other than a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity; and further, that no religious test or qualification be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as Scholars within the said College, or of persons admitted to any degree or faculty therein.

II. And whereas, it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College, lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be appointed by the King, during His Majesty's pleasure.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor of the said University, for the time being, to suspend or remove either the Vice-Principal or Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College: Provided that such suspension or removal be recommended by the Council of the said University, and the grounds of such suspension or removal recorded at length in the Books of the said Council.

12 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 82.

"An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof."

(30th May, 1849.)

Whereas a University for the advancement of Learning in that division of the Province called Upper Canada, established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and insure the support of all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, encourage the pursuit of Literature, Science and Art, and thereby greatly tend to promote the best interests, Religious, Moral and Intellectual of the people at large: And whereas, with a view to supply the want of such an Institution, His late Majesty King George the Fourth, by Royal Charter, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign, was pleased to establish at Toronto, then called York, in that division of the Province, a Collegiate Institution, with the style and privileges of a University, and was afterwards pleased to endow the said Institution with certain of the Waste Lands of the Crown, in that part of the Province: And whereas the people of this Province consist of various denominations of Christians, to the members of each of which denominations it is desirable to extend all the benefits of a University Education, and it is therefore necessary that such Institution, to enable it to accomplish its high purpose, should be entirely free in its government and discipline from all Denominational bias, so that the just rights and privileges of all may be fully maintained without offence to the religious opinions of any: And whereas the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada having been invited by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, "to consider in what manner the said University could be best constituted for the general advantage of the whole Society," as appears by the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the Parliament of that Province, afterwards, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, chaptered sixteen, and intituled, An Act to amend the Charter of King's College, did alter and amend the said Charter in certain particulars, in order, as the Preamble to the said Act recites, "to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony:" And whereas such alteration and amendment have been found insufficient for these purposes, and therefore, as well for the more complete accomplishment of this important object, in compliance with His said late Majesty's Most Gracious Invitation, as for the purpose of preventing the evil consequences to which frequent appeals to Parliament on the subject of the constitution and government of the said University is calculated to produce, it has become expedient and necessary to repeal the said Act, and to substitute other Legislative provisions in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, An Act to

re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That so much of the said Charter, so granted by His said late Majesty King George the Fourth as aforesaid, as is contradictory to or inconsistent with this Act or any of the provisions thereof, or as makes any provision in any matter provided for by this Act other than such as is hereby made in such matter, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed and annulled; anything in the said Charter or the said Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

III. And be it enacted, That from henceforth the said University so established by the said Royal Charter of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign as aforesaid, shall be known and designated by the name and style of "The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto," in the stead and place of the name given thereto in and by said Charter, and the same shall continue to be a University for the Education of Youth, and the conferring Degrees in Arts and Faculties, as provided by the said Charter; and the said University by the said name of "The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto," shall continue to be a Body Corporate and Politic, with perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and all other corporate and other rights, powers and privileges conferred by the said Royal Charter, except so far as the same are repealed, altered or modified by the provisions of this Act, and all and singular the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the said Charter, except as aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby confirmed to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their Successors for ever; And the said University, by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in Law of purchasing, acquiring, taking, having, holding and enjoying by gift, grant, conveyance, device, bequest, or otherwise, to them and their Successors, any estate or property, real or personal, to and for the use of the said University, or to, for, or in trust for any other use or purpose whatsoever in any way connected with the advancement of Education or the Arts or Sciences, and of letting, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof from time to time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

IV. And be it enacted, That the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the said University for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which Visitorial power shall and may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof having been first confirmed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province in Council, shall be binding upon the said University and its Members, and all others whomsoever.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a Chancellor of, in and for the said University, who shall be elected by a majority of voices in open convocation, and shall hold office for the period of three years; Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be elected Chancellor shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever and provided also, secondly, that at the time of his election, or while he shall continue Chancellor, he shall

not hold any other office, place or employment, either in the said University or in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere.

VI. And be it enacted, That there shall be a Vice-Chancellor, of, in and for the said University, who shall be or shall have been a Professor of and in the same, and shall be elected annually by the Senate of the said University: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be elected Vice-Chancellor shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not, at the time of his election, or while he shall continue Vice-Chancellor, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere; and, provided also, secondly, that the election of any Professor of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor, as aforesaid, shall not in any way affect any Professorship or Professorships that he may then hold, but the same shall continue to be held by him as if he had not been elected such Vice-Chancellor; and provided also, thirdly, that such Vice-Chancellor shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said University, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, then in such place as may be prescribed by such University Statute.

VII. And be it enacted, That there shall be a President of in and for the said University, who shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the Province; Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be appointed President shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not at the time of his appointment, or while he shall continue President thereof, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School, or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere; and provided also, secondly, that such President shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said University, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, then in such other place as may be prescribed by such University Statute; and provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of the office of President of the said University, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance in the best manner in their power of the duties attached to such office as shall or may be directed or appointed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Convocation to appoint annually a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who shall be authorized to perform the duties of the said office of Vice-Chancellor, whenever the said Vice-Chancellor shall from illness or otherwise be unable to perform the same himself.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, or in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, while actually performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, shall take precedence next after the Chancellor thereof, and the President of the said University next after the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, while so actually performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, except as aforesaid, next after the President: And the Professors, Officers, Members and Servants of the said University in such order as shall or may from time to time be fixed by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, in subordination to the Senate thereof, to maintain and enforce the observance of the Statutes of the said University by the

President and Professors and other Members thereof, and to maintain and enforce all necessary discipline therein in regard to such President, Professors and Members, by admonitions and otherwise, as shall or may by Statute of the said University be provided in that behalf, together with all such other duties, consistent with the powers by this Act conferred upon other Officers of the said University, as shall or may by any such Statute be directed or provided, or to the said office attached: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the power over the Students and Members in statu pupillari of the said University, hereinafter conferred upon the President thereof.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the said University, in subordination to the Caput and Senate thereof, to exercise a general superintendence over all the Students and Members in statu pupillari of the said University and over all the officers and servants of the same, and over the studies, lectures, examinations, exercises, and literary pursuits prescribed to such undergraduates by or under the authority of the Statutes of the said University, saving always nevertheless the powers and privileges by this Act conferred upon the Deans and Faculties of the said University with all such other duties, as consistently with the powers by this Act conferred upon other officers of the said University, shall or may by any such Statute be directed or provided or to the said office attached.

XII. And be it enacted, That there shall be no Faculty of Divinity in the said University, nor shall there be any Professorship, Lectureship or Teachership of Divinity in the same, but that the present Faculty of Divinity shall have power to confer degrees in Divinity upon such Students and other Members of the said University as have hitherto been, or at present are pursuing their studies in that Faculty on their becoming entitled to such degrees according to the existing Statutes of the said University, as far as the requirements of such Statutes shall be capable of being complied with after the passing of this Act, which degrees shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if they had been conferred by the said University previous to the passing of this Act, except that their date shall for all purposes relating to the standing of the parties on whom they shall be conferred, be reckoned from the time at which they shall have actually been conferred by such Faculty.

XIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said University three Faculties, to be called the Faculty of Law, Medicine and Arts, respectively, each of which Faculties shall be composed of such of the Professors as shall be fixed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose, and shall be presided over by a Dean to be elected annually from among the Professors composing such Faculty, and each of such Faculties shall and may moreover make such By-laws as they may think proper for the government of such Faculty, such By-laws not being contrary to this Act, or to the Charter or Statutes of the said University: Provided always nevertheless, that no such By-law shall be of any force or effect until approved by the Senate of the said University, at a meeting thereof to be called for the purpose of considering the same. Provided always, that if in the election of a Dean the votes be equally divided, the senior Professor of such Faculty shall have an additional or casting vote in such election.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said University a Council of five members, to be called the Caput of the said University, which Caput shall consist of the President of the said University for the time being, the Deans of the three Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, and a fifth member to be appointed to such Council by the convocation of the said Uni-

versity annually, of which Caput any four Members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, in which said Caput the President of the said University, or in his absence the Deans of Faculty, in the order above mentioned, shall preside.

XV. And be it enacted, That the ordinary general discipline, and government of the said University in subordination to the Senate thereof, shall be vested in and exercised by the Caput of the said University, and that all the acts of the Vice-Chancellor and of the President is, or shall be intrusted with separate, distinct and independent powers, either by this Act, the Charter of the said University, or some Statute thereof, shall be under the direction and subject to the control of the said Caput, which, except as before excepted, shall have full powers to make orders and give directions in all such matters, subject nevertheless to an appeal to the Senate of the said University in all matters directly affecting any of the Professors or Officers thereof, or involving the expulsion of any Member from the said University: Provided always, nevertheless, that the mode and manner of exercising the powers hereby vested in the said Caput shall and may from time to time be regulated and directed by Statutes of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Caput to make an Annual General Report to the Senate of the said University, on the general state, condition, progress and prospects of the said University, and all things touching the same, and to make such suggestions as they may think proper for the improvement of the same, a duplicate of which said report such Caput shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XVII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said University a Deliberative Body, to be called the Senate of the said University, which shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, and all the Professors of the said University, and of twelve or more additional Members, who shall be appointed to seats in the same one-half thereof by the Crown and the other half thereof by such Colleges in Upper Canada as now are or hereafter shall be incorporated, with the power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, and not in the other Arts or Faculties, each of which additional Members, except those who shall be first appointed to such seats under this Act, and those who shall be appointed to fill such seats for the residue of the term of office of their immediate predecessors respectively, shall hold his seat in the said Senate for a term of three years, and shall be appointed to and vacate the same according to a cycle to be established by a Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, and which shall make such provision for the same as shall insure that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the said additional Members so to be appointed by the Crown as aforesaid, and also one-third of the said additional Members so to be appointed by the said Colleges, shall respectively vacate their seats in such Senate every year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that fifteen Members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, and that the Chancellor, and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of both the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of all, then the President of the said University shall preside at all meetings of the said Senate, and in the absence of all such Officers, then such other Member of the said Senate as shall be appointed for that purpose for the time: and provided also, secondly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to any such seat in the said Senate who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher, under or according

to any form or profession of Religious Faith or Worship whatsoever: And provided also, thirdly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed either by the Crown or by any such Incorporated College to a seat, in the said Senate, who shall not have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, or any Degree in Law or Medicine in the said University at least five years prior to the time of his appointment to such seat: Provided, always, nevertheless, fourthly, and lastly, that the restriction contained in the said last foregoing Proviso to this Section, shall not apply to any appointments to be made to such Senate prior to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That every such Incorporated College in Upper Canada, as is described in the next preceding section of this Act, shall be entitled to appoint one of such additional Members of such Senate, and that the Crown shall in like manner be entitled to appoint one other of such additional Members for every Member that such Colleges shall be so entitled to appoint respectively as aforesaid, so that in all time to come, the number of Crown Seats and the number of the Collegiate Seats in such Senate shall be equal: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that until there shall be at least six such Incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada, entitled to appoint to seats in such Senate, according to the provisions of this and the next preceding section of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, besides appointing to the corresponding Crown Seats in such Senate, to appoint also to the six Collegiate Seats therein, or to so many of them as there shall or may from time to time be no such Incorporated College entitled to appoint to: And provided also, secondly, that in making such apointments to such Collegiate Seats in such Senate, the Crown shall not be restricted in its choice, as by the second proviso to the said next preceding section of this Act is provided.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the Senate of the said University shall have full power and authority to frame and make such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient touching or concerning the good government of the said University, or touching or concerning the Professors and all others holding office in the same, the Studies, Lectures, Examinations, Exercises, Degrees in Arts and Faculties to be pursued, given, had, or held therein, and all matters touching the same; and for the summoning and holding regular or Special Meetings of the Caput, and of the Senate, and for the times and mode of summoning and holding Convocations of the said University and all matters relative to the same; the duties of the Chancellor, and the residence and duties of the Vice-Chancellor and President of the said University; the number, examination, residence, duties and order of precedence and seniority of the Professors of the said University, the number of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and other Prizes of, and in the said University, and all matters relative to the establishment of such Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes, and the Examination of Candidates for the same, the number, residence, appointment and duties of all Officers and Servants of the said University, the management of the property and revenues thereof, the salaries, stipends, provision, fees and emoluments of and for the Vice-Chancellor, President, Professors, Fellows, Scholars, Officers and Servants of the said University, and generally concerning any other matter or thing for the well-being and advancement of the said University; and also from time to time to revoke, renew, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as to them shall seem meet or expedient: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that such Statutes,

Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws or Statutes of this Province: Provided also, secondly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be passed and adopted at the same Meeting at which it is first introduced and considered, but that a Second Meeting of the said Senate shall be specially convened for the passing and adopting any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, at any time within two years from the passing of any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, to disallow such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, and thereupon every such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall from the date of such Letters Patent, stand repealed and be of no force or effect whatsoever.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President and Professors of the said University, and all persons admitted in the said University to any Degree in Law or Medicine or to that of Master in any of the other Arts or Faculties, and who shall have paid from the time of his admission to such Degree the annual sum of twenty shillings of lawful money of Canada, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said University, shall be and be deemed, taken and reputed to be Members of the Convocation of the said University: Provided always, nevertheless, that no person upon whom an Honorary Degree only shall have been conferred by the said University, shall have any right by virtue thereof to vote as a member of such Convocation.

XXI. And be it enacted, That there shall be for the said University, and for the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, a Body to be called "The Endowment Board of the University of Toronto and of the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College," which shall consist of five members, who shall hold their places at such Board, during the pleasure of the parties in whom their appointment is hereby vested respectively, one of which Members shall be appointed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, one by the Senate of the said University, one by the Caput thereof, and one by the College Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and one by the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or a majority of them, of which Board any three Members shall form a quorum for the despatch of business: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the Member of such Board to be so appointed by the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province, as aforesaid, shall be the Chairman of such Board, and shall be so expressly named in the Instrument by which he shall be so appointed, which said chairman of the said Board shall be a person holding no Professorship, Office or Employment whatsoever in the said University, or in the said College or Royal Grammar School, or in any other University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning in this Province or elsewhere, and shall not be a member of the Senate or Caput of the said University, or of any other such University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning as aforesaid, nor shall he, during the time that he shall continue to be Chairman of such Board, be capable of being appointed to any such Professorship, Office or other Employment whatsoever, either in the said University, or in the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in any such other University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning, as aforesaid, or to any seat in the Senate or Caput of the said University, or Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in any other Council, Board or Body, belonging to, or connected with the same, or in any of them: And provided also, secondly, that each Member of such Board

shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duty as shall be settled by a Statute of the University in that behalf.

XXII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Endowment Board to take upon themselves the general charge, superintendence and management of the whole property and effects, real and personal, of the said University, under the direction of such University Statutes as shall or may be passed for that purpose: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the said Endowment Board a power to alienate any portion of the endowment of the said University, contrary to the provisions of the thirty-seventh Section of this Act: And provided also, secondly, that such Endowment Board shall from time to time, and at all times, as the same may be required, afford to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and also to the Chancellor, Caput and Senate of the said University, or to such Committee or Committees of such Caput or Senate as they may respectively appoint for that purpose, all such information respecting such property and effects, and the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said University, as the said Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, or the said Chancellor, Caput or Senate, or any such Committee or Committees of such Caput or Senate shall or may from time to time require: And provided also, thirdly, that such Board shall in like manner afford the like information to the Auditors to be appointed annually for auditing the accounts of the said University: And provided also, fourthly and lastly, that it shall moreover be the duty of such Board annually to make a full report of the state of the property and effects of the said University under their charge, superintendence and management, and generally of the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said University, to the Senate of the said University, and at the same time to transmit a duplicate of such report to the Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be two Auditors of Accounts of the said University, to be appointed annually, one by the Chancellor, or in default of such appointment, by the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and the other by the Senate thereof, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the Accounts of the said Endowment Board, as far as they regard the property and effects of the said University, and all other accounts of the said University generally, and to make a report upon the same to the Senate of the said University, a duplicate of which report such Auditors shall transmit to the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the Professors of the said University shall be appointed by the Crown upon the report or resolutions of the Senate of the said University in the manner following, that is to say: whenever any new Chair shall be established in such University, or whenever any Chair theretofore established in the same shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Caput of the said University, under and subject to such regulations as may be established by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose, to make known by public advertisement the fact of such Chair being vacant as aforesaid, the duties imposed by the Statutes of the said University upon the incumbent of such Chair, together with the salary and emoluments belonging to the same, and requiring that the names, residence and additions, and also the testimonials of all Candidates for such Chair, should be transmitted to and deposited in the proper office of the said University, by a day to be named in such advertisements;

and it shall be the duty of the said Caput, on some day to be specially appointed for that purpose, after the day so fixed for the receipt of such applications as aforesaid, to proceed to take the said testimonials of the different candidates for such Chair into consideration, and thereupon, on the same, or on some subsequent day, and with as much deliberation as may be, to make a report addressed to the Senate of the said University upon the same, and the said Senate shall be specially called together by a notice addressed to each Member thereof, and sent to him through the Post Office, to take such report into consideration, and it shall be the duty of the said Senate, upon full examination of such testimonials, and the report of the Caput upon the same, and if in their discretion they shall think fit so to do, or if the same shall be required by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, then by personal, public, oral examination of such candidates, and by all such other ways, methods and means as shall or may be directed in that behalf by any such University Statute, to select three of the candidates for the said Chair, whom in their judgment, the said Senate shall deem best qualified to fill the same, with advantage to the said University, and to transmit the names of such three candidates together with their testimonials, the report of the Caput thereon, and their own report or resolutions, adopting, qualifying or dissenting from such report, or any part thereof, with their reasons therefor and for the selection of such three candidates to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to appoint some one of the said three candidates to fill such vacant Chair in the said University: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that no sitting of the Senate of the said University shall be held to take such testimonials and the report of the Caput thereon into consideration, or for the examination of the candidates for such Chair, within a shorter period than one calendar month after such report of the said Caput shall have been prepared, and the notice of such sittings addressed to the different Members of the said Senate delivered to the Post Office as aforesaid: And provided also, secondly, that in case there shall not be as many as three, of the said candidates for such vacant Chair, whom the said Senate shall in their judgment deem qualified to fulfil the duties thereof as aforesaid, they shall nevertheless still transmit the names of three of such candidates, if there shall have been so many, and shall, in so transmitting the same, state which of such three candidates they do not deem sufficiently qualified to be appointed to such vacant Chair, as aforesaid, and the grounds of such opinion: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of any such Chair such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance of the duties attached to the same as shall or may be directed and appointed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose.

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Senate of the said University, upon the report of the Vice-Chancellor thereof or upon that of a Committee of its own Members, to suspend any Professor of the said University from his office for any just and reasonable cause to them appearing: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length on the books of the said Senate; and every Professor so suspended shall thereupon cease from the performance of his duties and from the exercise of his rights, functions and privileges until, and unless such suspension shall be removed by the Visitor of the said University under his Privy Seal: And provided

also, secondly, that a copy duly authenticated of the entry and record of such suspension, and the grounds thereof, be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor through the Provincial Secretary: And provided also, thirdly, that the continuance of any such suspension for a period of three calendar months continually without any appeal by such Professor to the said Visitor, against such decision of the said Senate, shall *ipso facto* vacate such Professorship, as if the party so suspended were naturally dead: And provided also, fourthly, and lastly, that during every such suspension, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance in the best manner within their power of the duties of such suspended Professor as is hereinbefore provided with respect to those of a vacant Chair.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That if upon the report of the Vice-Chancellor, or upon that of a Committee of their own Members, the Senate of the said University, after affording to the party all reasonable opportunity of being heard in his defence, shall report to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, their opinion that any Professor of the said University ought to be removed from his Professorship, and shall in such report set forth at length the grounds and reasons for such opinion, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or person administering the Government thereof for the time being, if he shall deem it just and proper so to do, by an Instrument under his Privy Seal to remove such Professor from his Professorship, and thereupon such Chair shall be dealt with as if it had become vacant by the death of such Professor.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That the examinations of Candidates for Professors, Chairs, and for Degrees in Arts and Faculties in the said University shall be public, and shall be conducted by such and so many Examiners as shall or may be appointed by the Senate of the said University, according to the provisions of any University Statute or Statutes to be passed for that purpose.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said University shall have no power to confer any Degree in Divinity, but shall have full power and authority to confer all other Degrees in all other Arts and Faculties whatsoever, including Honorary Degrees, and Degrees ad eundem, and all other University powers and privileges, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever as such power and authority is held, possessed or enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of them: Provided always, nevertheless, that Degrees ad eundem shall by the said University be conferred only upon Graduates of Universities within Her Majesty's Dominions, or on the Graduates of such Foreign Universities as shall or may from time to time be declared entitled to the said privilege by a Statute or Statutes of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That no religious Test or qualification whatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as a Member of such University whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise, or of or for any person admitted to any Degree in any Art or Faculty in the said University, or of or for any person appointed to any Office, Professorship, Lectureship, Mastership, Tutorship, or other place or employment whatsoever in the same, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular Religious Denomination, be imposed upon the Members or Officers of the said University, or any of them.

XXX. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, or for the said Endowment Board, on their behalf, to borrow any money on the security of the said University, or of the funds or other property thereof, or otherwise howsoever, except under the authority of a Statute of the said University by which Statute there shall at the time be appropriated, such an amount of the annual income of the said University, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the thirty-eighth section of this Act, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and in addition thereto a sufficient sum per centum per annum upon the original principal of such loan, to constitute a Sinking Fund for the final redemption, satisfaction and discharge of the said original principal of such loan within at least twenty years from the time of the contracting of the same, and the annual interest of such loan, and the annual appropriation for such Sinking Fund for the redemption and satisfaction thereof, shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said University as hereinafter established, which so long as any part of the said original principal of such loan shall remain unpaid shall take precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth ordinary annual charges upon such Income Fund as the same are respectively charged and imposed upon the same by the fortieth section of this Act: And until such payment and satisfaction of the whole principal and interest of such loan, any University Statute, either Visitatorial or Senatorial, whereby such provision shall or may be attempted to be repealed or altered, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That a printed copy of the whole of any book which shall be published in this Province after the passing of this Act, whether consisting of the whole or only a part of a volume, if separately published, together with all maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto, and of every pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan separatley published, furnished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same shall be published, and also of any second or subsequent edition which shall be so published, with any additions or alterations, whether the same shall be in letterpress, or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto, and whether the first edition of such book shall have been published before or after the passing of this Act, bound, sewed or stitched together as offered for sale generally by the publisher thereof, and upon the best paper upon which the same shall be printed, shall, within six calendar months after the same shall first be sold, published, or offered for sale, be delivered on the part of the publisher at the library of the said University, and a receipt taken for the same from the Librarian, which receipt shall set forth the title and edition of such book at length, and upon demand be given by such Librarian to the person depositing such copy at the said library; and on default of such delivery within the time aforesaid, the publisher of every such book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan shall forfeit, besides the value of such copy which he ought to have delivered, a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered by the Librarian, or other Officer or Agent of such Librarian, properly authorized for that purpose, for the use of the said University, to be applied for the augmentation of the said library, to be recovered in a summary way on conviction, before any two Justices of the Peace for the District, County, City, or place where the publisher making default shall reside or be found, or in the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, in an action of debt or other proceeding of the like nature, in any Court of competent jurisdiction in this Province, in which

action the said University, if they shall recover, shall recover the costs reasonably incurred, to be taxed as between Attorney and Client.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That all the property and effects, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the said University, or in the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, or in any other person or persons, or Body Corporate or Politic whatsoever, for the use or benefit of the said University, shall be and continue vested in the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto to hold to them and their successors, to the use of them and their successors, for ever, anything in the said Charter of His said late Majesty, in any Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds or other Instruments to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That all debts due to the said University, or to the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, in their Corporate capacity and all judgments, recognizances, bonds, covenants and other instruments or contracts suffered, acknowledged, or given to, or made with them as aforesaid, or with the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof in their Corporate capacity, by whatsoever name the same may have been suffered, acknowledged, given, or made, shall be available, stand and continue of good purport, and full force and strength to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, as if the said University had been therein named by the Corporate name thereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said University, by the Corporate name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by execution or otherwise, and recover thereon, as if the same had been suffered, acknowledged, or given to, or made with them, by the name last aforesaid.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, shall, both in law and equity, be liable to all the present existing debts, contracts and agreements of the said University, and may be sued upon and recovered against for the same, as if the same had been contracted or entered into by them by the name aforesaid.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the Fiscal year of the said University shall commence on the first day of January, and end on the thirty-first day of December of each year.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the Salaries of the different Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said University shall, by the Statutes establishing the same, be made payable quarterly, on the four quarter days of such Fiscal year, that is to say, the first days of January, April, July, and October, in the same.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That none of the real property of the said University, and none of the property thereof invested according to the directions of either the thirty-eighth or forty-second sections of this Act, shall be disposed of or applied otherwise than by authority of a Statute of the said University.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sales of any of the lands referred to in the thirty-seventh section of this Act, which it shall from time to time be deemed expedient by the said University to sell and dispose of, and all moneys received upon investments called in, or paid off, together with any surplus of the income over the expenditure of the said University, as provided by the forty-second section of this Act, shall form a fund, to be called in the Books of the said University "The Univer-

sity Investment Fund," the moneys at the credit of which Fund shall, from time to time, be invested in such Government or landed securities as shall be approved of by the Senate of the said University.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the annual income of the said University, arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for Matriculation, Lectures, Tuition, Degrees, or otherwise, or from such portion thereof as by any Statute or Statutes of the said University, shall be payable into the General Funds of the said University, and not to the Professors or Officers thereof, and from the annual or other periodical rents, interests and dividends arising from the property and effects of the said University, of what nature or kind soever, whether real or personal, together with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions, as may be made to the said University for the general benefit thereof, without being specifically appointed by the Donor to any particular object or purpose, shall form another Fund, to be called "The University Income Fund," the moneys at the credit of which last mentioned Fund shall be appropriated and applied to make good and satisfy the several charges by the next following section of this Act charged and imposed upon the said Fund in the order in which such charges are therein charged and imposed upon the same.

XL. And be it enacted, That the first annual charge upon the said University Income Fund, shall be the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt, collection and management of the moneys of the said University, as well as those constituting the Investment Fund, as those constituting the said Income Fund; the second charge upon such Income Fund shall be the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said University; the third charge upon such Income Fund, shall be the salaries of the Bursar, Librarian, and other similar Officers, or those of the Lecturers and other Teachers, not being Professors, and the salaries, wages and allowances of all Subordinate Officers and Servants of the said University; the fourth charge upon the said Fund shall be such sum of money as by any Statute or Statutes of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, shall be annually appropriated for the Incidental Expenses of the said University for the fiscal year, or so much of such sum as shall be required for such Incidental expenses; the fifth charge upon such Fund shall be the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor, President and Professors of the said University, and so much of those of the Members of the Endowment Board of the said University and College as shall be payable out of the Funds of the said University; and the sixth and last charge, such special appropriations out of the said Income Fund for such year, as shall have been directed to be made by any Statute of the said University, passed for that purpose.

XLI. And be it enacted, That whenever the Income Fund of the said University for any year shall not be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the different charges upon the same for such year, as herein provided, the amount of the deficiency for such year shall be supplied from the surplus Income Fund which has not yet been carried to the Investment Fund, or shall be deducted in equal proportions from all the salaries constituting the fifth annual charge upon such Fund for the following year, by proportionate quarterly deductions from such salaries as the same become respectively payable at each financial quarter of such following year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the parties whose receipts of salary may have been diminished by such proportionate deductions, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have such deficiency made good in part or in the whole, as the case may be, out of any surplus, or surpluses of income over expenditure, that may accrue during the six years next ensuing that in which such proportionate

deductions shall have been so made as aforesaid: Provided also, secondly, that for the deficiency thus occasioned in such salaries, and which at the end of every sixth year, may yet remain unsatisfied as aforesaid, the Incumbents to whose Offices or Chairs such salaries shall be attached respectively, shall have no claim upon the said University or upon the Funds thereof, but the amount of such salaries received by each of such Incumbents according to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been received by him in full satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his salary for such six years, for which such proportion of the same shall have been paid to him as aforesaid.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the surplus, if any, of the said University Income Fund, after satisfying and discharging the several charges, whether ordinary or extra, by this Act charged upon the same, shall be annually transferred to the Investment Fund of the said University, and with the other moneys belonging to that Fund shall be from time to time invested, as in and by the thirty-eighth section of this Act is declared, so that there shall be no balance of the said Income Fund to be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That so soon as any of the Incorporated Colleges, Collegiate Institutions or Universities in Upper Canada having the power of conferring Degrees not only in the Faculty of Divinity, but the other Arts and Faculties also, shall have signified to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, under their Corporate Seal, their desire to become entitled to appoint a Member to the Senate of the said University according to the provisions of this Act in that behalf, it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, reciting such Instrument, to declare so much of the Charter of such College, Collegiate Institution, or University, whether the same shall be granted by Parliament or otherwise, as shall have been granted to, or vested in such College, Collegiate Institution or University, the power of conferring such Degrees (saving always nevertheless to such College, Collegiate Institution or University the power of conferring Degrees in the Faculty of Divinity), to be from the date of such Letters Patent or from such other day as may be named therein for that purpose, repealed, abrogated and annulled, and thereupon from such day all such powers and privileges, with the saving aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be absolutely repealed, abrogated and annulled accordingly, anything in the several Charters of such Colleges, Collegiate Institutions or Universities, whether granted by the Parliament or otherwise, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XLIV. And be it enacted, That all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said first mentioned University in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall be and continue in force till repealed, altered or amended by some other Statute of the said University, either Visitatorial or Senatorial, to be hereafter enacted or passed for that purpose.

XLV. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to affect any Degrees conferred or Terms kept, or studies or exercises performed in the said University, and the same shall be valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever; and the same shall continue to be deemed Degrees conferred and Terms kept and studies and exercises performed in the said University as if this Act had not been passed.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That with the exception of the Professor of Divinity, every Professor, Lecturer and Officer of the said University now actually holding a chair or Office in the same, shall continue to hold his

Chair, Place or Office, under a new Warrant to be issued to him for the same, until he shall be removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by this Act: Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the Commission of Visitation to be issued as hereinafter directed, or any other such Commission of Visitation, or any University Statute to be passed for that purpose from re-arranging such Chairs or the duties attached to the same respectively, or from adding to, varying or deducting from the duties of the Chair or Chairs held by any such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in the said University, or from so altering or varying the amount of salary or emolument receivable by any such Professor, Lecturer or Teacher, as shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act, for the prevention of the dissipation of the Endowment or Capital Stock of such University, and restricting its expenses and disbursements to the amount of its annual income from the same.

XLVII. And whereas for the purpose of adapting the Statutes of the said University to the alterations hereby made in the Charter thereof, it is desirable that a Commission of Visitation should be issued to consider of and report upon the same: Be it therefore enacted, That so soon after the passing of this Act as to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall seem expedient, a Commission of Visitation under the Great Seal shall be issued directed to not less than five Commissioners who shall be thereby directed to confer with the authorities of the said University upon the subject of such alterations and amendments in or to such Statutes, Rules or Ordinances as they shall think proper to recommend for this purpose, and generally for the well ordering of the said University, and thereupon to report a Code of proper Statutes, Rules and Ordinances for the government of the said University, which Code having been first approved by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall be obeyed in future in the said University until by lawful authority the same shall or may be amended, altered or repealed.

XLVIII. And whereas certain of the Professors of the said University claim to have been induced to give up certain preferments or other pursuits or employments in which they were at the time engaged, and from which they were deriving their support, for the purpose of accepting certain of the Chairs in the said University under the expectation of such appointments being permanent, and with the assurance that the emoluments thereof would at least be equal to certain specified amounts respectively, and it is therefore expedient that the cases of such persons and of others who can advance just claims to compensation for services performed to the said University, should be specially enquired into and reported upon, with a view of ascertaining the merits of their respective cases, and how far if their claims be found just some reasonable satisfaction may be afforded them for such losses as they may have sustained or may sustain from such expectations and assurances not having been realized: Be it therefore enacted, That the said Commissioners shall be directed by such Commission of Visitation to enquire into the case of any such person, upon the same being specially referred to them by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, and if upon any such reference they shall find any such person reasonably entitled to any such satisfaction, they shall report the same, and if they shall deem proper shall report one or more Statutes, Rules or Ordinances for providing for such satisfaction if they shall find the Funds of the said University adequate to bear the same.

XLIX. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall be further directed by the said Commission of Visitation to consider and report upon the best means of making the Chair of Agriculture recently established in the said University, more efficient and useful; and to consider and report generally upon the best means of making the said University, as far as its funds will permit, the instrument of drawing forth and stimulating the talent of the youth of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards and by such other means as in their judgment may be best adapted to such end.

L. And whereas it is expedient to stimulate the youth of the Province to avail themselves of the benefit of a University Education, by the establishment of a certain number of Scholarships in the said University, for each County of Upper Canada, for the purpose of assisting (as far as possible) with pecuniary aid, those of the deserving Youth of each County, whose parents may be unable to meet the expense necessarily attendant upon such an education: Be it there enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, in the Code of Statutes so to be reported by them as aforesaid, to provide for the establishment of four Scholarships for each County in Upper Canada, so soon as the funds of the said University shall permit, and to regulate everything appertaining to the election, rights, privileges and emoluments of such Scholars to be elected to the same: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the Scholars elected to fill such Scholarships shall be entitled to attend all Classes and Lectures in the said University, and enjoy all the advantages afforded therein without payment of any fee for the same; And that two of the four Scholarships so to be founded for each County, shall be endowed from the University Funds with such an annual stipend as in the estimation of the said Commissioners the said funds may permit: Provided also, secondly, that no County shall be entitled to claim the benefit of the Scholarships to be so founded, or any of them, unless the Municipal Council of such County shall have provided, permanently, sufficient funds for the endowment of one or both the Scholarships to be so founded, but not endowed from University Funds, according to the rate fixed by such Commissioners: And upon such provision being made by the Municipal Council of any County, the Senate of the said University shall proceed to fill up either one or both the said Scholarships according to the sum provided by the said Municipal Council, and shall, at the same time, according to circumstances, fill up either one or both the Scholarships to be endowed from University Funds; it being the intention of this Act, that the Scholarships to be endowed from University Funds shall only be filled up so far and so long as the several Counties respectively shall provide Funds for the support of those to be endowed from those sources. Provided, also, thirdly, that the said Scholarships shall be filled up by the Senate of the said University upon public examination to be held before that Body by Examiners to be by them appointed, and the selection shall be made out of such a number of the youth of each County as shall have been admitted to contend for such Scholarships by the Certificate of the Municipal Council of such County: Provided also, fourthly, that no person shall be admitted as a Candidate for such Scholarships unless he shall have received a Certificate of birth or residence from the Municipal Council of the County to which such Scholarships shall belong, as aforesaid: And provided also, fifthly, that no person shall be deemed one of the Youth of any given County within the meaning of this section unless he shall have been born in such County, or unless his parents or surviving parent, or one of them, shall have been a stated resident of such County for five years continually prior to the granting of such Certificate, and shall, at the time of granting such Certifi-

cates, be still stated residents, or a stated resident thereof, or if they be both dead, then, unless they or the survivor of them shall have been such stated resident for the five years next preceding and at the time of their death or the death of the survivor of them: Provided also, sixthly, that every such Certificate shall remain in force for one year from the granting thereof, and no longer, after which it shall and may be renewed if the party remains entitled to it as at the first: And provided also, seventhly and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for such Commissioners, and they are hereby required to make provision for preserving all Scholarships now existing in the said University on their present footing for the space of five years next after the passing of this Act for the benefit of such persons as have already commenced a course of study with a view to compete for the same, or have obtained any such Scholarships.

III. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LI. And whereas by the said Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, it was amongst other things enacted, That the College then lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the said University; And whereas it is expedient, while maintaining the said College as an appendage of the said University, to confer upon it a more independent organization for the regulation of its own affairs, than it at present possesses: Be it enacted, That the Principal, Masters and Scholars of the said College, for the time being, shall henceforth, by and under the name of "The Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School," be a Body Corporate and Politic in fact and in name, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to change, alter or make anew the same; and shall and may by the name aforesaid, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all Courts and places whatsoever; and that they, and their Successors, by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law of purchasing, acquiring, taking, having, holding and enjoying by gift, grant, conveyance, devise, bequest or otherwise, to them and their Successors, any estate or property, real or personal, to and for the use of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or to, for or in trust for any other use or purpose whatsoever in any way connected with the advancement of Education, and of letting, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof, from time to time, as they may deem necessary or expedient.

LII. And be it enacted, That the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which Visitatorial power shall and may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province in Council, shall be binding upon the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all others whomsoever.

LIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said College and Royal Grammar School a Principal, who shall be appointed by the Crown upon the Report or Resolutions of the Senate of the said University, made upon the proceedings and in the manner hereinbefore provided for in respect of the appointment to Chairs in the said University: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be appointed Principal shall be a natural

born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not at the time of his appointment, or while he shall continue Principal thereof, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of learning or Education in this Provice, or elsewhere: And provided also, secondly, that such Principal shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said College and Royal Grammar School, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School to be passed for that purpose, then in such other place as may be prescribed by such Collegiate Statute: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of the office of Principal of the said College or Royal Grammar School, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the performance in the best manner in their power of the duties attached to such office, as shall or may be directed or appointed by any College Statute to be passed for that purpose.

LIV. And be it enacted, That the Ordinary General Discipline and Government of the said College and Royal Grammar School, in subordination to the Council thereof, shall be vested in and exercised by the Principal thereof: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that in all matters directly affecting any of the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or involving the expulsion of any Member from the same, an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said Principal to the Council of the said College: And provided always also, secondly, that the mode and manner of exercising the powers hereby vested in the said Principal shall and may, from time to time, be regulated and directed by Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School to be passed for that purpose.

LV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School to make an Annual General Report to the Council thereof on the general state, condition, progress and prospects of the said College, and all things touching the same, and to make such suggestions as he may think proper for the improvement of the same; a duplicate of which said report the said Principal shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LVI. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said College and Royal Grammar School a Deliberative Body to be called the College Council thereof, which shall consist of the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the time being when such office shall not be vacant, and four other persons to be appointed by the Crown during pleasure, of which Council any three Members shall be a *Quorum* for the despatch of business: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to such seat in the said Council who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever: And provided also, secondly, that no person shall be qualified to be so appointed who shall not have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in the said University of Toronto, at least five years prior to the time of his appointment to such seat: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that the restriction contained in the said last foregoing Proviso to this Section shall not apply to any appointment to be made to such Council prior to the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

LVII. And be it enacted, That the Principal of the College shall have the power of calling special meetings of the said Council, and shall preside at all meetings of the said Council at which he shall be present, and that in

his absence the Senior Member of the said Council present shall preside in his place.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall have full power and authority to frame and make such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient touching or concerning the good government of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or touching or concerning the different Masterships and Teacherships in or belonging to the same including that of the Principal; the studies, examinations and exercises to be pursued, had or held therein, and all matters touching the same; and for summoning and holding regular or special meetings of the said Council and all matters relative to the same; the duties of the Principal, and the residence and duties of the Principal, Masters and Teachers of the said College and Royal Grammar School; the number of exhibitions and other prizes of and in the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all matters relative to the creation of, examination for, and conferring of the same; the number, residence, appointment and duties of all the Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School; the management of the property and revenue thereof; the salaries, stipends, provision, fees and emoluments of and for the Principal, Masters, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and generally concerning any other matter or thing for the well being and advancement of the said College and Royal Grammar School; and also, from time to time, to revoke, renew, augment or alter all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as to them shall seem meet or expedient: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that such Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws or Statutes of this Province; Provided also secondly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be passed and adopted at the same meeting at which it is first introduced and considered, but that a second meeting of the said Council shall be specially convened for the passing and adopting any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance: And provided also, thirdly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall have any force or effect until it shall have been approved by the Caput of the said University: And provided always, also, fourthly, and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, at any time within two years from the passing of any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, to disallow such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, and thereupon every such Statute or Ordinance shall, from the date of such Letters Patent, stand repealed, and be of no force or effect whatsoever.

LIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Endowment Board of the said University and College to take upon themselves the general charge, superintendence and management of the whole property and effects, real and personal, of the said College and Royal Grammar School, under the direction of such College Statutes as shall or may be passed for that purpose: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that such Endowment Board shall, from time to time, and at all times, as the same may be required, afford to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and also to the Principal and Council of the said College or to such Committee or Committees of such Council as they may appoint for that purpose, all such information respecting such property and effects, and the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as the said Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, or the said Principal or Council, or any such Committee or Committees of such Council shall or may from time to

time require: And provided also, secondly, that they shall in like manner afford the like information to the Auditors to be appointed annually for auditing the Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that it shall moreover be the duty of such Board annually to make a full report of the state of the property and effects under their charge, superintendence and management, and of the whole fiscal and financial affairs of the said College, to the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and at the same time to transmit a duplicate of such report to the Governor or person administering the government of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LX. And be it enacted, That there shall be two Auditors of Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School, to be appointed annually, one by the Principal of the said College, and the other by the College Council thereof, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the Accounts of the said Endowment Board, as far as they regard the property and effects of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all other Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School generally, and to make a Report upon the same to the Council of the said College, a duplicate of which Report such Auditors shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LXI. And be it enacted, That the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall be appointed by the Crown.

LXII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Toronto, upon the report of the Caput thereof, or upon that of a Committee of its own members, to suspend the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of the Masters thereof from his office, for any just and reasonable cause to them appearing: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length on the Books of the said Senate, and such Principal or Master so suspended shall thereupon cease from the performance of his duties, and from the exercise of his rights, functions and privileges, until and unless such suspension shall be removed by the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School under his Privy Seal: And provided also, secondly, that a copy duly authenticated, of the entry and record of such suspension and the grounds thereof, be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor through the Provincial Secretary: And provided also, thirdly, that the continuation of any such suspension for a period of three calendar months continually, without any appeal by such Principal or Master to the said Visitor, against such decision of the said Senate, shall ipso facto vacate such Principalship or Mastership as if the party so suspended were naturally dead: And provided also, fourthly, that during every such suspension, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the performance, in the best manner within their power, of the duties of such Principalship or Mastership, as is hereinbefore provided with respect to those of a vacant Chair in the said University.

LXIII. And be it enacted, That if upon the report of the Caput, or upon that of a Committee of their own Members, the Senate of the said University, after affording the party all reasonable opportunity of being heard in his defence, shall report to the Governor or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, their opinion that the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of the Masters thereof, ought to be removed

from his office, and shall in such report set forth at length, the grounds and reasons for such opinion, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, if he shall deem it just and proper so to do, by an Instrument under his Privy Seal, to remove such Principal or Master from his said office, and thereafter such office shall be dealt with as if it had become vacant by the death of such Principal or Master.

LXIV. And be it enacted, That no religious test or qualification whatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person admitted as a Member of such College and Royal Grammar School, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise, or of or for any person appointed to any office, Mastership, Teachership, or other place or employment whatever in the same; nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination, be imposed upon the Members or Officers of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of them.

LXV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Principal, Masters and Scholars of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or for the Endowment Board of the said University and College on their behalf, to borrow any money on the security of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or of the Funds or other property thereof, or otherwise howsoever, except under the authority of a Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School, by which Statute there shall at the same time be appropriated such an amount of the annual income of the said College and Royal Grammar School, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the seventy-second section of this Act, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and in addition thereto, a sufficient sum per centum per annum upon the original principal of such loan, to constitute a Sinking Fund for the final redemption, satisfaction and discharge of the said original principal of such loan, within at least twenty years from the time of the contracting of the same, and the annual interest of such loan; and the annual appropriation for such Sinking Fund for the redemption and satisfaction thereof, shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as hereinafter established, which, so long as any part of the said original principal of such loan shall remain unpaid, shall take precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth ordinary annual charges upon such Income Fund as the same are respectively charged and imposed upon the same by the seventy-fourth section of this Act, and until such payment and satisfaction of the whole principal and interest of such loan, any Collegiate Statute, either Visitatorial or Collegiate, whereby such provision shall or may be attempted to be repealed or altered, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That whatever shall remain of the original endowment of the said College and Royal Grammar School, whether the legal Titles thereto be now vested in the said College and Royal Grammar School or in the Principal, Master and Scholars thereof, or in the said College, Collegiate Institution or University and all other the property and effects, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in the Principal, Masters and Scholars thereof, or in the said College, Collegiate Institution or University, or in any other person or persons, or Body Corporate or Politic whatsoever, for the use or benefit of the said College and Royal Grammar School, shall be, and the same and every part thereof are hereby transferred to and vested in the Principal, Masters, and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, to hold to them and

their Successors for ever; anything in the said Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds, or other Instruments to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

LXVII. And be it enacted, That all debts due to the said College and Royal Grammar School or to the Principal, Masters and Scholars thereof in their Corporate Capacity, and all Judgments, Recognizances, Bonds, Covenants and other Instruments or Contracts suffered, acknowledged or given to or made with them as aforesaid, or with the said College, Collegiate Institution or University hereinbefore mentioned on behalf of the said College and Royal Grammar School or with the Chancellor, President and Scholars of the said University on behalf of the said College and Royal Grammar School, by whatever name the same may have been suffered, acknowledged, given or made, shall be available, stand and continue of good purport and full force and strength to the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, as if the said College and Royal Grammar School had been therein named by the Corporate name hereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said College and Royal Grammar School, by the Corporate Name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by execution or otherwise, and recover thereon as if the same had been suffered, acknowledged, or given to or made with them by the name last aforesaid.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, That except as hereinafter excepted, the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School shall both in Law and Equity be liable to all the present existing debts, contracts and agreements of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and may be sued upon and recovered against for the same, as if the same had been contracted or entered into by them by the name aforesaid: Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the debt now claimed to be due by the said College and Royal Grammar School to the said University, which debt shall be and the same is hereby absolutely cancelled and discharged.

LXIX. And be it enacted, That the fiscal year of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall commence on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

LXX. And be it enacted, That the Salaries of the Principal, Masters, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall, by the Statutes establishing the same, be made payable Quarterly on the four Quarter days of each fiscal year, that is to say, the first days of January, April, July and October in the same.

LXXI. And be it enacted, That none of the real property of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and none of the property thereof invested according to the directions of either the seventy-second or seventy-sixth Sections of this Act, shall be disposed of or applied otherwise than by authority of a Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

LXXII. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sales of any of the lands referred to in the seventy-first section of this Act which it shall from time to time be deemed expedient by the said College and Royal Grammar School to sell and dispose of, and all moneys received upon investments called in or paid off, together with any surplus of the income over the expenditure of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as provided by the seventy-sixth Section of this Act, shall form a Fund to be called in the Books of the said College and Royal Grammar School "The College Investment Fund," the moneys at the credit of which Fund shall

from time to time be invested in such Government or Landed Securities as shall be approved of by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, That the annual income of the said College and Royal Grammar School arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for entrance, tuition, or otherwise, or from such portion thereof as by any Statute or Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall be payable into the General Funds of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and not to the Principal, Masters or Officers thereof, and from the annual or other periodical rents, interests and dividends arising from the property and effects of the said College and Royal Grammar School, of what nature or kind soever, whether real or personal, together with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions as may be made to the said College and Royal Grammar School, for the general benefit thereof without being specially appointed by the Donor to any particular object or purpose, shall form another Fund to be called "The College Income Fund," the moneys at the credit of which last mentioned Fund shall be appropriated and applied to make good and satisfy the several charges by the next following Section of this Act charged and imposed upon the said Fund in the order in which such charges are therein charged and imposed upon the same.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, That the first annual charge upon the said College Income Fund shall be the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt collection and management of the moneys of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as well as those constituting the Investment Fund as those constituting the said Income Fund. The second charge upon such Income Fund shall be the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said College and Royal Grammar School. The third charge upon such Income Fund shall be the salaries, wages and allowances of all Subordinate Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School. The fourth charge upon the said Fund shall be such sum of money as by any Statute or Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School, to be passed for that purpose, shall be annually appropriated for the incidental expenses of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the fiscal year, or so much of such sum as shall be required for such incidental expenses. The fifth charge against such Fund shall be the salaries of the Principal and Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and so much of those of the Members of the Endowment Board of the said University and College as shall be payable out of the Funds of the said College. And the sixth and last charge, such special appropriations out of the said Income Fund for such year as shall have been directed to be made by any Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School passed for that purpose.

LXXV. And be it enacted, That whenever the Income Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, for any year, shall not be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the different charges upon the same for such year as herein provided, the amount of the deficiency for such year shall be supplied from the surplus Income Fund which has not yet been carried to the Investment Fund or shall be deducted in equal proportions from all the salaries constituting the fifth annual charge upon such fund for the following year, by proportionate quarterly deductions from such salaries, as the same become respectively payable at each financial quarter of such following year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the parties whose receipts of salary may have been diminished by such proportionate deductions as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have such deficiency made good in part, or in the whole, as the case may be, out of any surplus, or surplusses of income over

expenditure that may accrue during the six years next ensuing that in which such proportionate deductions shall have been so made as aforesaid: Provided also, secondly, that for the deficiency thus occasioned in such salaries, and which at the end of every sixth year may yet remain unsatisfied, as aforesaid, the incumbents to whose Offices or Masterships such salaries shall be attached respectively shall have no claim upon the said College and Royal Grammar School or upon the Funds thereof, but the amount of such salaries received by each of such incumbents, according to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been received by him in full satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his salary for such six years for which such proportion of the same shall have been paid to him as aforesaid.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, That the surplus, if any, of the said College Income Fund, after satisfying and discharging the several charges, whether ordinary or extra, by this Act charged upon the same, shall be annually transferred to the Investment Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and with the other moneys belonging to that Fund be from time to time invested as in and by the seventy-second Section of this Act is declared, so that there shall be no balance of the said Income Fund to be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, That all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College and Royal Grammar School in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall be and continue in force, until repealed, altered or amended by some other Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School, either Visitatorial or Collegiate, to be hereafter enacted or passed for that purpose.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Principal and other Masters and Officers of the said College and Royal Grammar School now actually holding a Mastership or Office in the same shall continue to hold such Mastership or Office under a new Warrant to be issued to him for the same, until he shall be removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by this Act: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the Commission of Visitation to be issued as hereinafter directed, or any other such Commission of Visitation, or any Collegiate Statute to be passed for that purpose, from re-arranging such Masterships or Offices, or the duties attached to the same respectively, or from adding to, varying or deducting from the duties of the Mastership, or Office held by any such Master or Officer in the said College or Royal Grammar School, or from so altering or varying the amount of salary or emolument receivable by any such Master or Officer as shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act for the prevention of the dissipation of the endowment or capital stock of such College and Royal Grammar School, and restricting its expenses and disbursements to the amount of its annual income from the same.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, That so soon after the passing of this Act as to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall seem expedient, a like Commission of Visitation shall be issued to and in respect of the said College and Royal Grammar School as that hereinbefore directed to be issued to and in respect of the said University, with similar powers and directions as far as the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall deem the same applicable or expedient to be contained in such Commission: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the issue of one Commission embracing both objects, if such shall be the pleasure of the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, as aforesaid.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

LXXX. And be it enacted, That no action at law or suit in equity now pending between either the said first mentioned University and any person or persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic, or between the said College and Royal Grammar School, and any such person or persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic, by whatsoever name such University or College may be proceeding, or be proceeded against in such action or suit, shall abate, cease or be discontinued by reason of anything in this Act contained, but every such action or suit shall and may, upon suggestion of the passing hereof, be proceeded with for or against such University or College by the Corporate name hereby conferred upon the same respectively: anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXI. And whereas a gift of Books, principally consisting of Theological Works, was some years since made to the said University hereinbefore first mentioned by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which in consequence of the abolition of the Chair of Divinity, that Society may desire to have transferred to some other Institution or otherwise disposed of: Be it therefore enacted, That upon application from the said Society by their proper Officer, to be made to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of Toronto, at any time before the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, requesting that such gift may be returned to them or otherwise disposed of as they may appoint, it shall and may be lawful for the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and they are hereby required to deliver over the same according to such request, and the same shall thereupon become vested in the said Society, or in such other person or persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate as the said Society shall or may in and by such request so to be made as aforesaid nominate and appoint in that behalf; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall come into operation upon, from and after the first day of January next, or such earlier day as shall or may be fixed for that purpose by Proclamation under the Great Seal of this Province.

LXXXIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices and others whomsoever without being specially pleaded.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

ND 14 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 49.

"AN ACT TO RE
ACT OF THE LAN DOUBTS RESPECTING THE INTENTION OF THE AMENDING THE CHAR OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THIS PROVINCE FOR VIDE FOR THE INSTITU UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND TO PRO- FESSORSHIPS, LECTURESHIPS WMENTS OF REGIUS AND OTHER PRO- IONS, PRIZES AND OTHER REW IPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBIT- OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH E SAID UNIVERSITY, AND FOR COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCH UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, FORMING AN APPENDAGE THEREOF."

4 August, 1850).

Whereas in the preamble of the Act passed in t Session of the Parliament of this Province, chaptered eighty-two, an tuled, An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at T factory Gov- Majesty, King George the Fourth, to provide for the more l with the ernment of the said University, and for other purposes con an appen- same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School form ent, as dage thereof, the promotion of the religious and moral imp sly set well as the secular education of the people of this Province is e such forth as the object of its enactment, and as a means of accompli tians, object in a community consisting of various denominations of n its the necessity is asserted of having the said University entirely f just government and discipline from all denominational bias, so that to rights and privileges of all might be fully maintained without offe ted the religious opinions of any; and whereas the said enactment orig rd in a sincere desire for the advancement of true religion, and a tender it for the conscientious scruples of all classes of professing Christians, wn- sought to evince by affording to the different denominations the opp ay ity, and thereby pressing upon them the obligation, each in its own and each according to its own discipline and in conformity with itsd peculiar views of religious truth, of providing for the spiritual welfar- advancement in religious knowledge of the youth belonging to its own s munion, and not from any indifference to the importance of relig : duties, or of imp rting religious knowledge in the education of youn And whereas, notwithstanding the distinct avowal of the principles which the said Act was based, doubts have been raised as to the Chri by character of the said Institution and of the powers of the University its statute or otherwise, to make the necessary regulations for insuring non members the opportunities of religious instruction and attendance ac- public worship by their respective Ministers, and according to their resp ll tive forms of religious faith: And whereas for the satisfaction of so whose minds may have been disturbed by such doubts, it is desirable s declare: Be it therefore accordingly declared and enacted by the Queen- Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legis- lative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the same, That it hath been

at all times hereafter shall be fully competent to and for the said University, by statute either visitatorial or senatorial to be passed for that purpose, to make any regulations that may be deemed expedient for the undergraduates and students attending lectures in the said University, attending upon public worship in their respective churches, or other places of religious worship, and receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and that not only shall every facility be afforded by the authorities of the said University for such attendance on religious worship, and such acquirement of religious knowledge, but that no candidate for matriculation or for any degree, who shall at the time of his application, be a student in any of the different Colleges which shall be so far affiliated to the said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student or admitted to a degree in the said University without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the affiliated College to which he belongs, and which, according to his standing in such affiliated College, he shall by the rules and statutes thereof be required to possess: Provided always nevertheless firstly, that no part of the funds of the said University shall be expended for any such purpose, but that i be left to the authorities of each denomination of Christians to provide for the religious instruction of its own adherents attending the said University or members thereof: and provided also, secondly, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower the said University, by statute or otherwise, to compel any person to become a student or member of such affiliated College as a condition precedent to his being matriculated or admitted to any degree in the said University, or otherwise howsoever.

II. And for the like reason, it is hereby further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it hath been, now is, and at all times hereafter shall continue to be fully competent to and for the said College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College by Statute, either collegiate or visitatorial, to be passed for that purpose, to make any similar regulations for the like purposes and subject to the like limitations and restrictions.

III. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything in the said Act of Parliament contained, nine Members of the Senate of the said University shall form a quorum thereof for the despatch of business.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall at all times be lawful for the Caput of the said University, in reporting upon the testimonials of candidates for any vacant professorship, as directed by the twenty-fourth section of the said Act, to report also the names of any men of distinguished literary or scientific reputation, whose accession to such chair would in their opinion be an acquisition to the public character of the University as a seat of learning, and who they may have ascertained or have reason to believe, would accept of such, if offered to them: and thereupon the Senate of the said University, if they shall concur in that part of the Report of the said Caput, shall report the names of such persons, or of those of them with respect to whom they shall so concur with the Caput, to the Governor of the Province, with those of the three candidates required to be transmitted to him by the said twenty-fourth section of the said Act, and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, to appoint any one of those persons to such chair, who may be willing to accept thereof, instead of appointing to the same any of the three candidates whose names shall have been so transmitted to him as afore-

said; anything in the said twenty-fourth section of the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to institute, establish and endow such and so many Regius Professorships in any of the Faculties of the said University, as she shall think fit, and from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to appoint some fit and proper person to such Regius Professorship; and to every such Professorship and to the person who shall fill the same shall belong all and singular the like rights, powers, and privileges which shall be attached to or be vested in the other Professorships, and Professors of the said University respectively: Provided always, firstly, that no such Regius Professorship shall be so instituted without an endowment, either by charge on the public Provincial Revenue, or by invested capital in land or other property, not at the time forming any part of the property of the said University, but sufficient to secure to the holder thereof an income equal at least to that of the smallest salary assigned by Statute of the said University to any of the chairs on the foundation thereof in the same faculty to which such Regius Professorship may be attached, or unless such salary shall have been voted amongst the other annual votes for educational purposes upon the Estimates sent down to Parliament by the Crown: and provided also, secondly, that every such Regius Professorship and Regius Professor shall be subject to all and singular the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said University, and be entitled to all and singular the same rights, powers and privileges as any other Professorship or Professor in the same: and provided also, thirdly, that the appointments to all such chairs shall be made by the Crown of its mere motion and during its pleasure, without the necessity of any Report from the Caput or Senate, as provided with respect to the chairs on the foundation of the said University.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to found, institute, establish and endow such and so many Lecturships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards in the said University as she shall think fit, and to prescribe in such Letters Patent, all such Rules and Regulations as she may think proper for the appointing to and conferring of such Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said University are hereby required to observe and give effect to as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whomsoever, to found such and so many Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards, in the said University, as they may think proper, by providing a sufficient endowment in Land or other property, and conveying the same to the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the said University in trust for the said purpose, and thereupon suing out Letters Patent from the Crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid, in all which Letters Patent shall be set forth such Rules and Regulations for the appointing to and conferring of such Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes or other Rewards as the respective founders thereof, with the approbation of the Crown, shall think fit to prescribe for that purpose, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said

University are hereby required to observe and give effect to, as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed: Provided always nevertheless, that none of such Professorships upon private foundation, shall entitle the holder of the Chair of such Professorship for the time being, to any seat in the Senate of the said University or other share in the government thereof, unless the same shall be especially conferred upon such Chair or Professor by a Statute of the said University either visitatorial or senatorial to be passed for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That nothing in the three next preceding sections of this Act contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any way the twelfth section of the said recited Act, but that the provisions of the said three sections shall to all intents and purposes whatsoever be subject to and limited by the provisions of the said twelfth section as if the same had been inserted in this Act.

IX. And be it enacted, That the third proviso to the fifty-eighth section of the said Act shall apply to such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the College Council of the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, as have been or shall be passed by that body, for prescribing or regulating the general duties of the Principal or Masters of the said College or others employed to teach therein, in their respective Collegiate employments, or for prescribing the course of study to be pursued, or the discipline to be observed in the said College and Royal Grammar School, and to none others.

X. And be it enacted, That all sums of money received by the Bursar of the said University for or on account of the said College and Royal Grammar School at any time since the Royal Assent was given to the said Act of Parliament, and all debts of what nature or kind soever at the time when such assent was given to the said Act due to the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in which such College and Royal Grammar School was then or at any time after beneficially interested, shall be deemed and taken to be available to, and collectable by the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in the same manner as the debts mentioned in the seventy-seventh section of the said Act, are thereby declared to be recoverable, subject to the deduction therefrom of all moneys which since the Royal Assent was so given to the said Act, shall or may have been paid by the said Bursar for, or on account of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

16 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 89.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof and that of Upper Canada College.

(Assented to 22nd April, 1853).

Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College or Educational Institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large City distant, in many cases from their homes: And whereas from these and other causes, many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining these scholastic honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning: And whereas experience hath proved the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London in England, to be well adapted for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, and for removing the difficulties and objections hereinbefore referred to: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, and the Act passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowments of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, forming an appendage thereof, are hereby repealed, as is also so much of the Charter referred to in the Act first mentioned, as may be inconsistent with this Act; but so much of the said Charter as shall not be inconsistent with this Act shall remain in force.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

II. The Univeristy established by the Charter aforesaid and mentioned in the said Acts, shall henceforth be called The University of Toronto, and shall continue to be a Body Corporate, with the powers vested in

Corporate bodies by the Interpretation Act, and power to hold such real property as may be assigned to it under the provisions of this Act, and such other powers and privileges as are conferred upon it by those portions of the said Charter remaining in force or by this Act, but such powers shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

III. There shall be no Professorship or other Teachership in the said University of Toronto, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of Candidates for Degrees in the several Faculties, or for Scholarships, prizes or Certificates of Honour in different branches of knowledge, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates, after Examination, in the manner herinafter mentioned.

IV. The said Corporation of The University of Toronto shall hereafter consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of other Members of the Senate as the Governor of this Province shall from time to time appoint under His Hand and Seal at Arms, and as shall be appointed by the Senate under the power herinafter given.

V. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and other Members of the Senate for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University; and the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Governor in the manner aforesaid.

VI. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death resignation, or otherwise, the Governor may, in the manner aforesaid, nominate a fit and proper person to be Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy.

VII. The office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be a biennial one, that is to say, the term of office of each Vice-Chancellor shall expire on some day in the calendar year next but one after that in which he shall have been appointed or elected, and the day on which the term of office shall expire shall be appointed by Statute of the University; and the Members of the Senate shall at a meeting to be holden for that purpose on some day within a month before the expiration of the said term of office, of which meeting notice shall be given in such manner as shall be fixed by Statute, elect some one of the Members of the Senate to be Vice-Chancellor when the term of office of the then Vice-Chancellor shall expire, and so from time to time biennially; or in case of the death, resignation, or other vacancy in the office of any such Vice-Chancellor, before the expiration of his term of office they shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid, elect one other of the said Members of the Senate to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen.

VIII. If at any time, by death or otherwise, the number of the said Members of the Senate shall be reduced below the number of ten, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and as often as the same shall happen, if the Governor do not think proper to complete the said number by appointment, the Members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be holden for that purpose, of which notice shall be given in such manner as shall be provided by Statute, elect one or more fit and proper persons to be Members of the Senate in addition to the then remaining Members thereof, to the end that by means of such election the number of ten Members of the Senate of the said University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University, but no person shall be appointed or elected a Member of the Senate who shall not be a subject of Her Majesty.

IX. The Governor of this Province shall be (as heretofore) the Visitor of the said University on behalf of Her Majesty, and such visitatorial powers may be exercised by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the Governor, shall be binding on the said University and its Members and on all others whomsoever.

X. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate for the time being, shall (subject to the provisions of this Act relative to the income and property of the said University), have the management of and superintendence over the affairs and business thereof; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate to make such Statutes and to act in such manner as to them shall appear best calculated to promote the purposes of the said University; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any Statutes (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Upper Canada, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act,) touching the examination for Degrees, or for Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships or Certificates, and the fees to be paid by Candidates for examination or upon taking any Degree, and the application of such fees, and touching the periods of the regular meetings of the Senate and the mode of convening special meetings thereof, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University or the business thereof, or for any purpose for which provision may be required for carrying out this Act according to its intent and spirit in any case unprovided for by this Act; and all such Statutes when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, and after they shall have been approved by the Visitor, shall be binding upon all persons being Members or Officers thereof, and upon all Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour to be conferred by the said University, and all others whom it may concern, a certified copy of such Statutes being deposited with the Provincial Secretary within ten days after the passing thereof, to be laid before the Visitor of the said University for his approval; and no such Statute shall have force or effect until it shall have been approved by the Visitor, and such approval signified through the said Secretary: Provided always that by any such Statute approved as aforesaid power may be given to any Committee, Officers or persons to make Regulations for better carrying out the provisions or objects of any Statute, in the manner and to the extent therein prescribed.

XI. In addition to the power of conferring Degrees in Arts and Faculties, vested in the said University the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have power, after examination, to grant Certificates of Honour in such branches of knowledge as they shall from time to time, by statutes to be made in that behalf, determine.

XII. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, shall be decided by the majority of the Members present; but in case of equality of votes, the maximum praesumitur pro negante shall prevail.

XIII. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and four other Members of the Senate, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless five other Members of the Senate at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision, nor shall any Meeting be legally held unless held at the times or convened in the manner provided for by Statute as aforesaid.

XIV. At every Meeting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present or a majority of them.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate for the time being shall have full power to appoint by Statute from time to time, and as they shall see occasion to remove in like manner, all Examiners, Officers and Servants of the said University, except the Bursar hereinafter mentioned.

XVI. Once at least in every year, at a time or times to be fixed by Statute, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall cause to be held an Examination of the Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour as aforesaid; and at every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, and at every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined orally or in writing or otherwise, in as many branches of general knowledge as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall consider the most fitting subjects for such examinations; and special Examinations may be held for Honours; and all such Examinations shall be open and public.

XVII. And in order to extend the benefits of Colleges and establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of Literature, Science and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purpose with the said University, all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, to be conferred by the said University of Toronto, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, by proper Certificates that such persons have in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, gone through and completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, by Statutes to be made as aforesaid from time to time, determine; and the Institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be those hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: All Colleges in Upper or Lower Canada incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of the Parliament of this Province, or of either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and also such other institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or shall hereafter be established for the purposes of education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, under His Hand and Seal at Arms.

XVIII. And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws, respectively, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, from time to time, report to the Governor of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary, what appear to them to be the Medical Schools and Institutions, or the Law Schools and Institutions, whether corporate or unincorporated, in this Province, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical or Law Schools or Institutions in this Province, or in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, to admit Candi-

dates for Degrees in Medicine or in Law, and on approval of such report by the Governor, shall admit any person to examination as a Candidate for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on his satisfying the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, that such Candidate has herein gone through and completed a course of instruction during such period as they shall, by regulations in that behalf, determine: and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, to vary, alter and amend any such reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereto; and all Institutions from which, under this or the next preceding section Students may be examined for Degrees, shall be said to be affiliated for that purpose to the said University.

XIX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the Candidates for Examination, for Degrees or for Certificates of Honour as aforesaid, as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, by Statute in that behalf, from time to time determine, and such fees shall be paid and applied as shall be determined by Statute.

XX. The regulations to be made with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining Degrees or Certificates of Honour, and their examination, shall, in so far as circumstances will, in the opinion of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Toronto may not be inferior to that adopted for a like Degree, Certificate or Honour in the University of London.

XXI. The Examiners may be required to make the following declaration before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor:

"I solemly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner, without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any Candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any Candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

XXII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, may make such special Regulations as to them shall seem just, with regard to the examination of Students who have matriculated in the said University before the passing of this Act, and with regard to the completion by them of the prescribed course of instruction, but in so far only as relates to the first Degree to be taken by any such Student after the passing of this Act, after which they shall be subject to the same regulations as other Candidates.

XXIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, may grant Scholarships, Prizes and Rewards to persons who shall distinguish themselves at their examination, but the sum to be expended for such purposes in any one year shall not exceed such sum as shall be appropriated for that purpose under the provisions hereinafter made, and such Scholarship shall be of the nature and extent of those next mentioned: and all such Scholarships, Prizes, and Rewards shall be granted according to Regulations previously made and published.

XXIV. The said Scholarships shall hereafter be held to be University Scholarships in any of the affiliated Institutions in Upper Canada, and shall be held by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, for the purpose of being awarded according to the proficiency manifested on examination in prescribed subjects, and to each of such Scholarships an annual stipend shall be attached payable out of the University Income Fund, for such periods and on such conditions as shall be fixed by the regulations to be made by Statute in that behalf; and the holder of any Scholarship granted under this and the next preceding section shall have the title of "University Scholar:" Provided always, that every Scholarship in the University of Toronto granted before this Act shall be in force, shall thereafter be a University Scholarship in University College hereinafter mentioned, and the holder thereof shall have the said title of "University Scholar."

XXV. Any Statutes made under the fiftieth section of the Act herein first cited and repealed, by the Commissioners therein referred to, and in force when this Act shall come into effect, shall remain in force, in so far as they may not be inconsistent with this Act, until repealed or altered by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the said University, who shall have full power to amend or repeal the same and make others in their stead.

XXVI. It shall be the duty of the Senate of the said University, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospect of the University, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and the said Senate shall also at all times when thereunto required by the Governor, inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said University; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

XXVII. There shall be and there is hereby constituted at the City of Toronto, a Collegiate Institution by the name of University College, and the said College shall be under the direction, management and administration of a Body Corporate to be called The Council of University College, which shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to hold real and personal property, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded by the name aforesaid, and shall have other the usual powers of Corporate Bodies, according to the Interpretation Act, subject to the said provisions.

XXVIII. The said Corporation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and such Professors as may from time to time be appointed to Chairs in the said University College.

XXIX. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or if both be absent, then the Senior Member of the Council present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Corporation, and in case of an equal division of votes among the Members present, the rule praesumitur pro negante shall prevail; and among Members appointed at the same time, the order in which their appointments shall have been made shall be the order of Seniority; and all such Meetings shall be held at the times to be prescribed by the Statutes of the said College.

XXX. Any five Members of the said Council shall be a quorum for transacting all business of the Council and doing all things which the said

Council may lawfully do; and all things done at any Meeting of the Council shall be ordered by the majority of the votes of the Members present thereat, subject to the provision hereinbefore made for the case of an equal division of votes.

XXXI. The said Council shall have full power and authority to make Statutes for the good government, discipline, conduct and regulation of the said College, and of the Professors, Teachers, Students, Officers and Servants thereof, for regulating the Fees to be paid by Students or persons attending lectures or receiving instruction in the said College, and the times of regular Meetings of the Council, and generally for the management of the property and business thereof, and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases for which no provision is made by this Act, so that such Statutes be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the laws of this Province, and from time to time to amend or repeal the same: Provided always, that no Statute made by the said Council shall have force and effect until it shall have been submitted to the Visitor of the said College, and by him approved; and a certified copy of all such Statutes shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, within ten days from the passing thereof, to be submitted to the said Visitor for his approval.

XXXII. There shall be in the said College such Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, and there shall be taught in the said College such Sciences, Arts and Branches of Knowledge as the Council shall, by their Statutes in that behalf, from time to time determine, such Statutes being consistent with Statutes of The University of Toronto, as regards the prescribed subjects of Examination: Provided always, that there shall be no Professor or Teacher of Divinity in the said College; and that after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, there shall be no Professorship or Teachership of Law, or of any of the branches of Medicine or Surgery, except in so far as the same may form part of a general system of liberal Education.

XXXIII. The President and Vice-President, Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College shall be appointed by the Governor of this Province, after such examination, inquiry and report as he shall consider necessary, and shall hold office during his pleasure: Provided always, that the President, Professors, Lecturers and Teachers of the University of Toronto as now constituted, shall, until it be otherwise ordered by the Governor, be the President, Professors, Lecturers and Teachers of University College, excepting after the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, those who may be Professors or Teachers of those subjects which are not under this Act to be taught in the said College.

XXXIV. No religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Student, Officer or Servant of the said College, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination be imposed on them or any of them; but it shall be lawful for the Council to make such Regulations as they may think expedient touching the moral conduct of the Students and their attendance on public worship in their respective Churches or other places of religious worship, and their receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every facility shall be afforded for their so doing.

XXXV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate whomsoever, to found such and so many

Professorships, Fellowships, Lectureships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards, in the said College, as they may think proper, by providing a sufficient endowment in land or other property, and surrendering or conveying the same to the Crown for the purposes of the said College, and thereupon suing out Letters Patent from the Crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid; in all which Letters Patent shall be set forth such Rules and Regulations for the appointing to and conferring of such Professorships, Fellowships, Lectureships, Scholarships, Prizes or other Rewards, as the respective Founders thereof, with the approbation of the Crown, shall think fit to prescribe for that purpose, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said College are hereby required to observe and give effect to, as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed: Provided always, that such endowment as aforesaid shall be vested in the Crown for the purposes for which it shall be given as shall also any property, real or personal, given, devised or bequeathed to the said College or for the use thereof: And provided also, that no Professorship or Lectureship shall be so founded for the teaching of any subject which under this Act is not to be taught in the said College.

XXXVI. The Governor of this Province shall be the Visitor of the said College on behalf of the Crown, and his visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, and the proceedings of any Commission so appointed being confirmed by the Governor, shall be binding on the said College and the Council thereof, and on all persons whomsoever.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of the Council of the said College, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the College, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and the said Council shall also, at all times when thereunto required by the Governor, inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said College; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

XXXVIII. All terms kept or studies or exercises performed in the University of Toronto as now constituted, shall be valid and effectual, and shall be deemed to be terms kept, or studies or exercises performed in University College; and the Statutes and Regulations of the said University in force when this Act shall come into effect, shall remain in force and apply to University College, so far as they may be consistent with this Act, until repealed or altered by Statutes to be made under this Act.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

XXXIX. The Corporation of "The Principal, Masters, and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," shall be dissolved and determined from the time this Act comes into force: and the said Institution and all the affairs and business thereof, shall be under the control, management and direction of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, subject to the provisions of this Act.

XL. The Governor of this Province shall be the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, on behalf of Her Majesty, and his visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the

Governor-in-Council, shall be binding upon the said College and Royal Grammar School, and upon the said Senate and all others whomsoever.

XLI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, shall have full power and authority to make Statutes for the good government, conduct and regulation of the said College and Royal Grammar School and of the Principal, Masters, Pupils, Officers and Servants thereof, for regulating the fees to be paid by Pupils receiving instruction in the said College, and generally for the management of the business and affairs thereof and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases in which no provision is made by this Act, so that such Statutes be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the laws of this Province, and from time to time to amend or repeal the same; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate, may by any such Statutes empower the Principal to make Regulations for the government of the Masters and Pupils, Officers and Servants, and for the conduct and discipline of the said Collgee and Royal Grammar School, in such matters and to such extent as may be limited in such Statutes, and subject to such control or approval as may be therein mentioned: Provided always, that no Statute shall have force and effect until it shall have been submitted to the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and by him approved; and a certified copy of all such Statutes shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, within ten days from the passing thereof, to be submitted to the said Visitor for his approval.

XLII. There shall be in the College and Royal Grammar School, a Principal, and such Masters, Officers and Servants, as shall from time to time be directed by any Statute relating to the said Institution, approved as aforesaid, and the salary and emoluments attached to such office, shall be from time to time fixed by Statute; and the said Principal, Masters, Officers and Servants shall be appointed by the Governor of this Province, and shall hold Office during his pleasure: Provided always, that until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Governor, the present Principal, Masters, Officers and Servants of the said Institution shall remain in Office, and until it be otherwise ordered by Statute, the Salaries and Emoluments attached to each office shall be those now attached to the same respectively.

XLIII. All Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College and Royal Grammar School in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisons thereof, shall be and continue in force, until repealed, altered or amended by some Statute to be hereafter enacted or made for that purpose.

XLIV. No religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any Principal, Master, Pupil, Officer or Servant of the said College, nor shall religious observances according to the forms of any particular religious denomination, be imposed on them or any of them; but it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto by Statute to make such Regulations as they may think expedient touching the moral conduct of the Pupils and their attendance on public worship in their respective Churches or other places of religious worship, and their receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every facility shall be afforded for their so doing.

XLV. It shall be the duty of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the College and Royal Grammar School and upon all matters

touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and also, at all times when thereunto required by the Governor to inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said College and Royal Grammar School; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

ENDOWMENT AND PROPERTY.

XLVI. All the property and effects, real or personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the Corporation of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, or in the Corporation of the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, or in any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate in trust for the said Corporations or either of them, shall, from and after the coming into force of this Act, be and the same and every part thereof are hereby transferred to and vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the purposes of this Act, and shall, as shall also all Deeds, Titles, Accounts, Books, Maps, Plans, Documents and Writings belonging to or relating to the same, be forthwith delivered up by any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate having custody or possession thereof, to such person or persons, officer or officers, as the Governor of this Province shall appoint or authorize to receive the same; and every right, title, claim or demand of either of the said Corporations to any real or personal property, debt or sum of money, shall be and is hereby vested in the Crown, and any suit or proceeding for the recovery thereof may be brought or continued by and in the name of the Crown upon suggestion of the passing of this Act; and every debt due by or claim upon either of the said Corporations may be paid or satisfied by the Crown out of the property transferred as aforesaid; and all property, real or personal, which shall be hereafter given, devised or bequeathed to or for the use of either of the said Institutions, or to or for the use of any of the Institutions herein named and provided for, shall be vested in the Crown for the purposes of this Act.

XLVII. The said property, real or personal, shall be managed and administered, under the orders of the Governor-in-Council, by an Officer to be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold his office during pleasure, and to be called the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto; and the salary of the said Bursar shall be fixed by the Governor-in-Council at such amount not exceeding Four Hundred Pounds currency per annum, as to him shall seem meet, and the said Bursar shall be allowed by the Governor-in-Council such assistance in his office as may be found necessary; and the said Bursar shall have a seal of office, and shall have such powers as shall from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor-in-Council, for the management and administration of the said property, the leasing of the same, or making agreements for the sale thereof, and the receiving of the rents, issues and profits thereof or the proceeds of the sale of any part thereof, or any moneys in any way arising therefrom, and shall account for and pay over the same in such manner as the Governor shall from time to time direct, and shall give security to the Crown for the due performance of his duties and the faithful accounting for and paying over all moneys which shall come into his hands as such Bursar, in such amount, with such securities, and in such manner and form as the Governor-in-Council shall direct; and the said Bursar shall, as regards his obligation to account for and pay over all moneys coming into his hands as such, be deemed to be an Officer employed in the collection of the Provincial Revenue,

and shall, in case of his default, be liable to be dealt with accordingly; and the said Bursar shall make and transmit to the Governor, and at such time in each year as he shall appoint, an annual account of the property under his management and of his official receipts and expenditure; and a copy of each account shall be laid before each House of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof:

And each such Annual Account shall shew, among other things:

The number of acres of land originally granted for the endowment of the said University, or the said Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School;

The number of acres sold, and at what rate: The total amount of sales, the amount received on account thereof, and the amount due;

The amount of Capital invested, and the amount expended to the end of the preceding year;

The amount received, and a detailed account of the amount expended for the preceding year, in salaries, contingent expenses and buildings, specifying the duties of the persons receiving such salaries, and the purposes of such buildings.

XLVIII. And in order to facilitate the transfer and conveyance of the property by this Act transferred to and vested in Her Majesty, it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to issue a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province to the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto aforesaid, authorizing the said Bursar under his hand and seal of office, to transfer and convey any of such property to purchasers and others entitled to receive conveyances thereof; and that all such transfers and conveyances may be made according to the form in the Schedule to this Act, or in words to the like effect; and the same shall to all intents and purposes as effectually grant, transfer and convey the lands therein set forth, to the parties therein specified, according to the quality of the estate and the conditions and provisions therein mentioned, in the same manner and with the like effect, as if the same had been directly granted by the Crown under the provisions of this Act: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the Crown from granting such lands directly: And provided further, that all such transfers and conveyances shall be registered in the Registry Office of the County in which the lands shall be situate, in like manner and subject to the same provisions of law as conveyances from and to private parties.

XLIX. The fees received for tuition, examination, degrees, certificates of honour or otherwise, in the said University, in University College, and in Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, or such part thereof as shall be payable into the general funds thereof, the rents, issues and profits of all such property as aforesaid, and all the interest on the purchase money of any part of such property sold and not wholly paid for, or on moneys arising from the sale of any such property and invested at interest, and all other casual and periodical incomings, including any donations or subscriptions touching which it shall not be otherwise ordered by the Donors, shall be deemed Income for the purposes of this Act, and shall form the General Income Fund, and may be expended for the purposes and under the authority of this Act; but the purchase money of any such property sold and the principal of any money invested shall be deemed permanent property, and shall not (except only in the case hereinafter provided for) be expended or diminished in any way, but shall remain as a Permanent Fund for the support of the said Institutions and the purposes of this Act.

L. That part of the said General Income fund which shall be derived from property heretofore vested in the Corporation of Upper Canada College

and Royal Grammar School, or from other property held for the use of, or from fees received in the said College and Grammar School and payable into the general funds thereof, shall be applied to defray the current expenses of the said Institution only and shall form the special Income Fund thereof, and shall be applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council, to defray the current expenses of the said College and Grammar School and those to be incurred in the management of the endowment and funds thereof and the maintenance and repairs of property assigned for its use, and the surplus, if any, after defraying all charges thereon, shall form part of the Permanent Fund aforesaid and shall be invested in such manner as the Governor-in-Council shall direct; and all moneys forming part of the said Permanent Fund and arising from such surplus as aforesaid or from property heretofore vested in the said Corporation, shall be permanently appropriated to the support of the said Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

LI. Out of the remainder of the General Income Fund (which remainder shall be called the University Income Fund), after paying the charges of management as hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to appropriate yearly, such sum as shall be required to defray the current expenses of the said University of Toronto, including Scholarships, Rewards and Prizes authorized by the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, and to defray the current expenses of University College; including in both cases the care, maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of the said University or College, and with power to the Governor-in-Council to decide what shall be deemed ordinary repairs as distinguishable from permanent improvements.

LII. In making such appropriations for the current expenses of the said University, or of University College, or of Upper Canada Royal College and Grammar School, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council either to direct the particular purposes to which the whole or any part of the sum appropriated shall be applied, or to place the whole or any part of such sum at the disposal of the Senate of the said University or of the Council of the said College, to be aplied under the provisions of Statutes in that behalf, approved as aforesaid, and by which Statutes the said Senate or Council may place any sum or sums at the disposal of any Committee, or person or persons, to be applied by them or him according to the directions of such Statutes or in their discretion, to purposes to be therein named.

LIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cause to be paid out of the said University Income Fund, a sum not exceeding one year's Salary at the present rate, to each of those Professors in the now University of Toronto, who will not, under the Thirty-third Section of this Act, be Professors in University College, and who shall resign their chairs as such Professors in the University of Toronto on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: such allowance to be payable at such time after the said first day of July as the Governor-in-Council shall appoint.

LIV. Any surplus of the said University Income Fund remaining at the end of any year after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a Fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada.

LV. The expenses of the Bursar's office and the management of the property aforesaid, shall be paid out of the said General Income Fund hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be the first charge thereon, and the Governor-in-Council shall from time to time determine what share thereof shall be

paid out of that portion of the said Fund belonging to Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

LVI. The Governor-in-Council shall from time to time assign for the use and purposes of the said University, of the said University College and of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, respectively, such portions of the property hereby vested in the Crown, as may be necessary for the convenient accommodation and business of the said Institutions respectively; and the property so assigned for the use of each shall be deemed to be in the legal possession and under the control of the Senate or Council of such Institution.

LVII. The Governor-in-Council may authorize such permanent improvements or additions to the buildings on the said property as may be necessary for the purposes of the said Institutions respectively, and may direct the cost thereof to be paid out of that part of the Permanent Fund aforesaid hereby made applicable to the support of the Institution for the purposes of which the improvement or addition is made.

LVIII. For all the purposes of this Act and of all accounts to be kept and payments or expenditure to be made under it, the fiscal year shall coincide with the calendar year.

SCHEDULE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas A. B., of , is entitled to receive a conveyance of the lands hereinafter mentioned, which lands are part of certain property vested in Her Majesty, under and by virtue of a statute of this Province passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College;

And whereas under the provisions of the Statute aforesaid C. D., of , the Bursar of the University of and Colleges at Toronto, has been authorized by a Commission under the Great Seal of this Province to transfer and convey any of the property aforesaid to purchasers and others entitled to receive conveyances thereof: Now these presents witness, that the said C. D., as such Bursar, under and by virtue of the said Commission and the said Statute, and in consideration of the sum of paid therefor by the said A. B., hereby grants, transfers and conveys to the said A. B., his heirs and assigns for ever (or as the case may be) all that certain parcel or tract of land being Lot, etc. (as the case may be,) which said land is bounded or may be known as follows, etc. (describe the land by its boundaries and insert any reservations, conditions or provisos). In witness whereof the said C. D., as Bursar aforesaid, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of his office, this day of, etc.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
presence of

C. D.,
Bursar. (L.S.)

BASIS OF FEDERATION IN 1884.

Sessional Paper, No. 65, 48 Victoria, 1885.

1. It is proposed to form a Confederation of Colleges, carrying on, in Toronto, work embraced in the Arts Curriculum of the Provincial University, and in connection therewith the following institutions, namely, Queen's University, Victoria University, and Trinity University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, Wycliffe College and Toronto Baptist College, shall have the right to enter into the proposed confederation, provided always that each of such institutions shall, so long as it remains in the confederation, keep in abeyance any powers it may possess of conferring degrees other than degrees in Divinity; such powers remaining intact though not exercised. It shall be lawful for the Senate, from time to time, to provide by statute for the admission of other institutions into the confederation under the limitation above prescribed. Nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal any of the provisions for affiliation of institutions, as contained in R.S.O., cap. 210, sec. 61.

2. The head of each Confederating College shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Senate of the Provincial University, and in addition thereto the governing body of each Confederating College shall be entitled to appoint one other member of the Senate. The University Professoriate shall be represented by two of their members on the Senate, and the Council of University College by one of its members in addition to the President.

3. The undergraduates of any Confederating University shall be admitted *ad eundem statum*, and the graduates in Law and Arts of any Confederating University shall be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in the Provincial University. Such of the graduates in Medicine of any Confederating University as shall have actually passed their examinations within the limits of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in the Provincial University.

4. During the continuance of such confederation, but no longer, all graduates in Medicine and Law so admitted shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as are at present enjoyed by the like graduates of the Provincial University, except as herein otherwise provided.

5. All graduates in Medicine, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect four members of Senate. All graduates in Law, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect two members of Senate.

6. The graduates in Arts of the several Universities entering into the confederation shall, for the period of six years after the requisite legislation shall have been obtained, be entitled to the following representation on the Senate, namely, those of Queen's University to elect four members: those of Victoria University to elect four members, and those of Trinity University to elect four members. The graduates in Arts of the Provincial University, other than those admitted *ad eundem gradum* under this scheme,

shall be entitled to elect twelve members of Senate. After the said period of six years, separate representation shall cease and the entire body of graduates shall unite in electing a number of representatives equal to those previously elected by the several Universities in confederation.

7. (*a*) University College shall afford to all students who desire to avail themselves thereof the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects in the curriculum of the Provincial University, namely: Latin, Greek, Ancient History, French, German, English, Oriental Languages, and Moral Philosophy; provided that it shall be competent to the governing body of University College to institute additional chairs which do not exist in the University.

(*b*) Attendance on instruction provided in any of the Conferating Colleges, including University College, shall be accorded equal value as a condition of proceeding to any degree with attendance on the work of the University Professoriate.

8. There shall be established another teaching faculty in connection with the Provincial University, to be called the University Professoriate, which shall afford to all students of the Provincial University, who desire to avail themselves thereof, the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects, in accordance with the curriculum of such University, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology (including Comparative Philology), History, Logic and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Italian and Spanish, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Engineering, and such other Sciences, Arts and branches of knowledge as the Senate of the Provincial University may from time to time determine, except such subjects as are prohibited from being taught by Revised Statutes of Ontario, cap. 209, sec. 9.

9. The professors in such University Faculty shall be a corporation presided over by a chairman. The same person shall be President of University College, and Chairman of the Faculty of the University Professoriate. University College and the Faculty of the University Professoriate shall be complementary, the one to the other, and afford to all University students the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in all subjects prescribed in the curriculum of the Provincial University. If, in the interests of the general objects of the Confederation, it shall at any future time be found advantageous to have any subject transferred from University College to the University, or from the University to University College, it shall be competent to the governing bodies of the College and the University to arrange for such transfer.

10. Every graduate's or student's diploma or certificate of standing, issued by the Provincial University, in addition to being signed by the proper university authorities in that behalf, shall indicate the college or colleges in which such student attended lectures, and shall be signed by such professors, teachers and officers of such college or colleges as its or their governing body or bodies may from time to time determine.

11. With a view to the advantageous working out of this scheme representatives of the various colleges and university faculty shall from time to time meet in committee, and arrange time tables for lectures and other college and university work.

12. The Senate of the Provincial University may, of its own motion, enquire into the conduct, teaching and efficiency of any professor or teacher in the University Faculty, and report to the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of such enquiry, and may make such recommendations as the Senate may think the circumstances of the case require.

13. All students, except in cases specially provided for by the Senate, shall enroll themselves in one of the colleges and place themselves under its discipline. The authority of the several colleges over their students shall remain intact. The University Professoriate shall have entire responsibility of discipline in regard to students, if any, enrolled in the University alone; in regard to students entered in one or other of the colleges its power of discipline shall be limited to the conduct of students in relation to university work and duties. All other matters of discipline affecting the university standing of students shall be dealt with by the Senate of the Provincial University.

14. The University Endowment and all additions thereto shall be applied to the maintenance of the Provincial University, the University Faculty, and University College.

15. There shall be the following staff in University College:

1 Professor of Greek.
1 do Latin.
1 do French.
1 do German.
1 do English.
1 do Oriental Languages.
1 do Moral Philosophy.
1 Lecturer in Ancient History.
1 Tutor in Greek.
1 do Latin.
1 do French.
1 do German.
1 do Oriental Languages.
1 do English.
1 Fellow in Greek.
1 do Latin.
1 do French.
1 do German.
1 do English.

Additional assistance in above subjects to be provided so that no Honour Class shall exceed 12, or Pass Class 30.

16. There shall be a University Professoriate adequate to give instruction in each of the following subjects, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics,

Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology, History, Italian and Spanish, Logic and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Engineering. As regards Tutors and Fellows, assistance shall be provided to the University Faculty similar to that mentioned above for the College, as may be required.

17. The university professorial lectures shall be free of charge to all students matriculated in the University, who are members of a confederating college, but in the case of students (if any) who do not belong to any College, the Senate shall determine the fees which shall be charged for the several courses of lectures in the University. But such laboratory fees, as may be fixed from time to time by the senate, shall be paid by all students.

18. The various colleges which are at present affiliated to any of the Universities entering into the confederation shall have the right to be affiliated to the Provincial University.

19. The curriculum in Arts of the Provincial University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics or the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but provisions shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory by the University upon any candidate for a degree.

20. No college student shall be allowed to present himself for any university examination subsequent to matriculation without producing a certificate under the hand and seal of his college, that he has complied with all the requirements of his college affecting his admission to such examination.

21. The University College work shall continue to be carried on as at present in the college buildings, and the University work shall be carried on in the same buildings, in the School of Practical Science, and in such other buildings, as may hereafter be erected on the present University grounds, in the City of Toronto.

A building suitable for a University Examination Hall, Senate rooms, Registrar's and other offices shall be erected on said grounds.

Additions to be made to the School of Science sufficient to afford proper accommodation for students in Mineralogy, Botany, and other subjects, and for the accommodation of the Museum, which should be removed from its present quarters in order to be more serviceable for science students.

22. The following also to be considered: Completion of the Collection of Physical Apparatus, Physiological Laboratory and Apparatus, Astronomical Observatory and Instruments, and Provision for the Education of Women.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND TRINITY COLLEGE.

Articles of Agreement made in Triplicate the 25th day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, between the "Trustees of the University of Toronto," a body corporate under the University Act, 1901, of the First Part, and Trinity College hereinafter and in the said Act sometimes referred to as the Corporation of Trinity University of the Second Part.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, passed in the 15th year of Her Late Majesty's Reign and Chaptered 32, the parties of the Second Part were constituted and established in the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Canada, a body corporate and politic for the purposes therein mentioned.

And whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her said Late Majesty Queen Victoria, was pleased to will ordain and grant that the said College should be taken to be a University and should have and enjoy all such and like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of the said United Kingdom, and that the students of the said College should have liberty and faculty of taking degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties, and should have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring of such degrees in such manner as should be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the 1st year of His Majesty's Reign, chaptered 41, provisions were made by which any university in the Province of Ontario which suspended its powers to confer such degrees as it might be authorized to confer, except degrees in theology, should be entitled to be represented in the Senate of the University of Toronto as therein provided, and should during the term of the suspension of such powers as aforesaid, be known as a "Federated University," with the right to all the privileges and franchises therein mentioned.

And whereas in and by the said Act it was further provided that should the corporation of the University of Trinity College (therein referred to as the Senate of Trinity University) on or before the first day of January, 1904, notify in writing the Provincial Secretary that it had been decided to federate with the said Univeristy of Toronto all sections in the said Act relating to federation of Universities with the said University, should apply to the said University of Trinity College together with certain special provisions in the said Act contained.

And whereas by the said Act it was further provided that the parties of the First Part might agree with the said parties of the Second Part that in addition to, or in lieu of the said special provisions, or any of them, any other special provision should be applicable to the said last mentioned University, and the said last mentioned University was also thereby empowered to enter into any agreement which it might deem expedient to make with the parties of the First Part for the purpose of affecting Federation with the University of Toronto under the said Act, it being provided that any agreement made by the parties of the First Part with the parties of the Second Part should not have any effect unless it be assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act negotiations have taken place between the parties of the First Part and the parties of the Second Part and an agreement for federation has been come to between the said parties.

Now, therefore, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. It is hereby agreed between the parties hereto that on this agreement being assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lietenant-Governor the parties of the Second Part will forthwith notify in writing the Provincial Secretary that the University of Trinity College has decided to federate with the University of Toronto subject to the sections of the said Act relating to the federation of Universities with the University of Toronto and to the special provisions contained in the said Act relating to the said University of Trinity College and the further special provisions made in addition to or in lieu thereof herein contained.

2. It is hereby expressly declared that nothing in this agreement or the agreement of the parties of the Second Part to suspend in accordance with the said Act and with this agreement, their right to exercise the power of conferring degrees, or any of the other powers exercised under the said Royal Charter shall in any manner forfeit, impair or render obsolete the powers, privileges and franchises conferred on them by the said Royal Charter, and that the parties of the Second Part shall be entitled, notwithstanding anything in the said Act and in this agreement contained, to elect a Chancellor under the provisions of the said Charter, and notwithstanding the suspension agreed upon to confer from time to time such degrees as they may deem proper in the faculty of Theology.

3. For the purpose of more clearly defining the position of the University College as an institution separate from the University it is agreed as follows:

I. The ratio in which the income derived from endowment or otherwise, but which is common to both the University of Toronto and University College and from which the expenses common to both the University of Toronto and University College have been deducted shall be expended is to be determined in the manner following:

(*a*) The Auditor of the Board of Trustees shall prepare in each year a statement exhibiting—

(1) The cost of administration, less the revenues, peculiar to the University, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income.

(2) The cost of administration, less the revenues, peculiar to University College, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income.

(3) The general income belonging to both, less the cost of administration peculiar to both.

(4) The proportion of the remaining general income required by the University and College respectively.

(*b*) The Board of Trustees in preparing the annual estimates to be laid before the Government shall be governed by the said statement of their auditor in regard to the proportion to be required from the general income by the University and College respectively.

(*c*) If the Government be willing to provide the means whereby the estimates for both University and College, as prepared by the Trustees, may be met, then no regard need be had to the auditor's statement of proportions.

(*d*) If the Government is willing to provide the means necessary to repeat the expenditure of the previous year but not to permit of new items of expenditure such new items shall be withdrawn from the estimates.

(*e*) If the means at the command of the Trustees will not in any year provide for as large an expenditure as in the previous year, the estimates as they apply to the University and College respectively shall be cut down in the proportion shown in the Auditor's statement for the previous year.

(*f*) In the event of the Government not being willing at the time of the federation of the said two Universities to supply such expenditures as may be needed to make equipment reasonably complete, an agreement shall be entered into between the parties hereto setting forth the extent and urgency of these items of such proposed expenditure.

II. The University of Toronto shall issue an annual calendar of the Arts Department which shall include separate and similar information regarding University College, and each of the federated Universities or Colleges, to be approved by each federated College or University in so far as concerns the information relating to each.

III. The Registrar of the University of Toronto shall be the Registrar of University College, but after the expiration of two years from the completion of federation, if the parties of the Second Part so demand, a separate Registrar shall be appointed for University College.

IV. The present tariff of Registration Fees in University College shall remain the minimum tariff of fees to be charged by any of the Colleges, and no change shall be made involving the reduction of fees below the said minimum by any College except with the consent of all the other federated colleges.

4. (I.) The Theological options in the curriculum of Arts of the University of Toronto as provided by the said University Act shall be evenly distributed over each of the four years of the general or pass course, and as far as possible over each of the several honour courses, and every other federated College or University shall have the benefit of this provision as applied to the Theological options in the curriculum of Arts to which such federated College or University shall be entitled.

(II.) The parties of the Second Part shall continue as heretofore to hold examinations and confer degrees in Theology under the powers conferred on them by their said Royal Charter.

5. Whereas it appears from subsection 3 of section 43 of the said University Act that at the date of the enactment of the said Act it was contemplated that Trinity University should provide buildings in the Queen's Park and that the provision for giving lectures in Trinity College should be temporarily only.

And whereas the parties hereto have agreed that Trinity University shall continue to occupy their present buildings, and that the lectures on University subjects which are to be delivered there as hereinafter provided, shall continue to be so delivered.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of affording students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages as are afforded to the students of other Arts Colleges it is agreed that:

I. The parties of the Second Part shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects as defined by the University Act, 1901, delivered by the Professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the general or pass course and as far as practicable in all subjects of the several honor courses, but it is hereby declared that it is not intended that there shall be any duplication of lec-

tures or other instruction for the purpose of which scientific apparatus or other means of demonstration are required which are not provided by Trinity College and which cannot be conveniently taken from the University buildings to Trinity College.

II. All arrangements for such lectures, including the time table of lectures and the personnel of lecturers, shall be made in such manner as to afford to the students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages in regard to the University Lectures as are afforded to the students of the other Arts Colleges, and the said arrangements shall be made in each year by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and in the event of their being unable to agree on any matter the same shall be forthwith referred for final decision to such person as they may designate in writing under their hands, and in the event of the President and the Provost being unable to agree upon such referee within one week after such disagreemet on any matter as aforesaid, such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, and a decision in writing of such referee by whomsoever chosen shall be final.

III. The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures as aforesaid shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge on the provincial revenues in consideration of the suspension by Trinity College of its degree conferring powers and of its surrender to the University of Toronto of all fees in connection with degrees other than those in Theology.

6. I. The following professors and instructors of Trinity College who have hitherto lectured and given instruction in subjects in which such lectures and instruction will hereafter be given to the University of Toronto shall be offered appointments on the staff of the University as follows:

(*a*) Professor M. A. Mackenzie, to be Associate Professor of Mathematics at a salary equal to that of Professor De Lury and increasing equally with his.

(*b*) Professor Montgomery, to be Curator of the new Museum at a salary of $2,500 per annum, commencing not later than 1st Oct., 1904.

(*c*) Mr. Fraser Scott to be a Lecturer in Economics at a salary of $1,300 per annum.

II. During the first year of the federation Professors Mackenzie and Montgomery and Mr. Fraser Scott shall receive only one-third of the amount of salaries fixed in the last preceding clause hereof and only one-third of their time shall be at the service of the University, and during the second year of federation they shall receive only two-thirds of the said amounts and only two-thirds of their time shall be at the service of the University.

7. I. A site to be agreed on between the said parties hereto in or near the Queen's Park in the City of Toronto, on the lands vested in the parties of the First Part, shall be reserved for the parties of the Second Part on which they may erect at their own expense a building for the use of the students of Trinity College while attending lectures in the University Buildings.

II. Such site shall be occupied by the parties of the Second Part free of ground rent and all other charges so long as the federation of the Universities continues, but in the event of the withdrawal of the parties of the Second Part from federation the said building shall be purchased from the said parties of the First Part at a valuation to be determined by the arbitration of two indifferent persons to be appointed one by each of the parties hereto, their successors or assigns, and this provision shall be deemed to be and shall be a submission under the Arbitration Act.

III. Until the erection of such building, students from Trinity College attending University lectures shall be allowed the use of some suitable rooms in one of the University buildings.

8. All graduates and undergraduates of the University of Trinity College, except only those of the Faculty of Theology, shall from and after the date of the proclamation to be issued in pursuance of the said University Act, have and enjoy the same degrees, honors and status in the University of Toronto as they then hold in the University of Trinity College, and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of the University Act, 1901, to all the rights and privileges appertaining to such degrees and status so long as such federation continues.

9. I. Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the said Act are hereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part of this agreement.

II. The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University to confer on undergraduates and graduates of Trinity University the degrees provided for by subsection 2 of section 43 of the University Act, 1901, which are now conferred by Trinity University.

III. The examinations for the said degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto through examiners nominated by the parties of the Second Part, and the said degrees shall be conferred by the University of Toronto upon the report of the said examiners.

10. The Faculties of Medicine of the two Universities shall be amalgamated so as to form one Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and all the powers and franchises of the Trinity Medical College shall remain in abeyance so long as the federation of the two Universities continues.

11. All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the issue of the proclamation of the federation of the two Universities shall be allowed two years from the date thereof to matriculate in the University of Trinity College under the regulations in force at the date of federation.

12. The appointments to the several professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University shall be made in accordance with and subject to the terms specified herein and in Schedule A hereto annexed, which, together with clauses 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this agreement, constitute the agreement in regard to the amalgamation of the Medical Faculties of the Universities as a part of the scheme of federation hereby agreed upon and which schedule is hereby incorporated in and declared to form part of this agreement.

13. For the purpose of enabling the former Treasurer of Trinity Medical College to meet certain outstanding claims against the said College and the Faculty thereof, it is agreed that all fees payable to any members of the former Faculty of Trinity Medical College during the first year after the amalgamation of the Faculties has taken place shall be paid to Charles Sheard, M.D., as such Treasurer, to be by him disbursed to the several professors and lecturers after all proper charges thereon have been deducted therefrom, and all such former members of Trinity Medical College accepting the positions to which they may be appointed under the provisions hereof, shall be bound by this term.

14. The parties of the Second Part shall be entitled to receive from the Government such compensation as shall be agreed upon for the buildings heretofore used for the Trinity Medical College.

15. The parties hereto shall use their influence with the Government to induce them to acquire the charter and property of the Toronto School of Medicine.

16. The parties hereto agree to urge upon the Government:

(1) That the charter of the Toronto School of Medicine shall be extinguished and that no other School of Medicine be incorporated by Act of the Legislature or otherwise.

(2) That every hospital in the City of Toronto receiving Government aid shall be required to afford proper facilities to enable clinical teaching to be carried on.

(3) That in the interests and for the benefit of the public health and for the advancement of medical science, chairs in certain departments of medical research, such as Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine should be endowed by the Government.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be requested to issue his proclamation declaring Trinity University to be federated with the University of Toronto and setting forth concisely the general terms of this agreement, which for the purposes only of the said proclamation are set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, it being understood that neither the said schedule nor anything therein contained shall be deemed in anywise to affect the meaning of this agreement, nor shall the same be used for the purpose of construing this agreement or any provision thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their corporate seals.

JOHN HOSKIN,
Chairman of the Board Trustees of University of Toronto.

J. BERKELY SMITH, Bursar.

Certified the corporate seal of Trinity College.

T. C. MACKLEM,
Vice-Chancellor.

SCHEDULE A.

Containing the list of appointments to the several professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University referred to in clause 12 of the annexed agreement, together with the terms relating thereto.

The said appointments of professors, lecturers and demonstrators shall be as follows:

Anatomy.

Professor and Director of the Anatomical Department—A. Primrose, M.B., C.M., Edin.

Associate Professor—H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Demonstrator—C. B. Shuttleworth, M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.C.S., Eng.

Assistant Demonstrators—W. J. McCollum, M.B., Tor.; W. J. O. Malloch, B.A., M.B., Tor.; T. B. Richardson, M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.C.S., Edin.; George Elliott, M.D., C.M., Trin.; S. W. Westman, M.B., Tor.; E. R. Hooper, B.A., M.B., Tor.; C. F. Lusk, M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. J. Wilson, M.B., Tor.; A. C. Hendrick, M.A., M.B., Tor.; A. J. MacKenzie, B.A., LL.B., Tor.; D. McGillivray, M.B., Tor.; E. S. Ryerson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Surgery.

Professors of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—I. H. Cameron, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; F. LeM. Grasett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., Edin.; G. A. Peters, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; L. Teskey, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy—G. A. Bingham, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.B., Tor.

Associate Professors of Clinical Surgery—A. Primrose, M.B., C.M., Edin.; N. A. Powell, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.D., Bellevue, N.Y.; W. Oldright, M.A., M.D., Tor.; H. A. Bruce, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; F. N. G. Starr, M.B., Tor.

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, in charge of Orthopoedics—C. L. Starr, M.B., Toronto.

Demonstrators of Clinical Surgery—W. McKeown, B.A., M.B., Tor.; C. A. Temple, M.D., C.M., Trin.; A. H. Garratt, M.D., C.M, Trin.; C. B. Shuttleworth, M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.S. Eng.; T. B. Richardson, M.D., C.M., Trin.; J. F. Uren, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Pathology.

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum and Laboratories—J. J. MacKenzie, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Professor of Clinical Pathology—H. B. Anderson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associate Professor of Pathology and Bactoriology—J. A. Amyot, M.B., Tor.

Laboratory Assistant in Bacteriology—T. D. Archibald, M.B., Tor.

Demonstrators—G. Silverthorn, M.B., Tor.; C. J. Wagner, M.B., Tor.

Assistant Demonstrators—W. H. Peplar, M.D., C.M., Trin.; H. C. Parsons, B.A., M.D., C.M., Trin.; M. M. Crawford, M.B., Tor.; F. A. Clarkson, M.B., Tor.

Medicine.

Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—A. McPhedran, M.B. Tor.

Associate Professors of Medicine—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.; R. D. Rudolf, M.D., C.M., Edin., M.C.R.P., Lond.

Professor of Clinical Medicine—J. L. Davidson, B.A., Tor., M.D., C. M., Trin.

Associate Professors of Clinical Medicine—A. M. Baines, M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. P. Caven, M.B., Tor.; W. B. Thistle, M.B., Tor.; J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.; A. R. Gordon, M.B., Tor.; R. J. Dwyer, M.B., Tor.; M.R.C.P., Lond.; H. B. Anderson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associates in Clinical Medicine—G. Boyd, B.A., M.B., Tor.; R. D. Rudolf, M.D., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.P., Lond.; G. Chambers, B.A., M.B., Tor.; F. Fenton, M.D., C.M., Trin.; H. C. Parsons, B.A., M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. Goldie, M.B., Toronto.

Preventive Medicine.

Professor of Preventive Medicine, Didatic and Clinical—C. Sheard, M. D., C.M., Trin.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics—J. M. McCallum, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Professor of Operative Obstetrics and Gynaecology—J. A. Temple, M. D., C.M., McGill.
Professor of Obstetrics—A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Tor.
Professor of Gynaecology—J. F. W. Ross, M.B., Tor.
Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics—H. T. Machell, M.B., Tor.
Associate Professor of Pediatrics—A. M. Baines, M.D., C.M., Trin.
Associate in Obstetrics K. C. McIlwraith, M.B., Tor.; F. Fenton, M. D., C.M., Trin.

Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.

Professors of Ophthalmology and Otology—R. A. Reeve, B.A., LL.D., Tor.; G. S. Ryerson, M.D., C.M., Trin.; G. H. Burham ,M.D., Tor., F.R.C.S., Edin.
Associates—C. Trow, M.D., C.M., Trin.; J. M. MacCallum, B.A., M.B , Tor.
Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology—G. R. McDonagh, M.B., Tor.
Associate Professor—D. J. Gibb Wishart, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., McGill.
Associate—G. Boyd, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Hygiene.

Professor—W. Oldright, M.A., M.D., Tor.

Toxicology.

Professor—W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Tor.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Professor—N. A. Powell, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.D., Bellevue, N. Y.

Mental Diseases.

Extra Mural Professors—N. H. Beemer, M.B., Tor.; J. C. Mitchell, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Biology.

Professor of Biology—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Edin., LL.D., Tor.
Lecturer in Zoology—B. A. Bensley, B.A., Tor., Ph.D., Col.
Lecturer in Elementary Biology and Histology—W. H. Piersol, B.A., M.D., Tor.
Lecturer in Botany—J. H. Faull, B.A., Tor.

Chemistry.

Professor—W. R. Lang, D. Scs., Glasg.
Associate Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Faculty—W. T. Stuart, M.B., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.
Lecturers—F. B. Allan, M.A., Ph.D., Tor.; F. B. Kenrick, M.A., Tor., Ph.D., Leipzig.

Physics.

Professor—James Loudon, M.A., LL.D., Tor.
Lecturers—C. A. Chant, B.A., Tor., Ph. D., Harv.

SCHEDULE A.

The terms referred to in Clause 12 of the annexed agreement other than those specified in other clauses of the said agreement are as follows:

1. The Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty shall be nominated by the Professor of Anatomy and Directors of the Department for appointment from year to year. The Professor of Anatomy shall have the control he now exercises over the annual appointments of the Assistant Demonstrators.

2. Dr. Primrose shall receive for his teaching in Anatomy, a minimum salary of $2,000 a year, with a larger sum if the finances should warrant it, but he shall receive no remuneration for his duties as Professor in Clinical Surgery.

3. The Professors of Surgery and Clinical Surgery shall each give the same amount of instruction on the basis of 72 lecturers in Clinical Surgery and 20 lectures in Didactic Surgery, and they shall have the same remuneration. The Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy shall receive the full pay allowed to a Professor.

4. The Professor of Clinical Pathology shall give 25 lectures on Gross Pathology, and also conduct post mortem examinations, each post mortem examination to rank as one lecture. The Assistant Demonstrators shall be appointed on the recommendation of the head of the Department from year to year.

5. The Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Curator of Museum and Laboratories, shall receive a minimum salary of $2,000 per annum.

6. The duties of the Professor of Preventive Medicine, shall consist of not more than 25 Didactic and not less than 25 Clinical Lectures, including the exanthemata. The University shall be responsible for providing the necessary facilities for Clinical instruction.

7. The Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy from Trinity Medical College shall be appointed for one year to the same position in the amalgamated faculty, after which time all the junior appointments in the Department of Anatomy shall be subject to the same conditions that now govern the appointments of Demonstrators in Anatomy.

8. Dr. W. T. Stuart shall be assigned duties in the teaching of Chemistry in the Medical Faculty, for which he shall receive the sum of $500 per annum and he shall have the title of Associate Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Faculty.

9. It is understood and agreed that the order in which names appear in the foregoing list does not by itself constitute seniority and that the death, resignation or removal of any Professor or member of the teaching staff does not necessarily, *ipso facto*, create a vacancy in the staff.

10. That F. LeM. Grasset, M.B., C.M., and I. H. Cameron, M.B., shall sit as members of the University Council, representing the Department of Surgery and that A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Tor., and J. A. Temple, M.D., C.M., shall sit on the said council representing the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

JOHN HOSKIN,
Chairman.
T. C. MACKLEM,
Vice-Chancellor of University of Trin. College.

SCHEDULE B.

Containing concisely the terms of the agreement entered into between Trinity College and the Trustees of the University of Toronto under the provisions of the University Act, 1901.

Recitals.

The Act incorporating Trinity College (15 Vic. Cap. 32).
Royal Charter granted to Trinity College.
The University Act, 1901.

That in the event of the Corporation of the University of Trinity College on or before the first day of January, 1904, notifying the Provincial Secretary that it had been decided to federate with the University of Toronto all sections in the said Act relating to federation of Universities should apply to the University of Trinity College together with certain special provisions contained in said Act.

That by the said Act it is provided that the parties hereto may agree on any other special provisions in addition to or in lieu of the said special provisions, but that such agreement shall not have any effect unless assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

That an agreement for federation has been come to between the parties hereto.

Operative Clauses.

1. Trinity College shall notify the Provincial Secretary that the University of Trinity College has decided to federate with the University of Toronto subject to the provisions of the said Act and to the special provisions herein contained.

2. Notwithstanding the suspension of the power to confer Degrees in Arts, the powers, privileges and franchises conferred on Trinity College by its Royal Charter shall not in any manner be forfeited, impaired or rendered obsolete, and Trinity College shall continue to be entitled to elect a Chancellor and confer degrees in the Faculty of Theology.

3. For the purpose of more clearly defining the position of University College as an institution separate from the University, it is agreed as follows:

I. The ratio in which the income derived from endowment or otherwise, but which is common to both the University of Toronto and University College, and from which the expenses common to both the University of Toronto and University College have been deducted shall be expended, is to be determined in manner following:

(*a*) The Auditor of the Board of Trustees shall prepare in each year a statement exhibiting

(1) The cost of administration, less the revenues peculiar to the University, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income;

(2) The cost of administration, less the revenues peculiar to University College, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income;

(3) The general income belonging to both, less the cost of administration peculiar to both;

(4) The proportion of the remaining general income required by the University and College respectively.

(*b*) The Board of Trustees, in preparing their annual estimates, shall be governed by the said statement.

(*c*) If the Government will provide the means of meeting all the estimates, the said statement may be disregarded.

(*d*) If the Government will repeat the expenditure of the previous year without new items, such new items shall be withdrawn.

(*e*) If the income falls short of the estimates, the same shall be cut down in the proportion shown in the Auditor's statement for the previous year.

(*f*) If the Government is unwilling to supply such income as to make equipment reasonably complete, the parties hereto shall make an agreement setting forth the extent and urgency of the proposed expenditure.

II. The University of Toronto shall issue annually a joint Calendar of the Federated Universities and Colleges.

III. Trinity College shall have the right at the end of two years to demand the appointment of a Separate Registrar for University College.

IV. The present tariff of fees in University College shall remain the minimum for all the federated colleges and no change shall be made without their consent.

4. I. Theological options in the curriculum of Arts of the University of Toronto shall be evenly distributed over each of the four years of the Pass course and as far as possible over each year of the several Honor courses, and every other federated college or University shall have the benefit of this provision as regards its own Theological options.

II. Trinity College shall continue to hold examinations and confer degrees in Theology.

5. Trinity College may continue to occupy its present buildings.

I. Trinity College shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects delivered by the Professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the Pass course and as far as possible in all subjects of the several Honor courses, except in the case of lectures requiring scientific apparatus not provided by the college or such as can be conveniently removed there.

II. All arrangements for such lectures shall be made by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and in event of their failing to agree the dispute shall be referred to a referee of their appointment, and in the event of their failing to agree upon a referee such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education.

III. The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge.

6. I. The following professors and instructors of Trinity College shall be offered appointments on the staff of the University:

(*a*) Professor M. A. Mackenzie to be Associate Professor of Mathematics at a salary equal to that of Professor De Lury and increasing equally with his.

(*b*) Professor Montgomery, the Curator of the New Museum, at a salary of $2,500 per annum.

(*c*) Mr. Fraser Scott to be a Lecturer in Economics at a salary of $1,300 per annum.

II. During the first and second years of federation the aforesaid gentlemen shall receive one-third and two-thirds of said salaries respectively and give only one-third and two-thirds of their time.

7. I. A site in the Queen's Park shall be reserved for the college on which to erect a building for the use of the students while attending lectures in the University buildings.

II. There shall be no charge for such site, but in the event of Trinity College withdrawing from federation the said building shall be purchased from them at a price to be fixed by arbitration.

III. Until the erection of such a building students from Trinity College shall be allowed the use of rooms in one of the University buildings.

8. All graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College, except those in the Faculty of Theology, shall after the date of the proclamation of federation enjoy the same degrees, honors and status in the University of Toronto as they then hold in the University of Trinity College.

9. I. Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the University Act are incorporated in this agreement.

II. The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University to confer the degrees referred to in subsection 2 of section 43 of the University Act.

III. The examination for such degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto and the degrees conferred on the report of examiners nominated by Trinity College.

10. The Faculty of Medicine of the two Universities shall be amalgamated and the powers of Trinity Medical College shall be suspended during federation.

11. All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the said proclamation shall be allowed two years to do so in the University of Trinity College under the then existing regulations.

12. Appointments to professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University shall be made in accordance with and subject to certain terms set forth in a schedule to the said agreement.

13. All fees payable to the former Faculty of Trinity Medical College during the first year after amalgamation shall be paid to the Treasurer of Trinity Medical College, to be by him disbursed to the several professors and lecturers after deducting all proper charges, and all former members of Trinity Medical Colege accepting positions under this agreement shall be bound by this term.

14. Trinity College may receive from the Government such compensation as may be agreed upon for the buidings heretofore used by Trinity Medical College.

15. The parties hereto shall endeavor to induce the Government to acquire the property and charter of the Toronto School of Medicine.

16. The parties hereto agree to urge upon the Government

(1) To extinguish the charter of the Toronto School of Medicine and to incorporate no other school of medicine.

(2) To require hospitals in Toronto receiving Government aid to afford facilities for clinical teaching.

(3) That chairs of Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine be endowed by the Government.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be requested to issue a proclamation declaring Trinity University to be federated with the University of Toronto.

JOHN HOSKIN, Chairman.

T. C. MACKLEM.

Vice Chancellor of University of Trinity College.

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RECORD OF WORK

FOR

Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

DURING THE YEAR

1905

PREPARED BY J. J. KELSO, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

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la N.C

OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honorable W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31, 1905; also Reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,
Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

To the Honorable Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for year ending December 31, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, February 15th, 1906.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE YEAR 1905 has been one of crowded activities for the Neglected and Dependent Children of the Province. In addition to the general work carried on under the Children's Protection Act there has been the special work of supervising and helping the lads parolled from the Ontario Reformatory; the receiving, placing and supervising of young women from the Ontario Refuge and of thirty-five young people from the Industrial Schools. This, it is hardly necessary to say, has involved much personal work, responsibility and anxiety, but at the same time it afforded so many opportunities for usefulness and has been attended with such gratifying results as to more than compensate for all the burden and the mental strain involved. While something further will be given in detail concerning these matters it can be safely said here that it pays a thousandfold to receive and surround these young people who have fallen by the wayside with loving and protecting influences, and that the policy pursued in dealing with them has been fully justified by their appreciation and gratitude as shown in their conduct since.

Forty Children's Aid Societies and a large number of committees and individuals in rural districts are now laboring earnestly in connection with this office to bring about improvement in the conditions of child-life. Fully six to seven hundred of the best men and women of the Province! This in itself is a source of strength, encouragement and inspiration. There are still many places without a Children's Aid organization, but an effort will be made during the coming year to gain new friends for this work in every unrepresented district. There has been considerable growth during the year largely through the hearty co-operation given by Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford, Dr. R. V. Bray of Chatham, Rev. James Lediard of Owen Sound,

Mr. John Keane of Ottawa, and others. New societies have been organized in a number of districts, and although there have not been many startling prosecutions for ill-treatment or neglect there has undoubtedly been much good accomplished by the diffused knowledge of the Societies' activity. Every meeting held, every newspaper item calling attention to the work, every public commendation of this cause, has borne fruit in the bettering of home conditions for some unfortunate child. It is not always possible to say how and where this influence for good is exerted, but there have been many well authenticated instances that fully warrant this assertion.

The good work of former years is now becoming increasingly apparent. There is no stopping the flight of time, and with each receding year the children who have been assisted are advancing toward manhood and womanhood, and taking their places in society as self-supporting and self-respecting members. Many are getting married and settling down to the realities of life. Some who in former years resented the interference of the Children's Society now recognize something of the debt they owe, and though the work is not yet old there have been a number of cases where children cared for and helped in the earlier years, having now homes of their own, have in turn offered a home to a friendless child, while many others have reported cases of neglect and thus materially helped and benefited other children. This is merely indicating something of the results, for it is not given to any of us to know the full extent of our influence. We are told that no good deed is ever lost, and certainly where children of tender hearts and unformed character are aided there cannot fail to be a full and ample response in the years to come. This thought should increasingly encourage and inspire all who are identified with this movement, leading them to redoubled effort so that not one child may be neglected or allowed to drift on to a wasted if not a criminal career.

Refuge for Girls.

During the year the population of the Ontario Refuge for Girls was reduced from sixty-five to five in the pursuance of a policy somewhat similar to that of the Reformatory for Boys. There has for many years been a well founded objection on the part of philanthropic workers to young girls occupying part of the building devoted to the reclamation of fallen women. In spite of the fact that the inmates of the two institutions, the Mercer Reformatory and the Refuge for Girls, were kept entirely separate, it was impossible to keep them from being classed in the same category, and notwithstanding anything that might be said or done the young women who graduated from the Refuge were almost invariably spoken of as having come from "the Mercer"—a term that has grown to mean a great deal. The institution was a relic of the early days when the prison idea was uppermost in the minds of those having to do with the care and training of youthful delinquents

Then it was considered that in view of the success attending the placing out of boys, the time was opportune for demonstrating that the same policy could be successfully carried out in the case of girls. Another favorable condition was that the inmates of the Refuge were nearly all girls who had

been under training for several years, who could not in the ordinary course of events be detained for any lengthy period.

The work of placing out was undertaken in June last with the full approval of the Provincial Secretary who from the first has shown a deep and sympathetic interest in this branch of work. Some twenty of the inmates were placed out through the officials of the institution, the remainder being handed over to this Department. Having carefully studied each girl's history, a personal interview followed, with the assurance of every possible help, sympathy and encouragement, if only she on her part promised willingness to lead a respectable life. In every instance the girls showed themselves thoroughly appreciative of this unexpected leniency and kindness and promised never to cause any regret for having come to their aid. Indeed their appreciation and gratitude was most touching both at the time and up to the present moment and even if all did not quite live up to their promise it was certainly not in open defiance, but rather in great weakness before a besetting sin that they failed. They were not sent out direct from the institution, but were taken individually to a sheltering home as a necessary preparation for the outside world. This was an indispensable part of the reclamatory process, for as explained frequently in these reports, personal influence and sympathy is the key to the heart and the motive forces of life. Care was exercised to select a class of home calculated to encourage and develop that which was best in each one. As far as possible homes were sought at a considerable distance from old surroundings so that there might be nothing to stand in the way of complete reformation and restoration to good society. And it should be here noted that in almost every instance of failure with these as with other children it has been in cases where they have gone back to former relatives or have got into communication with old associates. One boy or girl of weak character may be bolstered up and carried past the danger point, but where two or three of the same class get together their influence upon each other offsets any good influence that may be brought to bear. Too much stress cannot be laid on this thought, for under these two heads may be classed most of the failures in child-saving. Of the forty girls dealt with at least twenty-five have done remarkably well, five gave cause for anxiety at first, but are doing well now; six acted rather badly and had to be changed to other homes, but there are only three cases that would approach complete disappointment. Considering their past histories and the great temptations assailing them on every hand the showing has been a remarkable one. With the earnest hope and desire to bring every girl through safely, there was naturally a great weight of care and anxiety, and although there were painful experiences to be gone through with still the showing is undoubtedly a splendid one, and affords ample justification for the special effort made. In fact if it were not for the high standard set it would almost be safe to say that all but three have stood the test in showing themselves worthy to be helped and trusted. Two were placed in custodial institutions because of lack of mental and moral ballast. One ran away and her address is unknown.

There is much that might be said on this subject, many beautiful instances of gratitude given, many touching letters quoted, and all that, but would it be wise? As one girl wrote: "I want to entirely forget the past, and if I am to reach anything like the noble life you have pictured to us it is better that everything should be blotted out and no mention ever made of where we have been or what we have done." A girl's reputation is a delicate matter, her happiness can be destroyed by even hints of "her past" and even with the best of intentions a grave mistake may be made by too much publicity and supervision. For the present therefore it is perhaps wisest not to go into a detailed statement of individual history.

Lads Parolled from the Reformatory.

It is a pleasure to record that the boys parolled from the Reformatory, now nearly two years ago, continue to do remarkably well. Out of eighty only three have been sent to prison, and three to the Industrial School. Many others would undoubtedly have gone astray were it not for timely help when discouraged and out of work, so weak is human nature, and so friendless and alone were so many of these unfortunate lads. The success or failure in this, as in every other form of child saving, depends on the amount of kindly and practical supervision that is exercised.

Many interesting experiences could be related concerning these big fellows, sixteen to eighteen who were the despair of the officials at the Reformatory and the bete noir of the town constables where they came from. I well remember when visiting the Reformatory meeting a lad in the yard whose countenance did not at all impress me favorably, and when informed that he had been sent there for robbing a store and taking revolvers, the prospect of successfully influencing him by kindness seemed to appear far from encouraging. However, when his turn came he was treated exactly like the others, and soon gave indications that if his countenance and manner were forbidding he could still have a tender and approachable heart. He was tried in several situations, but not being extra bright mentally, failed to keep them. Then he was allowed to return to his family where he stayed for a year supporting himself by odd jobs during the busy season. Nearly two years after he had been released from the Reformatory, he came to Toronto to try and get employment, but without success. He spent a night at a Men's Lodging House, and as his last cent had been expended he came to my house at 6.30 in the morning. "Mr. Kelso," he said, "I have no money or friends but you. I can't get work, and I don't want to get run in, so I thought I would come to you and see if you can help me." He was a big rough looking fellow of nineteen, but there were tears in his eyes as he told of his desperate efforts to get a steady job so he could help his mother, and of his desire to keep out of trouble. He was assured that he had done the right thing in looking me up, and so long as he tried to do what was right he could rely upon being encouraged in every possible way. Employment was secured for him and for the present at least he is all right. A leading Crown official remarked when he heard of the contemplated action in

parolling these lads, "Kelso, I haven't a particle of faith in that scheme of yours; you are simply turning them loose to worry the police." But how different it has all been from that! Not one of these youths has to my knowledge deliberately taken up crime as a career since coming under my care. Two or three from inborn laziness and the tramping spirit have come near doing so, and there is still hope that they will settle down and be useful men. Two who were convicted and sent to prison wrote very sorrowfully that they had been suddenly overtaken by temptation and grieved more to lose my good opinion than anything else. So that even for the worst there is no reason to despair.

General Educational Work.

A great deal has been done of an educational character. Some twenty-five public meetings were addressed in various parts of the Province and several thousand copies of child-saving literature and extracts from the law issued. Six new societies and ten or fifteen committees have been organized and several of the older ones encouraged to take up the work more systematically. Many letters have been received on all conceivable subjects of a philanthropic character and information and advice has been freely and gladly given at all times. In fact no opportunity has been lost to enlist the active sympathy or co-operation of good people everywhere in work for children.

A large number of apparently hopeless cases of child delinquency and dependency have been successfully dealt with through this office. More as a matter of personal interest or sympathy than as a direct obligation children of various ages up to eighteen who were given up even by experienced workers as only fit for permanent custodial care have been taken in charge and placed in carefully selected homes. Almost without exception they have done well, and even the two or three who failed to respond have made great improvement upon being transferred to other homes. The fact is that there are many weak and defective children whose cases only require an extra amount of loving interest and patience to work out the proper solution. If there is room for pride in any part of this great work more than another it is in the splendid record of over one hundred young people growing up happily and contentedly in foster homes who but for the intervention of this office would to-day and probably for all time be dragging out a monotonous and expensive existence in the public institutions of the Province. Much more can be done in this direction, but unfortunately it is a work attended by so much anxiety and carries with it such a heavy weight of responsibility that one person can only do a limited amount of it, and few will attempt it at all. Failure in any particular instance entails criticism and censure; success is too often regarded as a matter of course.

Assistance Given to Institutions.

Outside of the larger work done for children sent to the Reform Schools, considerable assistance has been given to the various Infants' Homes and Refuges, by taking over the guardianship of destitute and abandoned children and placing them in adoptive homes.

An interesting group of six children was transferred from an Infants' Home in Eastern Ontario to this office. They were all from two to four years of age. Within three weeks four of them were satisfactorily placed in foster homes, but two who were not quite so healthy and attractive looking took from four to six months to get them settled.

Twenty children were received from other Institutions at different periods during the year. Three little ones from a House of Refuge, and eight from similar Institutions in different parts of the country. Something was also done to transfer children from the care of Societies not in a position to find homes, to other districts where the demand for young children was greater. In this way quite a number of children were provided with homes who otherwise might have remained for years under Institutional care.

Whenever an application has been received for any kind of a child from birth to sixteen years, inquiries have at once been made in all directions until the home and child were brought together. And although this office is only supposed to have to do with young children, situations in the country were incidentally found for several women with a child and for two or three old men; while on the other hand situations in the city were found for young women placed in country foster homes as children but who wished to take advantage of the higher wages obtainable in a large centre of population.

Widespread Interest in Child-Saving.

Although in many of the smaller towns of the Province there may be no Children's Aid Society in existence it is very gratifying to know that Children's Aid work is not by any means ignored. In fact this work for children is now so well known throughout the country that there are many magistrates and other officials who carry out the spirit and principles of the Children's Protection Act whether there is a society in the neighborhood or not. Very often the magistrate, the chief constable and perhaps one other will take hold of a case and handle it as successfully as the most expert society, the only drawback being that sometimes children are taken in this way, placed in foster-homes and in a year or two lost sight of. This danger could be overcome if the facts were all reported to this office and entry made so that any children thus dealt with could be called upon by the visitors. In the smaller places it is almost impossible to keep up a continuous interest in a regular Children's Aid Society, owing to the fact that when the few cases presenting themselves for action are attended to there is often a long period of inactivity. If such Societies would help to collect funds for the work in other places and also look up foster-homes for small children this would be of material assistance, but there is not much done in this direction at present.

Magistrates Co-operating.

A gratifying feature of the past year's work has been the growing appreciation and cordial co-operation of magistrates, judges and crown officials.

The extensive educational work that has been carried on is leading many to take an interest in the boy or girl who has gone astray and who is in danger of being sent to prison. The following interesting letter from a magistrate shows the spirit that should animate all who have to deal with these erring children:

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have a specially critical case on my hands just now—a boy who is charged with the theft of a number of articles. He had a very respectable mother, now dead, and a worthless, dissipated father, recently in the penitentiary. The boy had no home training, with the result that he is now before me, and has admitted the offence. I have a strong conviction that if this boy could be rightly placed he will yet make a useful member of society; if sent to jail, I am afraid for the consequences, and rightly or wrongly I have the idea that when restitution can be made, and there appears to be a chance of making a useful member of society of any youth, who has for lack of home training got into trouble, it is worth a trial rather than the doubtful jail punishment, where he would be almost sure to come into contact with older and more hardened criminals. I feel almost sure that if this boy were placed with a good, Christian family in the country, entirely away from here, he would turn out to be a good man, and it is on this account that I write to you. If I lived on a farm, I would not hesitate to take him, but he ought to be away from here entirely, so that there would be nothing to remind him of the past. I write to ask for your assistance, even though he may be over age. I could release him on suspended sentence and send him to you.

The boy was received and his subsequent conduct fully justified the magistrate's good opinion of him.

Boys and the Jail.

Continued effort has been made to limit the number of boys committed to the jails for temporary punishment or to await transfer to other Institutions. Whatever the reason, all experience and observation goes to show that every time a young boy is ordered to jail a chronic criminal is created. The loss of character, familiarity with jail surroundings, acquaintanceship with habitual frequenters, does away with any desire for an industrious life and gives impetus to the tendency toward crime as a livelihood. Young boys eagerly observe and acquire a practical knowledge of ways of breaking and evading the law and soon get beyond the reasonable possibility of reformation. This has been pointed out over and over again and yet some constables and magistrates still continue to commit boys when simpler and more efficacious means might be used. Some officials hold that for purposes of punishment the jail is the proper place, and one might also call it a policy of revenge for boyish pranks, forgetting that in the process a young life is likely to be ruined.

Some months ago it was reported to the Provincial Secretary that a lad of thirteen had been kept in jail for over a year, another for six weeks, another for a month, and so on. Acting under instructions, the Inspector of Prisons notified the Sheriffs that in future such cases must be reported at once to this Department in order that an effort may be made to reclaim the lads before they become callous and indifferent. Magistrates and judges were also notified some time ago by the Attorney-General's Department to

Motherless and Neglected.

consult the officials of the local Children's Aid Society when youthful offenders are brought before them. With the co-operation of all parties, it ought to be possible in future to almost entirely wipe out this evil.

Improvement in Home Life.

One of the most striking results of the past twelve years' work has been the great improvement brought about in the home life of the poor, thus obviating in a large way the necessity for legally separating children from their parents. Although it is impossible to set forth this improvement in actual statistics, it will be patent to the most casual observers of sociological conditions that this has been the crowning glory of the Children's Aid movement. The Children's Aid Societies, organized in all sections of the country, and holding frequent meetings, have exercised a tremendous influence in the moulding and shaping of public sentiment, so that evils that were quite common a few years ago would not be tolerated a moment to-day. There is an entire absence of begging on the part of children; there are no more of the ragged and barefooted children who used to excite the sympathy of good people and cause money to be generously given for soup kitchens and Christmas dinners; no more homeless newsboys sleeping in odd corners and exciting the curious interest and sympathy of benevolent ladies; no more children carrying beer cans, and finding amusement in the drunken antics of the saloon loafer. Instead, we find as a rule, bright well-dressed children playing merrily on their way to school, and public men everywhere advocating more play grounds, sanitary homes, good wages, the Saturday half-holiday and other philanthropic measures looking toward the betterment of home life among the poor.

More Foster Homes than Children.

It is therefore only what is to be expected when the statement is made that there are now more foster homes offering than there are children available for such homes. The agents of the Children's Aid Societies by kindly encouragement and warning have been able to induce parents to amend their ways for the sake of the children; hundreds of homes have been thus improved and parents who could not resist the cravings for liquor, etc., have found added strength and courage in the knowledge that continuation in wrongdoing meant the loss of their children. Then the various Boys' and Girls' Homes and Orphanages have provided for large numbers of children who would otherwise have been greatly neglected or placed under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society and sent to a foster home.

From a financial standpoint the saving effected through the Children's Aid Movement would easily run up into thousands of dollars per annum, but apart entirely from this, the general improvement in home life and the added happiness and better prospects secured for the children is beyond computation. Certainly there is every reason why friends of neglected and dependent children should take heart and persevere in the good work that has thus far been so fruitful of results.

HOME-FINDING.

One of the principal objects of the Children's Aid Society, next in importance to keeping children in their own homes, is the finding of suitable foster homes for those who from any cause are left destitute in this respect. This is always a pleasant undertaking, benefiting very materially all three concerned—the children, the foster parents and the community. In this branch considerable advance has been made.

CHILDREN PROVIDED WITH HOMES.

During the past year there were 370 children sent to carefully selected foster homes, about one-half being direct from Children's Aid Societies and the remainder through the co-operation of this office. This makes a total of 2,800 names on the books of this office for purposes of supervision. It is a pleasant thing to note also that nearly one-half of the number thus placed during the year were under six years of age, showing conclusively that the children were not taken with any immediate prospect of their being of service. With the children placed in former years frequently returning for replacement, the wards of the Children's Aid Societies now vary in age all the way from six months old up to twenty-one.

RETURNED CHILDREN.

With the increasing number of children sent to homes for the first time, there is a corresponding increase in the number returned for various reasons. During the past year there were 110 children returned and replaced in other homes through this office alone, while fully 100 were dealt with in the same way by the various societies. This constitutes a large and important work, for naturally it is much harder to provide for the child that has been returned than for one going out for the first time. Notwithstanding the disadvantages, however, this branch of the work has been attended with excellent results. Each child, when returned, has been carefully studied, and physi-

cal defects attended to, such as decayed teeth, impaired eyesight, dullness of hearing or throat trouble, skilled specialists giving their time and experience for the benefit of these unfortunate children, and their willingness to co-operate has often been a source of the greatest encouragement. Then the policy pursued with those returned for bad conduct has not been one of reproof or punishment, but rather of compassion and love. Many times children have returned in fear and trembling, expecting to be disciplined or sent to a reformatory, but they have met with nothing but kindness and sympathy, and they have almost invariably shown the deepest gratitude and desire to amend their ways. In fact, the occasions when whipping has been resorted to could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and even in these extreme cases one would hesitate to say that the results from whipping were satisfactory.

Looking back over the past ten or fifteen years many cases could be recorded where children were returned for serious offences, and these children, after a short period of probation, were placed in other homes. Some would have said that they should have gone to a reformatory for a long period, and yet the love and kindness shown towards them has not been lost, for they are to-day growing into fine men and women, having long since outlived the fault of the moment, and shown by their steady progress that they were not the "born criminals" many good people were ready to call them. Had the children who committed so-called crimes been sent to reform schools instead of to foster homes during the years since this office was established the sentences in the aggregate would have run up to about a thousand years! It is probably true that some of the children would have had a better education had they been placed in institutions instead of foster homes, but, on the other hand, they have been lifted entirely out of the dependent and criminal classes and have been added to that great body of silent and unrecognized workers who, after all, constitute the bone and sinew of the country, creating and maintaining its industries, and constituting its true national greatness.

VISITING THE CHILDREN.

THE importance of visiting and supervising the children in their foster homes has not been overlooked. As in the past, a great deal of attention has been given to this branch of the work. In addition to visits paid by Mrs. Harvie and Mr. O'Connor direct from this office, arrangements were also made with a number of friends in different parts of the country to do special visiting, with a view to more fully overtaking the work. There is now such a large number of children on the records that supervising has come to be a large and responsible undertaking. The aim has been to see and know personally the condition of each child, at least once in every year, and in special cases, where there has been any cause for doubt as to schooling or overwork, special visits have been paid and letters written.

There are a large number of children who are so firmly established in the love and esteem of their foster parents that frequent visits are neither essential or desirable. In such cases discretion has been used so that foster parents may not be unnecessarily annoyed. But there is a class of children who go out between the years of ten and fifteen, where the motive in applying for them is more or less of a selfish nature. These are the children whose welfare occasions a great deal of anxiety, and it is to secure for them a full measure of justice that special attention has been directed.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that there have been remarkably few cases of ill treatment, and none of excessive cruelty. It has been somewhat difficult to secure regular school attendance in every instance, but often circumstances render it difficult for people to send the young people regularly. Often the school is two or three miles away, and then there are so many little duties about the farm, that it is a great temptation to keep the children home. Without being unduly severe, a strong effort has been made to raise the standard of school attendance. Four children were taken away because of failure to carry out this part of the agreement, and twenty others were specially warned that more schooling was absolutely necessary. At the same time it must be said that even where the children remain at home their education is not necessarily neglected. The daily association with respectable and more or less educated adults, the free and unrestrained life of the coun-

try, where their powers of observation are highly developed, have given some of these children a shrewdness and wisdom that will help them all through life, and they are far different from the neglected child of the city, who, if not in school, learns both profanity and immorality on the streets. To sum up, therefore, all friends of children can be safely assured that in every reasonable way the interests of these foster children are carefully and thoroughly looked after, and if at any time there is a special emergency, there will be no hesitation in sending at once and promptly taking whatever action is found necessary.

The fact of having the machinery always at hand to deal with special complaints or grievances is the best feature of the work, and there is hardly a case of neglect that exists long before discovery and remedy. In this connection it may be said that in addition to the supervision of children going to homes under the auspices of the various Children Aid Societies, many children have been visited for the Industrial Schools, Orphanages and other institutions or societies that have placed children at considerable distance off, and are unable themselves to personally inquire into their welfare.

Notes by the Visitor.

The following statement, prepared by Mrs. Harvie, children's visitor, will be read with interest:

As the years advance, it becomes more and more difficult, on account of the steady increase of placements, to overtake the work of visiting the children. The Province, however, has been fairly well covered, except in localities where secretaries of societies have co-operated with the Department in this important feature of the work. Very little regular visiting has been done in the larger towns and cities, as wards in these more populous centres can be conveniently reached by officers or members of the local societies; and foster-parents can readily have access to the executive office of the society, or to members of the board.

The number of visits made by me during the year was eight hundred and eighty; number of miles travelled, about twelve thousand, including railway, boat, street cars, driving and walking. The above figures are easily written and more easily read; but the accomplishment of this result has meant a working day of from twelve to sixteen hours, continuously, while absent on a visiting tour. But these long hours are well counter-balanced by the healthful conditions in which the work is done, and the almost innumerable opportunities it affords for helpfulness to others. Driving in the open air is invigorating, and one is well repaid for a tiresome journey by being privileged to speak a word in season, of counsel or encouragement, to a wayward or discouraged child, or to a foster-parent who keenly feels the burden of responsibility, arising out of a conscientious discharge of duty.

Experience teaches careful discrimination in arranging a tour of visitation. In some homes frequent visitation is both expected and necessary; in others, one visit in the year, or possibly in two years, is sufficient, and if more frequent calls are made a spirit of resentment is aroused. Especially in the case of small children, or where boys and girls are growing up to young manhood or womanhood, great care must be exercised. Again, different homes require different treatment. When an infant, or a boy or girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age, is placed in what we designate an excellent home; where the surroundings and school and church privileges are all that can be desired, our visitation is productive of more harm than good. Even where a child is known to be wayward and the home only fair it is desirable to keep the

necessity for supervision in the background, by simply stating, as visitor frequently does, "I happened in the course of my work to be in your neighborhood and felt that I could not be so near without calling to inquire if you were all well." An attitude of this kind disarms any feeling of annoyance that might arise in either the mind of parent or child at what might appear to be an unwarranted intrusion, or an unnecessary intrusion.

Much attention has been given to isolated and outlying districts. In these localities our system of visitation is invaluable, and is of great assistance to both parents and children, and warm and lasting friendships have resulted from these yearly visits. In only one instance during the year has visitor inferred from the manner of the ward, a girl of sixteen years, that her call at the home was unwelcome. The conduct of this girl had been very rebellious and aggravating, and visitor kindly, but firmly, endeavored to put before her the foolishness of her present course, and its sure result, but was unable to overcome the defiant spirit. Later the girl took the matter into her own hands and ran away from her home. She was subsequently traced to the home of a young married sister, where some supervision can be exercised over her actions.

The majority of the children are fully up to the average in mental and moral ability. A fair number are above this, while, as might be expected, a number are below normal, physically, mentally and morally, the result of race degeneracy, or gross neglect of parents, etc. In a few cases it seems almost impossible to awaken the mind, or the sense of moral responsibility; however, visitor is frequently astonished at the results in this direction of patient and faithful teaching. The most unlikely children blossom out wonderfully under the genial influences of affection and tender, appreciative treatment. The reflex blessing upon parents and the life of the home, in cases where children have been adopted, is very noticeable. The presence of a little child has a softening influence in the home, and calls into play the tenderest and gentlest sympathies of even the most reserved and most undemonstrative nature.

Occasionally we have a child so defective that it is painfully slow at acquiring knowledge. This is a great disappointment to parents. Still, frequently the child is retained because it has grown into their affections, and, though disappointed, they hesitate to break the tie, which increases in strength with the passing years. A case in point may be mentioned. A little girl, rather attractive in some ways, apparently warm-hearted and impulsive in temperament, but below the normal mentally and morally, was adopted by wealthy parents, who never had been blessed with children of their own. The child's defects of mind and character were not so apparent in infancy and childhood, but upon being sent to school it was found that the little one was almost unable to pick up even the rudiments of an education. She has attended school now about four years, and is still in part second, and, sad to say, the older she grows the more deficient does she appear in ordinary common sense. Two years ago, when visiting, foster-parents expressed their grief and disappointment at this state of matters, stating almost pathetically that they had wanted a child to be like their very own; but that M——— could not take this place, and that in all probability they would ask to have her removed. Last year the conditions were unchanged, but parents stated to visitor that they had grown to like the child and that she was so deeply attached to them, and so willing to please them in every way that she could, that, defective as she was, they were disinclined to part with her, and there the matter rests.

In the year 1897 a boy, then ten years old, was taken by the Children's Aid Society in one of our largest cities. He was placed in a fine home some distance east of Toronto and has remained there ever since. Frank is a splendid specimen of a young man and will finish his Collegiate course during present year. He is quite proficient in music, and plays well on the piano. The friends in this foster-home are unusually intelligent, and Frank and his foster-father are specially interested in the study of astronomy and kindred sciences.

Some hundreds of the children of the department and the societies are adopted in infancy. It is satisfactory to be able to state that almost without exception these homes are all that can be desired; the children are growing up in an atmoshpere of love, and, while receiving tender care and training, they in turn are bringing happiness and sunshine to hearts and homes that had for years been longing for these very things. Expressions of love and appreciation are so frequently on the lips of happy parents that they would seem almost trite coming from any other source. Probably a hundred times within the previous year visitor has been accosted with statements like the following:—"Ethel is the light of our eyes!" "Mary is like a sunbeam in our home!" "Tommy is the brightest boy in the village, everybody says so!" "If we had picked Harry form a thousand children we could not have been better pleased than we are!" "I would not take a thousand dollars for Mabel!" "We could not part with Willie now," or "is she not just lovely!" In various forms these commendatory words are repeated, from time to time, and are always inspiring and encouraging, as it is safe to assume that a child will do well in a home where it is beloved.

A few days ago vsitor called at a home where two little girls had been adopted, one some years ago, the other about three months ago, when the child was about six weeks old. The elder little girl is now eight years old, is attractive in appearance and quite clever at school. The baby was prettily dressed in a white embroidered dress, and was just as sweet and healthy looking as a child could be. The house was comfortably furnished, and orderly in every way, and foster-mother was refined in dress and appearance, though the home was that of an ordinary working man. Best of all, the children are greatly loved. Indeed, according to the mother's statement, there never were such children. This is a fair sample of the homes of our small children.

While visiting in the County of Elgin, during the past month, visitor met with many pleasant experiences, among others the following:—The home was a comfortable brick house, with all modern comforts and conveniences, situated two and a half miles from a village. Parents are intelligent, refined, wealthy, and have no children at home, and are exceptionally kind and generous in all their dealings with others. Child is a pretty, bright, little creature, with dark curly hair, quite talkative, and about four years old. Hired a conveyance in the village and went out. Was received as if an old friend of the family. Foster-parents stated that they had been expecting a visit from some one, that any one who came to see their Gladys must stay to dinner. Before any objection could be made the livery man was sent back to the village, and the mother was busy removing outside wraps, etc. After dinner this good foster-father drove visitor to two other homes in the vicinity and then to the station. Before leaving, these kind friends insisted that the next visit must extend over Sunday.

While making a call at one of the foster homes in a city in the west, had the pleasure of meeting with two young ladies, who had been placed in this home by one of the societies eleven years ago. One is quite a student, has finished her education in the collegiate, and is now taking a course of book-keeping and stenography at a business college. The other is a splendid housekeeper, and a beautiful musician. Their own parents could not possibly have done more for them than these good foster-parents.

About three years ago visitor was requested by Provincial Superintendent to take a boy of ten years, a stout, sturdy little fellow, who originally came from a very degraded home, to a comfortable farm house in the County of Simcoe. The kind people in this household wanted a boy of this age, and were to take this lad on trial. At that time there was in the Shelter, under the care of Provincial Superintendent, a second boy, of about same age, but delicate in constitution and afflicted with a serious defect in one of his eyes, which not only impaired his sight but spoiled, to some extent, what would otherwise have been a handsome face. It was decided that this boy should be taken with the other, with the hope of securing him, if not a permanent home, a temporary one, for the benefit of his health, in the country. On arriving at the farm house the kind friends were greatly interested in both boys. As was expected, they

admired the one who had been specially sent to them, but, at the same time, their hearts went out to the weaker child, and, after thoughtful consideration, they decided to ask that both the little boys be given them; and there they remain, going to school and to Sunday school, as happy and contented as boys can be. There are no other children in the home, and foster-parents are specially considerate and careful in endeavoring to correct and restrain the bad qualities of their boys and to develop the good ones. The strong boy is the farmer, the other is fond of study. He has had special treatment for his eyes, wears glasses, and sees somewhat better than he did.

These interesting incidents might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*, but the above facts will give a clear idea of the homes in which the majority of the children dwell, and the great work that is going on for homeless little ones of various qualities and tendencies.

Naturally, there are occasionally cases of removal during the year, and frequently suggestions, *re* schooling, religious privileges, etc., must be made, but usually foster-parents give respectful attention to advice given, and the practical results are good.

In the earlier years of this work there was a deep-seated prejudice in the minds of many good people against removing children from their own homes and parents, no matter how low, degraded and immoral were these homes and parents. In the light of the valuable and beneficial results, to the home, the community, and to the individual child, through the foster-home system, these prejudices are gradually passing away, and almost all thoughful, philanthropic men and women now are of the opinion that the primary work of the Children's Aid Society is the elevation of the home, and that if this cannot be accomplished the only thing to be done, if our national life is to be pure and progressive, is to remove the children to foster-homes, under the supervision of the Department.

From personal knowledge I can testify that Mrs. Harvie, by her good judgment and tact, her kindly sympathy and friendly advice, has brought untold comfort and blessing to hundreds of village and farm homes in all parts of the Province. It was, indeed, a piece of rare good fortune that the Province should have secured as Children's Visitor a women so admirably qualified in every way.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

The work of visiting and supervising the children of Roman Catholic faith, who are wards of the Children's Aid Societies or the Catholic orphanages, is attended to by Mr. William O'Connor, who takes a deep personal interest in the children coming under his attention. It is hoped that there will be a decided increase in the placing out of Catholic children when the advantages of home-finding and supervision under Catholic influences is fully understood. Following is Mr. O'Connor's report:

"There has been a considerable increase in the number of Catholic wards of Children's Aid Societies who were placed in foster homes during the year.

In 1904 the number placed was 32. In 1905 74 children were placed.

The societies placing these children were: Ottawa, 35; St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, 12; Guelph, 8; Brantford, 2; Kingston, 2; Berlin, 1; Provincial Inspector, 12.

Their ages were: Under 2 years, 6; 2 to 8 years, 26; 8 to 12 years, 21; 12 to 16 years, 21. These figures show that 72 per cent. of the children were under 12 years of age, and 28 per cent. were over 12 years.

It is not, of course, the aim of any child-placing organization to assist in obtaining domestic servants or farm help. Therefore, it is gratifying to observe that each year the percentage of children placed under 12 years of age is growing larger. Children over 12 years of age do not so readily accommodate themselves to strange surroundings, as do those under that age, and the result for the younger children can be looked forward to more hopefully.

Of the children placed 32 were boys, and 42 were girls.

Parentage: Father living, 10; mother living, 20; both parents living, 30; illegitimate, 4.

During the year there were returned by foster parents, 19; removed by Children's Aid Societies, 10; left foster homes, 14; discharged from care of societies, 6. Of the number returned and removed 21 were replaced in foster homes. At the end of the year a few were in different Shelters and Orphanages throughout the Province awaiting placement.

There are now a little over 600 children on the books. About 550 children were visited during the year, and 6,170 miles of railway travel was made in this and other work pertaining to the Department.

Interesting incidents are met with in the course of this work, and in many cases it is exceedingly gratifying to note the love and affection that is expended by foster parents on those they have taken to care for. Also the children show generosity of disposition and helpfulness. One young man who had been a ward of the Children's Aid Society for several years had started out to earn for himself. He ascertained the whereabouts of a younger brother, who was also in a foster home, and, learning that this brother was more than ordinarily bright and clever at school, he assumed the cost of his tuition fees. At the last report the younger brother was in one of our Ontario colleges making excellent progress.

Other incidents of this work are not so pleasing. When one sees a woman serving a sentence in a prison, accompanied by a thirteen months' old infant, and learns that this is the second time this mother and child have been in prison together, the question arises, is it a good thing for the child, or the mother, or the community?

Experience strengthens the opinion formed some time ago that the visiting of children in foster homes is one of the most important parts of this work. Even with children who are adopted when quite young, and the conditions are everything that could be desired, it is desirable to keep up a careful supervision, because, in a few years, the conditions may change by reason of the death of the one most interested in the child, and the rest of the family will not take the responsibility of caring for the future of the adopted child as they would for one of their own.

Heredity has its effect in forming the character of these children, but it is not nearly so strong as environment. Instances are met with of children who are coarse, and remain coarse no matter what elevating influence they are subjected to, while there are also children whose parents are apparently coarse and degraded, and whose children have a natural refinement in speech and manner. However, it is satisfactory to be able to state that a great majority of the children readily respond to the influences surrounding them. It is not expected that these children, most of whom are placed in farm homes, will achieve a high place in the world, but if they become honest and industrious, self-supporting and obedient to the law, they will be in very truth among our "best citizens."

A FEW PEN PICTURES.

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS in the work are selected at random in order to convey a better idea of the cases dealt with by the Children's Aid Societies, and to illustrate the possibilities of success that may attend patient and loving effort for the friendless and the erring:

CHILDREN RECEIVE MUCH AFFECTION.

As in past years many instances can be related of the wealth of affection which these young people receive in their adoptive homes. Especially is this true in the case of the younger children, in and around whom centre all the protecting love and care of their foster parents. Those who have given but little thought to this subject and who are inclined to doubt the motive that prompts people to adopt children would soon change their views if they were in a position to see and hear at this range something of the great work that is being done for homeless children.

LOVED HIM IN SPITE OF HIS FAULTS.

Not long ago a farmer and his wife not at all in affluent circumstances did an act of loving service that could hardly be excelled. They had taken a boy at nine years of age and for nearly six years bore patiently with a great deal of carelessness and indifference on his part. On at least six different occasions they wrote that they must give him up, but each time relented in the hope that he would soon improve. At last he was taken ill and when sent to the hospital the doctors declared that he had a fatal disease and that five or six months would see the end of his life. The foster parents were informed from this office that under the circumstances they would not be expected to do anything further for him, but after consideration they decided that it was their duty as Christians to receive him back and take care of him. This also was the young man's earnest hope and desire and many grateful tears were shed when they came and took him home. In two months he died and was buried in the family plot with all the love and attention that could be given to an own son. Very few people knew of this splendid

action, for they were not people to talk about their affairs, and yet there are many beautiful instances of this kind happening all around us and going to show that after all there is a heroism and fidelity to duty far more widely diffused than we are sometimes inclined to think.

Complaints Made by Young People.

Sometimes young people who have been brought up in foster homes make complaint that they have been harshly treated, closely confined, and given no money; and taking their story by itself, it does frequently seem as though they had been badly used. But there is always the other side, and after carefully investigating some fifteen cases of seeming hardship I was compelled in nearly every instance to change my opinion and to side with the foster parents. While there was a certain amount of truth in the statement of the boy or girl, they were on the other hand received when very young and greatly neglected and untrained; some of them had extremely disagreeable habits, calling for great forbearance. For several years, when they could be of little service they were clothed, educated and surrounded with kindly moral influences, all tending to build them up both physically and mentally. Had they not been taken in hand and placed under these influences, they would in nearly every instance have been utterly useless as citizens to-day—without education, industrious habits or character—a source of anxiety and expense to the community. Instead we have a fine well developed youth of eighteen or nineteen with fair education and sufficient general training and ability to earn a good living. They do not understand or appreciate all that is done for them, perhaps they never will, but I have a belief that in years of maturity they will realize to some extent the pit from which they were digged. The lesson for both workers and foster parents is to do what is right by the children regardless of gratitude or appreciation, in the confident belief and assurance that no good seed is ever lost, but will spring up in unexpected ways and places to improve and develop human society.

The Farm Better Than Tramping.

A boy about thirteen was brought to Toronto by a special officer from Chicago. He was found tramping in the latter city, having run away from home. Was cared for in the City Shelter. He had been born in Toronto, but his mother had died and the father had not taken the proper interest in him. Was placed under the guardianship of the Society, and after a short stay was provided by this officer with a home on the farm. His letter written two months later, reads as follows: —

Dear Friend,—I though I would write a few lines to let you know that I am here. I am getting along all right so far. I got here all right, and there is no place like the farm. I was in for a swim and just about got drownded. I think this is all for the present. Please write soon. Good-bye. Your friend,

Makes Pleasant Reading.

This, from a girl of seventeen who was materially helped in a time of need, makes pleasant reading: "I am still keeping to my promise, and doing what is right, and when little things upset me I think of you and all goes smooth again. I am having a real good time, in a real right way, and I am very happy. I was feeling lonesome to-night so I thought of you, and before I knew it, I was starting a letter to you. You certainly have done a lot of good this year that many girls won't forget very quickly. Would like to get a letter from you when you are not too busy."

Helping to Save a Soul.

One of the delightful features in work for children is the ready co-operation given by many good people, not from any hope of financial recognition, but because they wish to do some good in the world. During the past year a girl of eighteen taken out of a public institution was sent to relatives one hundred and fifty miles from Toronto. They did not prove of much help to her and a change became necessary. Some good people were written to, and in a practical manner they showed their willingness to aid the girl. A situation and boarding place was found by them, and she was invited to spend her evenings occasionally in their home. She is frequently there, occupies a seat in their family pew at church; has professed conversion and united with the congregation, and they are now planning for her to take music lessons to fill up her spare time.

Many similar instances might be given, and this is a work in which other friends could lend assistance.

Took Two Boys.

A worthy farmer and his wife having no children, applied for a boy about six or seven years of age to brighten up their home. It happened that there were available at the time two brothers, aged six and eight, and the applicants were urged to take the two and to this they finally agreed. After an experience of six months they write: "We are very glad you got us to take the two boys, as they are splendid children and good company for each other. If we had only taken one it would have been very lonely for him."

The Right Kind of Reformatory.

Early in the year received a boy from the city shelter who had been in trouble with the authorities six different times. Won his co-operation and sent him to a farm situation. Carefully selected family, Scotch Presbyterian elder; explained the boy's failings, especially his friendless condition, and they agreed to assist in reclaiming him. Benefit is mutual, and boy perfectly contented now. Has a better home than he ever knew before, and is under influences that can hardly fail to make a good man of him.

The Farm Suited Him.

A boy with the following record, was sent to a situation in a country district after being placed on his honor:

October 29, 1903. In police court, charged with disorderly conduct. Fined.
October 26, 1904. In police court, charged with disorderly conduct. Fined.
March 31, 1905. In police court, charged with disorderly conduct. Dismissed.
August 12, 1905. In police court, charged with theft and vagrancy. Remanded. Suspended sentence on charge, but given into care of the Children's Aid Society.

After a short period of probation, sent to a country situation a considerable distance from former surroundings. Has been doing well people like him. No likelihood of his giving further trouble. He has a home now, something he needed more than anything else, as his mother was dead and he was entirely alone in the world and had no anchorage to keep him steady amid the temptations of city life.

Two Letters Did It.

Received a letter from the town authorities some distance away, asking if I could take the guardianship of a girl of ten. Father, a worthless drunkard, had disappeared some years ago, child's mother was dead, and the grandmother, with whom she lived, was poor and infirm and was probably to be placed in a public institution. Agreed to receive the child.

About the same time received an application from a lady for a girl of ten or eleven; her daughters were grown up, and she wished a young girl for company, and to help her around the house. Wrote privately to her minister, asking his opinion of the home. He replied, "She is one of the grand women of my church, teaches with great success the primary class in the Sunday School, is right in touch with children, and will certainly be a good mother to any little girl you send." The homeless girl has since been placed in this home with excellent results so far.

No Success Without Corresponding Risk.

To achieve a signal success one must of course be prepared to take chances, for nothing great or valuable can be attained without corresponding risk of failure. This is the reason why so much anxiety is felt in dealing especially with the older children. Early in the year a girl of sixteen was committed to the reformatory for grave misconduct, but the sentence was so worded that it was possible to place her on trial in a foster home. Like so many others who go astray, her mother had died during early childhood and she had fallen largely through lack of firm sympathetic guardianship. She dreaded the reformatory and eagerly promised to prove worthy of confidence. She was tried in a home but was returned in two months and it looked as if the original sentence would have to be carried out, although she was exceedingly penitent and pleaded for another trial. Just then a letter was received from a highly respected citizen of one of the smaller towns of the Province, stating that he and his wife were entirely alone and wished a young girl for company. He was asked to take a girl not for what she could do, but rather

for the benefit and blessing they could bring into her life, and the facts of this girl's case were fully explained. They agreed to take her and for six months they have been faithfully endeavoring to influence her for good, although of course they are called upon to exercise great patience. Their efforts can hardly fail of success, for even though there should be a temporary lapse, it is almost impossible for any person to throw off entirely such good influences and such self-sacrificing effort. There are many worthy families in different parts of the Province who could do splendid work in this direction for young people similarly unfortunate and it is a duty encumbent upon all Children's Societies to afford opportunity for this personal service.

Big Demand for Girls.

Few people who are not brought into actual contact with the problem can realize the great demand there is throughout the country for the services of young girls, from twelve years and upwards. In a letter just received, an applicant for one of these girls states that she found on inquiring that her minister to whom she applied for a reference also wanted a girl and she had to hurry her letter off so that she could get her application in first. In another instance, when a postmistress was applied to for some information concerning a family applying, she replied on her own behalf that she herself had been waiting a much longer time and should be remembered first. Then, if it is known at any time that a girl is likely to change her place or if a child is met with on the train, immediately there are several persons filing applications, even before the case is up for consideration. It is of course impossible to meet the wishes of one-half the applicants but the choice of homes makes the work easy. There is always some one ready to take even the most hopeless girl on trial.

They Grow Up and Get Married.

Thirteen years ago a little girl about six years of age was sent to a farm home in Eastern Ontario. She remained there until last fall, when she was very happily married to a respectable and well-to-do young farmer in the vicinity. Now both she and the foster mother have written for another little girl, and yesterday a girl of ten was sent to fill the vacant place thus the good work goes on.

After Ten Years.

Ten years ago two sisters were taken in hand by one of the societies and sent to Toronto in order to get them away from hurtful surroundings. Their mother was dead, father a drunkard and all their relatives and acquaintances were disreputable people who could not give them an opportunity of growing up respectably. The children, about nine and eleven years of age, were placed in foster homes and are now grown young women and earning an excellent reputation and are quite capable in every way of looking after themselves. A gentleman who has kept up an interest in them and near

whom they now live at domestic service writes "I am glad to be able to report that they are continuing to do exceedingly well. I see them frequently and they are steady reliable girls, well thought of by all who know them."

Would Like Her Whole Freedom.

A girl of seventeen with a long record of wrong doing behind her, was taken out of the public institution and placed on her honor. She has been doing remarkably well for the past six months and writes "I am trying my hardest to do what is right, and I thank you very much that you have taken me out of that place, and Mr. Kelso will you please tell me how long I have to stay until I have my whole freedom. I always intend to do what is right now, but as you know it is nice to have your freedom." I hope you will come and see me sometime, and I thank you for remembering me at Christmas. Your girl M."

Unworthy Parents Cause Trouble.

Some years ago the desperate efforts made by a woman to get back two bright girls, taken from her on account of improper home surroundings, caused much trouble and anxiety to several Children's Aid workers, who knew without a doubt that the woman was not a fit or proper person to have charge of them. Not only had she been leading an improper life before they were taken from her, but two years afterwards she became the mother of an illegitimate child. In spite of all this she continued her efforts, interviewing lawyers and officials almost daily and appealing to the sympathies of good people by pleading a mother's broken heart. She even corresponded and sought interviews with the Provincial Secretary and Attorney-General, but her record was such that her request was not complied with. At last she managed to induce the older girl away, but within a month had the child arrested and locked in the police station because of some petty misunderstanding. After investigation the girl was at her own request returned to her foster-home, and now she has attained to years of discretion and is fully able to take care of herself. The visitor's last report states: "As this girl is now over age it is hardly necessary to make any more reports. She is now working as a domestic, earns good wages, is well dressed, and altogether an attractive and lady-like young woman, is well behaved and appears to be in the best of health. She still makes her home with her foster-parents, and visits them from time to time.

"Comes of Bad Stock."

The secretary of a district Children's Aid Society wrote, "We have a girl of twelve here who is too bad to go to a foster home. She has been running wild all her life and comes of about the worst stock in the country." Replied, "That is the kind of girl I want, bring her to me." A few days later she was placed under my care. She was a strong, coarse girl with hands as hard as shoe-leather, and a rude freedom of speech and action that

naturally discouraged those having a limited experience. Under sheltering care she gradually became more subdued, and when kissed affectionately by the matron in whose charge she was placed was greatly surprised. Next day she came up shyly and asked, "Won't you kiss me again? No one has treated me as you do." With a month to six weeks' training she was ready to take a place on a farm, her natural element, as she had resided all her life in the country, could milk cows, and got through easily the many chores inseparable from farm life. Her services are immensely prized by those to whom she was sent, farm help being the crying need of the hour. At the time of writing nine months have elapsed and she is still doing well.

Disappointed in her Mother.

For nearly five years a young girl, who had been placed under the care of a Children's Aid Society, and provided with a foster home, begged permission to return to her former home and visit her mother. This was not considered advisable as the mother was still acting badly, and could not possibly be of any help or benefit to the girl, while there was the possibility of her exercising a hurtful influence, owing to the girl's affection for her. When grown to womanhood however the girl took her savings and without telling anyone found her way back to the mother, but was so thoroughly disgusted and heart-broken by her conduct and mode of life, that she only remained a few days and left for a strange city saying that she desired to get away as far as possible. It is hard to convince young people that objections are raised for their own good, and in this particular instance the girl had to learn by bitter experience that her mother was an improper guardian.

All Aglow with Pleasure.

Encouraging words do not cost much, and yet they often mean more than we can realize in the sum total of life's success and happiness. Last week a letter was written to a girl of eighteen commending the excellent progress she was making in every way. This morning a mutual friend writes: "N. came to see me and showed me your letter, her face all aglow at the words of approval you had written her."

Waited to see if it Would go.

As an encouragement and reward a watch was sent to a boy in a foster home. About a month after, his acknowledgement was received to the following effect: "I would have written before but the watch did not keep good time, but I think it is going to go all right now."

Wanted the Knife.

Another boy who was not doing right in the matter of truthfulness and honesty was promised a fine jack-knife if he did well for two months. He waited impatiently for a week to elapse and then wrote: "I guess you can send that knife right away for I am real good now, and will be alright for the future."

Be Kind to these Young People.

In going out among strangers it is important that these young people should be surrounded with friends of the right sort. Their future success and happiness depends very largely upon the class of people with whom they first become associated. There is a natural craving in every heart for friendship and sympathy, and in the case of girls, if no effort is made to bring them into association with the right people they will almost certainly form undesirable acquaintances. One bright-spirited girl of eighteen who went to a home recently wrote back two letters in one day immediately after her arrival. The first to announce that she had reached her new home and to express an appreciation of kindness shown her. The second, written in her own room after the family had retired, was the out-pouring of a lonely heart seeking comfort through the medium of a letter. "I am writing in tears," she said, "not that I am unhappy or dislike being here, but because my surroundings are strange and I feel so alone in the world." I had written to a friend and co-worker telling of the arrival of this girl in his city, and was pleased to receive in a few days the following reply: "I called on the young girl you wrote about and had a pleasant talk with her. She is coming around to take tea with us and get acquainted with my wife and children, and I will do my best to introduce her to some nice young people." It is such kindly acts as these that tell, and if all young people could only be welcomed in the same way, there would be less of the misery, despair and wrecked lives we so often hear about.

Wayward Young Women.

The newspapers frequently tell sad stories of girls eighteen to twenty years of age committing suicide or attempting self-destruction after a rapid career of loose-living and debauchery. Many of these girls would have been good citizens and have led happy and contented lives had they been placed under control and supervision before they had gone too far, but once started on the downward grade they became the dupes of designing people and were in themselves absolutely lacking in strength and will-power to stop their course. It is a notable fact that of all the young people placed under the care of the Children's Aid Societies during the past ten years, some of weak mentality, etc., the number that have drifted away beyond reclamation or control could be counted on one's fingers. While children under fifteen or sixteen are looked after, very little is done for those young people between

sixteen and twenty who are without proper guardianship or who begin to develop criminal inclinations. They are generally allowed to go on unchecked until the prison or the suicide's grave overtakes them.

Gathering the Eggs.

The Weak and Defective One.

A great work can be done in adjusting the weak and defective ones to the home surroundings and environments best suited to their needs. Under a careless and inefficient policy many such children have been in the past totally ignored or consigned to many years, if not life-long, incarceration in public institutions. With careful inquiry it is possible to find congenial homes for many such children, especially the older ones, and by a thorough system of supervision any ill-treatment, over-work or other injustice can be avoided. I could at this moment refer to dozens of children who are now earning their own livelihood, and have not cost the public one dollar for maintenance, who with a little less care and judgment would now be in public institutions, probably to remain there all their lives at a cost in the aggregate of many thousands of dollars. At the present time there is considerable agitation for the custodial care of feeble minded young women. What is really needed is a system of control and supervision that would enable them to do their share of the world's work while at the same time protected from the interference of evil-disposed persons.

Happy Homes Happy Girls.

A clergyman from a country district came a long way by train to make application for a young girl. He was away from home a good deal, and his wife felt lonely, and in need of company, having no children of her own.

He also brought a similar application from the superintendent of his Sunday school. There were no girls on hand, and it would have been easy to have referred him indefinitely to some orphanage or other charitable institution, where he would have met with very little success. But instead, inquiries were immediately set on foot, and two sisters were taken out of public institutions where they were being maintained by the public at a cost of about three dollars per week each. They suited exactly and were taken to their new homes the following day. By this special effort two families were made happy, two girls were made happy, institutional life and dependency avoided, and in addition there was a considerable saving in public funds. Much more work of this kind might be done if those having charge of the various Children's Institutions were ready to co-operate.

Re-Visiting the Old Home.

Not all Looking for Cheap Help.

It would be a mistake to suppose that all these children grow up simply to become domestic servants and laborers. Many of them receive a first-class education and are able to compare with any class of children in the community in education and ability. Picking up at random some of the visitors' reports one reads as follows:

"Ida has now grown to be a young woman. Her chief gift is in music, and she plays the piano very beautifully. Is also a great help to her foster parent in the general management of the house."

Regarding another girl the report reads: "This girl is now finished at the Collegiate Institute, and is taking a special business course at the — college. Her foster parents have certainly done remarkably well by her, and she has fully met their expectations."

Of a boy who was very dull when sent to a foster home, the report states: "The boy attends regularly at school, and is in the third book. The teacher

boards in his home and helps him a great deal. He is a regular attendant at both the church and Sunday school, and has taken a decided stand for a Christian life."

A boy of seven got into a home of wealth and culture where there were four girls and no brother. Naturally, the visitor writes: "The chief danger is that he may be over-indulged."

Who can doubt the value of the foster home plan in the following instance: "This is a fine, handsome boy, has a good head and appears to be unusually intelligent. He attends school regularly, and reads in the third book. When visitor called he was preparing to go to the village with his father, and from thence to a country house where they had purchased a horse. Roy is very fond of driving horses, etc. Attends Sunday school, and has every comfort and privilege that could be desired for a boy. Is well-dressed and foster parents are attached to him. They had a little trouble with him the first year, but lately everything has been moving smoothly, and they speak of him as a good boy."

Touching the Hidden Springs of Life.

It sometimes seems almost incomprehensible that great reform in a life can be brought about instantaneously by kindness and sympathy, when under Institutional treatment the same child reveals the worst possible traits of character.

For instance, there was a girl in a public Institution who acted so defiantly and was guilty of such bad and thoroughly disgraceful conduct day after day, as to gain the reputation of being one of the most depraved girls in the country. She was about sixteen years of age, and had a bright attractive appearance and manner that was certainly not in keeping with her conduct. As she could not possibly have been worse, a bold step was decided upon, namely, to release her from the Institution and place her under different influences and endeavor by an entire change of policy to develop the better side of her nature. Six months have elapsed since then. The girl is living in a town about one hundred and twenty-five miles from Toronto, and two weeks ago a lady was sent to visit the home and give a report as to her conduct and progress. It was found that not one of the acts complained of in the Institution had marred her conduct, but on the contrary, the visitor writes, "she has developed sweet and womanly qualities, is greatly attached to the people with whom she is living and they state they could not ask for a better girl, or one more anxious and willing to be a help and comfort in the home."

Turning to the boys; two lads come to mind who were strongly recommended by the officers of the Reformatory as only suitable for the Orillia Asylum. After careful inquiry, however, one was returned to his home and the other placed on a farm. The one who went to the farm has been working steadily now for over a year and a half, fully earns his support and has not given any trouble. In the case of the other, the magistrate of

the town writes: "This boy is working in a factory here, and so far from being a trouble is one of the chief supports of the family."

The chief official of another Institution in going over the pupils pointed out one and said: "Now, there is the worst boy in the Institution. He is filthy and low in all his ways and every effort to improve him has failed." Application was made for his guardianship and after his pride and self-respect had been developed he was sent to a farm home where the people were informed of his weakness and asked to co-operate in bringing about an improvement. The boy has been in this home for over nine months, the people are satisfied and are doing well by him. The whole expense of bringing about this great change was about eight dollars, less than a month's maintenance in the Institution. It will be readily seen also that the change has not only been beneficial from an economical standpoint, but is an immense gain to the lad himself, since the feeling of indifference and despair has been changed to one of confidence and aspiration.

The only explanation of these remarkable results that can be given, is, that there is in human nature a desire and longing for love, sympathy and approbation, and if these cords can be touched and awakened to new life no difficulty will be experienced in bringing about the highest kind of reformation.

Whole Families go Astray.

Five bright boys of one family all in reformatories and gaols because not under good home influences: By the death of her husband a woman in one of our northern towns was left with five small boys to provide for. For a time she worked hard for their support, but gradually got into association with bad characters and her house became the resort of immoral women. The result is that the five boys are now in gaols or reformatories. At the time of writing this item the two youngest lads, nine and eleven, are in the county gaol awaiting transmission to the Industrial School on various charges of housebreaking, horse stealing, etc. Two older boys are in reformatories in the United States, and the eldest is at present in a Canadian county gaol. Preventive work would have saved them.

"No Neglected Children Here."

The following is another evidence of the way whole families go to the bad: -

Both parents living in an Ontario town, but not competent to bring up a family. Father dull and unintelligent, mother bearing a bad reputation. The eldest daughter was sent to the Ontario Refuge where she remained five years. On her discharge she returned to the old home and soon became the mother of an illegitimate child. At present is behaving so badly that she is liable to be sent to prison. The second daughter became the mother of an illegitimate child at sixteen years of age and is now in the Refuge. The next child, a boy, is at present in the Industrial

School, and a young girl, thirteen, still at home, is said to be immoral and almost beyond the point where she can be materially benefited. Think of the cost of it all in money and material!

Although there has been a Children's Aid Society there during the past ten years, no effort has apparently been made to take these young people away from the environment that was so destructive of all that was good in them. In fact there are some places where the Society exists only in name, and young people are allowed to drift on in criminal ways until they have to be sent to the Central Prison or the Penitentiary. The officers content themselves with the belief that "there are no neglected children" in their vicinity.

THE DELIGHTS OF THE COUNTRY.

WORSE THAN ORPHANS.

Quite a number of children in Industrial Schools cannot with safety to their future welfare be returned to their former homes. Writing for information on this point regarding a lad of ten, a well-known gentleman replies: "In my opinion this boy should certainly not be sent back to his home, but be given a foster home, where he will receive proper care and instruction. His mother is entirely incapable of training him, and the character of the family is by no means good. Two relatives have served terms in the Central Prison. The little fellow has naturally a bright and

attractive disposition, but owing to the evil home surroundings he has learned to steal, swear and lie, his skill in these accomplishments being admired."

He has since gone to a foster home where he will have a fighting chance in the battle of life.

Reverence the Child Nature.

Workers for neglected and delinquent children should seek for the good that is in every heart, ignoring the badness until is is crowded out by something better. Love, praise, encouragement, sympathy, these will soon transform little lives into all that could be desired. As a rule, these unfortunate children have had more than their share of knocks and scoldings, with no appeal to their better instincts and no incentive to show how good they could be under fair conditions. Reverence the child-nature; think of the illimitable possibilities of goodness; the future that may be theirs; the opportunity that is offered for effective service; and great joy and success will surely attend the work.

PROTECTION OF INFANT LIFE.

Seventh Annual Report of the Inspector of Maternity and Baby Homes in Toronto, for the year 1905.

The following report made by Dr. Harley Smith to the Medical Health Officer of Toronto, will be read with interest:

"During the month of July, 1905, there was a heavy death rate among children under five years of age in Toronto. Out of the total number of 286 deaths there were 119 under five years; the heavy death rate is accounted for by the extreme heat." Such was the statement of one of the Toronto dailies. During this same month, only one of the babies in these licensed Homes died. In these 27 Homes there were cared for 93 children. 652 children have been boarded in these Homes in seven years. Of the 93 babies boarded during the year, 8 were adopted through the Children's Aid Society. 19 went with mother or father or both, 24 died, one went to the Haven, one to the Sick Children's Hospital, one to the Infants' Home, and the rest to friends or relatives. Of the deaths, one occurred in January, none in February, March 3, April, 2, May, 3 (in this month the infant mortality was high; out of 357 deaths registered, 140 were under five years of age), June none, July 1, August 7, September 2, October 2, November 2, December 1. We must remember also that some of these children come to the Homes in a dying condition or suffering from constitutional taint, so that many of them cannot be saved even with the most skilful nursing and medical care. There are now 24 children in 12 Homes.

In the 8 Maternity Homes there have been 119 patients, and 98 children have been born. In 7 years, since the Act was put in force, there have been 815 patients, and 712 children born. Of the 119 patients, 16 went to the Hospitals or other Homes for confinement, and 5 are awaiting confinement. Three of the patients died, one of uraemia, one of pneumonia, and the third of puerperal diarrhœa. Of the infants borne, three were adopted through the Children's Aid Society (73 of our children have been thus

adopted in 7 years), 6 went to the House of Providence, 15 to the Licensed Baby Homes, 3 were still-born, 7 died shortly after birth, the rest went with their mothers. Seven infants were born prematurely.

Six new Baby Home licenses were issued and 14 were renewed: 2 Maternity Home licenses were issued and 3 were renewed; 38 investigations of complaints and examination of premises were made.

An interesting case is that of V——, now a bright, beautiful girl ten years of age. She has been boarded in one of our Homes during these ten years but is now going with her mother to the North-west. The latter is to be married to the father of the child.

HARLEY SMITH, M.D.
Inspector.

TORONTO BY-LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC MORALS.

As requests are frequently received from municipal officers as to how certain social evils can be dealt with, the following by-laws enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto, may be given as worthy of imitation:

BEGGING.

1. No person shall go about from door to door soliciting charity or as a common beggar, nor shall any person in the streets importune others for help or aid in money, nor shall any malformed, deformed, or diseased person expose himself or be exposed in any street or public place in order to excite sympathy or induce help or assistance from general or public charity.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO MINORS.

2. No person shall sell or give any intoxicating drink to any child, apprentice, or servant, without the consent of the parent, master, or legal protector of such child apprentice or servant.

DRUNKENNESS AND VAGRANCY.

3. No person drunk or disorderly, and no vagrant or mendicant, shall be, or be found in any street, highway, or public place.

4. Provided, however, when any person is brought to a police station on a charge of being drunk without being disorderly, the Chief Constable of the City, or the Inspector or other member of the police force in charge of such police station, may release such person without bringing him before a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate.

SWEARING AND IMMORALITY.

5. No person shall make use of any profane swearing, obscene, blasphemous, or grossly insulting language, or be guilty of any other immorality or indecency in any street or public place.

GAMBLING.

6. No person shall expose in any street or public place, any table or device of any kind whatever, upon or with which any game of chance or hazard can be played; and no person shall play at or upon such table or device, or at any unlawful game, or game of chance or hazard, in any street, or public place.

7. No person shall keep, or permit to be kept or used in any house, room or other place, for the purpose of gambling, any faro bank, rouge et noir, roulette table or other device for gambling, or permit or allow any games of chance or hazard with dice, cards, or other device to be played for money, liquor or other thing within such house, room or place; and the Police Magistrate may order all faro banks, rouge et noir, roulette tables, and other devices for gambling found in any such house, room, or other place to be seized and destroyed.

Houses of Ill-Fame.

8. No person shall keep or maintain, or be an inmate or habitual frequenter of, or in any way connected with, or in any way contribute to the support of, any disorderly house, or house of ill-fame, or knowingly own or be interested as proprietor, landlord, tenant, or occupant, of any such house.

Indecency.

9. No person shall indecently expose any part of his or her person in any street or public place, nor shall the plea of answering the call of nature be considered a palliation of the offence.

Play Bills or Posters.

10. No person shall post up or exhibit any placards, play-bills or posters, writings, or pictures, which are indecent, or may tend to corrupt or demoralize the public or individuals, or write any words, which are indecent, or may tend to corrupt or demoralize the public or individuals, or make any pictures or drawings which are indecent, or may tend to corrupt or demoralize the public or individuals, on any public or private building, wall, fence, sign, monument, post, sidewalk, or pavement in or visible from any street or public place.

Police Regulation *Re* Posters.

Police Commissioners' By-law No. 23.

32*a*. The licensee, manager or agent of every theatre, playhouse, circus, show, or other place, shall deposit a duplicate of every poster, picture, or handbill, purporting to set forth, advertise, or describe any drama, play, circus, performance, or show, and every person, firm, and corporation, or the agent thereof, that may publish any poster, picture or handbill, purporting to set forth, describe or suggest any of the genital organs or any function or disease thereof, shall deposit with the Chief Constable, or, in his absence, with the Deputy Chief Constable, of the City of Toronto, a duplicate thereof, and if in the opinion of the said Chief Constable, or Deputy Chief Constable, the said poster, picture or handbill is indecent, it shall not be posted or distributed in the City of Toronto.

32*b*. If any such poster, picture or handbill has been posted up or distributed before a duplicate thereof has been so deposited the offender shall immediately, upon the direction of the said Chief Constable, or Deputy Chief Constable, obliterate, remove, or destroy every copy thereof.

Indecent Books or Plays.

11. No person shall exhibit, sell, or offer to sell, any indecent, or lewd book, paper, picture, plate, drawing, or other thing, nor exhibit any indecent or immoral show or exhibition, or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation within the city.

Sparring Exhibitions.

12. No person shall hold any sparring exhibition or boxing match where an admission fee is charged, unless a permit therefor is issued by the Chief of Police.

Immoral Plays in Theatres.

13. No person shall produce or give any immoral or indecent play, sketch or performance in any theatre, hall, or other public place of amusement or entertainment. In addition to the penalty hereinafter imposed, the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police, or any officer specially detailed for that purpose, upon written instructions of the Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, is hereby authorized to enter any theatre, hall, or other place of public amusement or entertainment, and, if at the request of such Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police, or other officer so detailed as aforesaid, such immoral or indecent play, sketch or performance is not forthwith stopped, to apprehend the performer or performers without a warrant, and carry him, her, or them, as soon as practicable, before a Justice of the Peace.

BATHING.

14. Any person wearing a proper bathing dress, covering the body from the neck to the knees may bathe at any time in the public waters within the city limits.

PENALTY.

15. Any person convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate, a penalty not exceeding (exclusive of costs) the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith, the said penalty and costs, or costs only, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied, the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common gaol of the City of Toronto, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, unless the said penalty and costs (if any), including the costs of the said distress and of the committal and conveyance of the offender to the said gaol are sooner paid.

CHILDREN AT THEATRES.

Reference has been made several times in these reports to the evil of permitting young children to become regular attendants at the theatres. A special clause in the law covering this is needed. A recent issue of "The Tribune," the official organ of the District Labor Council, presents the evil very clearly in the following terms:—

It is a woeful sight to see such a large number of poor little boys, ranging from six years of age and upwards, who line up every day in front of the Majestic Theatre to get a good seat in the gods. The more blood-curdling the drama the bigger the crowd. Poor little chaps! It is an awful education for them, and it looks as if it is the only education they get or are likely to get. They should oe at school, of course, and to see them day by day in the line-up at this house is a pitiful sight. Where is the Truant Officer? Where is anyone to look after the morals of these children? What are these boys expected to become? Our aldermen are talking of beautifying the city. We think this would be a good spot to start cleaning up. Surely the manager of this theatre could do without the few dollars obtained from this source. If the parents and guardians of these little fellows do not know their duty, and cannot be taught what is fit and proper, then it is high time the proper authorities took hold and made a complete change in this state of affairs. They should act at once, and try and save these children from perhaps a life of blackguardism, if nothing worse.

VISIT TO HALIFAX.

In response to an application made to the Provincial Secretary by the National Council of Women of Nova Scotia, a visit was paid to that Province in November, to address a series of meetings in explanation of the Ontario law and method of dealing with neglected and dependent children. Manitoba and British Columbia having followed the example of Ontario, it was felt that a similar law was badly needed in the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This need will be realized when it is stated that at the present time there is not, in those Provinces, any legislation empowering courts to remove a child from the guardianship of grossly immoral persons. Philanthropic workers earnestly desirous of benefiting the condition of neglected children found their efforts were in vain when it came to rescuing young children from the haunts of vice and immorality.

After a week of special conferences and addresses in Halifax and New Glasgow, it was unanimously decided to proceed with the organization of a Children's Aid Society and secure legislation for the better protection of neglected and delinquent children. The movement met with the hearty approval and sympathy of all classes, from the Premier and judges down to the humblest mission worker, and it is confidently expected that Nova Scotia will soon be fully abreast of the times in both legislation and organization. The newspapers were particularly kind in giving full particulars of the meetings held, and this was not by any means the least important factor of the success that has attended the movement. The Halifax "Mail and Herald" gives the following account of the last meeting held for purpose of organization:—

A meeting of the committee appointed at the citizens' meeting last week to organize a Children's Aid Society was held last evening. A fine spirit of harmony was displayed and there was a unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the proposed organization. A resolution was formally adopted that "The Children's Aid Society of Halifax County" be organized. Among those present were the following named: G. W. G. Bonner, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Longley, Dr. W. H. Hattie, Dr. Eager, Rev. J. W. Aikens, Rev. Dr. Falconer, J. C. Mackintosh, R. H. Browne, Rev. C. L. Ball, Professor W. C. Murray, Professor D. A. Murray, Alderman J. A. Johnson, J. H. Bentley, A. S. Barnstead, P. O'Hearn, Supervisor McKay, Dr. A. H. McKay, E. S. Smith, A. M. Bauld, W. H. Huggins, P. F. Moriarty, Dr. Farrell, William Dennis, Senator Power, Professor A. S. Morton, T. E. Clay, and R. M. Hattie.

A constitution, modelled mainly on that of the Ontario Children's Aid Society, was adopted. A committee was appointed to make nominations and also to prepare a report on legislation. The officers are as follows:—

President: Mr. Justice Russell.

First Vice-President: Sir M. B. Daly

Second Vice-President: Mr. Justice Longley.

Treasurer: J. C. Mackintosh.

Secretary: T. E. Clay, *pro tem.*

Council: Senator Power, Supervisor McKay, Dr. Eager, Dr. Farrell, G. H. Irving, P. O'Hearn, O. E. Smith, A. M. Bauld, R. H. Browne, G. W. G. Bonner, Ladies: Mrs. William Dennis, Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Mrs. G. M. Campbell, these last three to select seven other ladies.

CHILDREN'S AID WORK ABROAD.

IT may give workers a broader outlook to know what is going on in other parts of the Continent, and it is hoped the following items will prove helpful:

BOYS AND THE POLICE COURT.

"There is great need for a special juvenile court in Louisville," said the county jailer recently. "There are many youths brought in here who might be started aright, but are placed in a false position in the police court, through no fault of the court itself, and are irrevocably placed beyond the possibility of reformation. A boy is arrested for some offence and taken into the police court. He may have an excuse, or he may relent under proper encouragement, but in that tribunal, surrounded by a crowd of spectators seeking amusement, he is placed in a theatrical atmosphere that appeals to his imagination. He feels himself the hero of the occasion, and puts on a false air of bravado. The consequence is he is accepted as an incorrigible, and he soon learns to live up to his reputation.

"Boys brought into the jail assume this attitude often, and it is for the purpose of removing all artificiality and placing them before the court in their true relations that the juvenile ward in the jail and the juvenile courts are instituted."—Louisville, Ky., *Herald*.

NEW YORK CITY.

Removing a boy or girl from improper environment is the first step in his or her reclamation. The theory that heredity has its influences has not been as yet entirely exploded, but that heredity *controls* character is no longer believed to be the fact. Perhaps the best proof of the contention that environment has the stronger influence on the development of character is found in the records of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which, during thirty years, has investigated cases involving the social and moral welfare of over half a million children. Instances of this fact are of every day occurrence.

No less than in the permanent removal of children from improper guardians, and their being placed in the control of individuals and institutions,

is the force for good found in their being placed by any court of competent jurisdiction on parole. In three years 3,337 children arrested for various crimes and convicted at our Children's Court have been so released in the custody of their parents or guardians. The results have been by no means discouraging, even though they show that 16.8 per cent. of such children have been arrested for recurrent misbehaviour and committed to institutions. The more important fact is that 83.2 per cent. have profited by the privilege of parole and have not later become wards of the court or prisoners of the police for any cause whatever.

Of the details of this subject much has been said and written, and, unfortunately, too great stress has been laid on the number of "Parole boys gone wrong." These instances should rather be used to emphasize the number who have "gone right," and who are to-day the best witnesses of the wisdom of that system. E. Fellows Jenkins, Supt. of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Chief Probation Officer for New York City.

President Roosevelt's Views.

"Speaking generally, the chance of success lies in working with the boy and not with the man. That applies peculiarly to those boys who tend to drift off into courses which mean that unless they are checked they will be formidable additions to the criminal population when they grow older. It is eminently worth while to try to prevent those boys becoming criminals, to try to prevent their being menaces to and sores in society while there is a chance of reforming them.

"I think people rather often completely misapprehend what are really important questions. The questions of the tariff, the currency or even the regulation of railroad rates are all subordinate to the great basic moral movements which mean the preservation of the individual in his or her relations to the home, because if the homes are all straight the State will take care of itself."

Parent the Real Delinquent.

Referring to the Nebraska juvenile court law, Judge W. A. Redick said:-

"Before the advent of the juvenile court there was no law by which this class of parental offenders could be reached. If they abused the child by beating him or other actual cruelty they could be punished, but for allowing the child to go to saloons, to play around railroad yards, to use obscene or profane language, to steal in fact, to run wild without any attempt at proper restraint, there was no legal remedy, as the old law looked upon the child as the only culprit; but now the law provides not only for the correction of the moral delinquencies of the child, but empowers the court to place the responsibility where it belongs, and, in proper cases, to punish the real delinquent. And this I consider one of the most important features of the law, for it brings home to the thoughtless parent a true realization of his duty to the State as well as to the child.

"Another imporant departure in the new law from old methods is the wide discretion vested in the courts in dealing with the youthful offender. Prior to its enactment all such delinquents were known as "incorrigibles," and all the courts could do was to commit them to the reform school or turn them loose. There were no facilities afforded for keeping in touch with the child after he left the court room. Now the child may be committed to the detention school for an indefinite period or released on probation and required to report to the court or chief probation officer at stated periods until such time as the court is satisfied reformation has been accomplished or the patient is on a fair road toward that result.

"These vital differences of method between the old and the new laws are the logical result of the change of attitude in the latter towards juvenile offenders. Instead of classing them as criminals, they are now looked upon as dependent, neglected or delinquent children, more sinned against than sinning, whose unfortunate plight is the product of immaturity and inexperience rather than conscious criminality, and whose punishment as criminals is vicarious and unjust.

"I need hardly compare the results that may be hoped for from a proper administration of such a law and those attained at State reformatories; the latter are still necessary to accomplish the separation of the vicious young from the older criminals as well as from those who are merely dependent or neglected. And yet at a recent term of court in this county three young men who were being tried for burglary were all graduates of a reformatory institution in Iowa."

Dealing With Boys.

"You can no more correct every boy by the same method that a doctor can treat every disease in the same manner. Each case must of necessity stand alone—you must know your boy—you must study him. After you have gained his confidence he is an open book to you, but no invariable rule fits all cases. You must not deceive a boy. Tell him the truth, and require him to tell you the truth; never let a boy leave you with a lie upon his lips; never say anything to a boy that you do not mean, for there is nothing that a boy will detect so quickly as false sentiment. Place all boys on their honor never try to scare a boy; if you cannot control him by kind treatment by placing him upon his honor, by dealing with him square and requiring square treatment in return, you have lost the battle and might as well surrender." Judge R. F. Hayden, Kansas.

Advantages of Country Life.

Country boys and girls have a very active part in the chief operations of the farm. They help in planting and attending the vegetable and flowers, in picking and packing the fruit, in feeding and caring for the poultry and live stock. The boys assist in making repairs to harness, wagons, sleighs, farm implement and tools. They help to build fences and to repair hinges on the gates and barn doors. Among the many practical science lessons they

receive are those in helping to mend the pump and to oil the windmill. The girls assist in making butter and vinegar, in curing pork and in many other ways receive practical instruction in the preparation of food and making of garments. Both girls and boys have real experience in selling as well as buying, thus securing, very early, in the most natural way, correct ideas of the relative values of money and things. From the very beginning the country child takes his part in the business of the household. As his powers develop and his body grows, he takes a larger and more active share in the various occupations which are the business of his father and mother. From the day when he first helped to gather the eggs, his powers of seeing, judging, deciding and creating have been constantly in use. His knowledge from books is small compared with his power to think, to do, to initiate for himself. He consequently becomes an observant, thoughtful, earnest and self-reliant citizen.—W. L. Richardson, Toronto.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

THE SPLENDID WORK THAT IS GOING ON IN ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

THERE are branch societies or committees in nearly fifty cities, towns and villages throughout Ontario, all helping harmoniously in the advancement of the children's cause. The moment a society or committee is formed the good work begins, because when public attention is focused on an evil it soon ceases to exist.

A Children's Aid Society was recently formed in one of the smaller towns of the Province where the need for it did not seem to be very great. However, after it had been organized it was found that there were many cases requiring attention and the active members have been kept very busy. During the short time that this Society has been in existence they have taken over a deserted child for adoption, have had two boys who were convicted by the magistrate of house-breaking, sent to the Shelter, and in the case of two lads who were cruelly used by their father they have had the chief of police warn the man and an improvement has taken place. At the present time they are interested in the case of a child three years of age who is suffering from some affection of the eyes and will see that she is sent to the hospital for treatment. They are also looking after the case of a child whose shoulder has been dislocated and whose parents have neglected to have this attended to and have allowed the child to suffer. Though the Society is very much hampered by lack of funds it is doing a great work and has already fully justified its existence. Similar good work could be done in other districts, where it is now thought that no work of this kind is necessary.

TORONTO.

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto had a successful year, the income being the largest in its history. The overdraft of $1,000 at the end of 1904 was reduced to $529 on December 31st, 1905. The receipts for the year were $7,710.91 and expenditure $6,888.19. The building fund indebtedness is $10,090.

During the year there passed through the Shelter 482 children of whom 223 were from the police, 53 were brought in as incorrigibles and truants for

short terms of discipline, 45 were admitted as homeless and lost, 12 as wards, 18 from foster homes, 60 from the Children's Court on remand, and 34 for protection and shelter. The total number of children received was 88 in excess of the previous year. Since the beginning of the Society's work 4,438 children have been received at the Shelter.

There were 967 cases dealt with during the year, involving the interests of 1,210 children.

The 380 complaints were disposed of as follows: By assuming custody of children, 61; by mediation and advice, 201; by prosecution, 1; by reference to the Provincial Department, 3; by warning, 4; by discipline at the Shelter, 17; found untrue, 6; temporarily for want of evidence, 19; to Shelter as lost, 3; through co-operation of various societies, 23.

The Children's Court cases numbered 587 and were made up chiefly of theft, 167; disorderly conduct, 132; trespass, 55; breach of city by-laws, 93; vagrancy, 48; incorrigibility and truancy, 15; gambling, 13. Of these 273 were allowed out on suspended sentence, 49 discharged, 45 case withdrawn, 56 committed to Industrial Schools, 25 dismissed, and 94 fined.

Since the Society commenced its work there have been 12,061 cases involving 16,167 children.

There were 84 children placed under the guardianship of the Society during the year; 50 through voluntary adoption or desertion by parents, 16 surrendered by foster parents, 9 by transfer from the Girls' Home and Infants' Home, 4 by order of the court. There were also 18 children awaiting foster homes on December 31, 1904. These were disposed of as follows: 72 adopted, 11 placed in situations, 5 returned to parents, 1 transferred to Provincial Department, 1 committed to Victoria Indusrial School, and 16 were awaiting homes on December 31st, 1905. The total number of children sent to homes since its work began is 479.

Officers.

President: J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents: W. Harley Smith, M.D., R. S. Baird, T. Millman, M.D.

Treasurer: A. M. Campbell.

Executive Committee: Rev. James Murray, C. J. Copp, M.D., E. G. Parker, C. P. Smith, Rev. Robt. Hall, Rev. E. T. Fox, Ambrose Kent, G. F. Marter, W. H. Shaw, Ald. Sheppard, Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. C. C. VanNorman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. Percy Leadley, Mrs. Ambrose Kent, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis.

Secretary: J. Stuart Coleman.

Hon. Solicitor: W. B. Raymond.

Inspector and Superintendent of Shelter: Lee Williams.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ., Superintendent of Neglected Children of Ontario:

DEAR SIR, I have much pleasure in forwarding to you our annual statement of the work of this society for the year ending September 30th, 1905:

During the year 274 cases were brought to the notice of this Society affecting the interests of 338 children. Of these cases 137 were from the

Children's Court and 137 were private cases reported to the office. His Worship the Police Magistrate disposed of the court cases as follows:

Committed to St. John's Industrial School	21
Committed to St. Mary's Industrial School	3
Made wards of this Society	10
Fined	21
Remanded till called on	15
Discharged	12
Discharged on suspended sentence after short retention in our Shelters	49
Withdrawn	6
Total	137

The private cases were dealt with in the usual way by prompt action, giving both parties full opportunity to justify their acts if possible before bringing them to court, unless the case is clear against the accused.

I have much pleasure in being able to draw your attention to the very large reduction in the number of cases and of children brought before the courts this year as compared with that of last year, and attribute it to our active preventive work and the fear of the consequences of a breach of the Children's Aid Act.

We have now 115 wards in our history books, the great majority of whom have been placed in good foster homes and of whom, as you are aware, we regularly receive most satisfactory reports from your Inspector, Mr. W. O'Connor, who gives us every assistance possible in placing and protecting our unfortunate little ones. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance we have invariably received from the court, our sister Society, the police, and last, though not least, from yourself and staff.

Financial receipts from all sources, $1,256.40; expenses, $1,257.36.

Board of Management, 1905-6.

Patron: His Grace the Most Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

President: Mathew O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents: Eugene O'Keefe, M. J. Haney, Thomas Long, and J. J. Murphy.

Secretary: W. T. Kernahan.

Treasurer: Daniel Miller.

Hon. Solicitor: Hugh T. Kelly.

Physicians: Drs. Mathew Wallace, McKenna and McKeown.

Board of Management: L. V. McBrady, J. J. Leitz, J. T. Ryan, J. J. Hanrety, I. J. Ford, T. B. Winterberry, J. B. Wright, F. P. Lee;: Ladies—Mrs. R. Elmsley, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. French, Mrs. Yeoman, Mrs. H. T. Kelly, Miss Foy, Miss Walsh, Miss Macdonell, Miss Miller, Mrs. Falconbridge.

Advisory Board: M. O'Connor, Rev. J. L. Hand, Hugh T. Kelly, and James J. Pape.

Assistant Secretary and Agent: P. Hynes, 181 Wilton avenue.

Auditor: W. T. Kernahan.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

P. Hynes.
Assistant Secretary and Agent.

Hamilton.

The Children's Aid Society of Hamilton continues to do good work in caring for neglected and dependent children. During the year there have been ine business meetings of the executive, which have been well attended, and the deepest interest exhibited in the work of the Society. Nineteen complaints regarding neglected children were investigated and dealt with. There were nine cases brought before the Police Magistrate resulting in twelve children being handed over to the Society by the Police Magistrate's orders. Then children were transferred to the Society by their parents. Seventeen girls and five boys were placed out in good foster homes. During the year changes have been made in the homes of nine girls and four boys, which has been done in the interest of the children. During the year seventeen boys were sent to the Industrial School, Mimico, and eleven boys were sent to the St. John Industrial School, Toronto. All these were incorrigible, and beyond the control of their parents. These could not have been dealt with in any other way the city not yet having provided a shelter. Had there been a shelter, a large proportion of these could have been dealt with by the Society, and good homes provided for them, instead of sending them to these Institutions.

Through an arrangement made with the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. Charles Bird acts as the representative of that organization in looking after neglected children of Catholic faith, and has given the Society great assistance in its work.

The following are the officers of the Society:

President: Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents: Lt.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, W. A. Robinson.

Treasurer: J. M. Burns.

Secretary: W. Hunter.

Recording Secretary: Mrs. Urquhart.

Executive: Hon. J. M. Gibson, Geo. Rutherford, J. J. Greene, Lt.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, Mesdames J. M. Gibson, Evans, Lucas, Kilgour, Barker, Beasley, Levy, Wingate, Zimmerman, Urquhart, D. B. Pratt and Malloch. Miss Lawson and Miss Duff.

Visiting Committee: Mesdames Urquhart, Evans, Beasley and Malloch.

Honorary Solicitor: W. M. McClemont.

Consulting Physician: Dr. O'Reilly.

London.

The great event of the year in the history of the Children's Aid Society of London was the formal opening of the new and commodious Children's Shelter through the bequest of $10,000 left by the late Thomas Alway Hall. The opening ceremony took place on the afternoon and evening of December 1st, 1905, and was participated in by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. Adam Beck, and a large number of persons interested in child saving work. The Society will now be in a position to do a much larger work than heretofore, and to render valuable assistance to the various branch Societies in western Ontario, in the matter of receiving and placing children in good home surroundings.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on the afternoon of January 23rd, 1906, when interesting reports were presented by the President, Mr. Sheriff Cameron, and the Inspector, Mr. Joseph Sanders. The following extracts will give more idea of the work carried on in London.

The number of children who legally passed through the Society's hands during the year was 86. Of those placed in foster homes for the first time 12 were boys and 16 were girls. During the year three little girls died in their foster homes. The Society has now in such homes 165 boys and 178 girls—total 343.

Shelter Operations.—There were in all 60 children cared for in the Shelter Home in the year, from Nov. 1, 1904, to Oct. 31, 1905. Of these 52 were in the Shelter once during that period, and 4 were in twice. The total number of days passed in the Shelter was 4,611. The average stay of the children was about 76 5-6 days, and the period of stay ranged from 2 to 365 days, there having been three children in the Shelter on Oct. 31, 1905, who were there a year previously. There have been in all 426 children received in and passed through the Society's Shelter in the six ad a half years since it was opened on May 29, 1899.

Police Court Record.—There were summoned before the police magistrate during the year 234 boys and 10 girls, a total of 244 juveniles. The detailed figures disclose conditions the reverse of satisfactory. It is surely a cause for reflection to know that 244 of our youth of either sex have been in charge of the police or summoned to the police court during the year. What requires most consideration is the finding out the cause of so many having been there. In the cases that I have investigated parental neglect has been so manifest that I can safely attribute juvenile delinquency in nine out of every ten cases to this source. The fact makes the problem of how to handle such children all the more difficult. In this connection I desire to repeat my conviction, expressed in my last year's report, in favor of the infliction of the strap in cases where such would be effective in bringing the juvenile delinquent to realize his misconduct. That an opinion in that direction is forming is manifest in the fact that a resolution indorsing such was passed at the lately held conference of Charities and Correction in Toronto.

Work of the Society.—Part of the work at the Society's office is indicated by the following figures:

During the year there were 581 communications received, 338 being in regard to wards of the Society, the remaining 243 concerning other business connected with the Society. There were 517 letters written. During the year there were received at the office 203 reports of visits made to the foster homes of the Society's wards by the provincial visitors. The majority of these were of a satisfactory and gratifying nature, and immediate action was taken in the few instances where unfavorable reports were made. There were 169 applications for children received during the year. Of these 74 were for girls and 49 for boys under 14 years of age, and 27 were for girls and 19 for boys from 14 to 16 years of age.

The officers elected for 1906 were:

President: Sheriff Cameron.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. D. S. Hamilton, W. H. Workman, Mrs. E. Yarker and Mrs. Leonard.

Treasurer: J. I. A. Hunt.

Secretary and Agent: J. Sanders.

Lindsay and Victoria County.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Victoria County was held in Lindsay on the evening of October 20th, 1905, with Dr. J. A. White in the chair.

Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, Secretary of the Society, presented a report which showed that the Society had done exceptionally good and effective work during the past year. Several children were taken away from parents who were neglecting them and placed in foster homes, girls in destitute condition were looked after, and in many cases children, both boys and girls, who were brought up before the magistrate for stealing, etc., were let out on probation, the Society assuming their control and providing for their future.

In commenting upon the report, Dr. White said it was a pity that the Society had no place to keep temporarily unruly children taken possession of by the Society or placed under their charge.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Milne, showed receipts for the year to have been $146.70, and expenditures $113.04. Including the balance which the Society had at the end of last year, they have now on hand $116.07.

Mrs. Harvie gave an interesting address, in which she commended the good work done by the Society and emphasized the importance of beginning to reform children at an early age. She strongly advocated the appointment of a county agent to visit from time to time the municipalities, take note of children's cases requiring attention, and at the same time interest the leading men in the work being carried on. Such a man would act as prosecutor where neighbors refuse to act at present through fear or other causes. The interest thus created in the Society's work would no doubt lead some good persons to remember the children's cause when devising money by will.

The following officers were elected:

President: Dr. J. A. White.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Trew, J. H. Knight, Hore and Rogers.

Secretary: Mrs. Sharpe.

Treasurer: Mrs. Milne.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs. O'Connor and Peel.

County Representatives: Mr. Moore and Rev. Mr. Creighton, Bobcaygeon; Dr. Graham and Mr. McFarlane, Fenelon Falls.

Owen Sound.

Following is the eleventh annual report of the agent, Rev. Jas. Lediard:

Mr. President and Members of the Board and Friends,—The year just closed has been without doubt the most important one in our history as a Society, both for the work done, and for the character of that work. In the earlier days of the Society's operations, it was absolutely necessary to remove children from their parents and homes. Now it is becoming much less necessary. For continued teaching on the value and rights of children, a better knowledge of the Children's Protection Act, and a devoted company of men and women throughout the Province, who, as the servants of the various Children's Aid Societies are caring for and defending the neglected child from oppression and wrong: the aid cheerfully given by the press, and the literature and advice supplied by the Provincial Superintendent, Mr. Kelso, from the Department in Toronto, are all having their effect in procuring better treatment for this class of children. Not a tenth of the work done can be mentioned, and the bare statement of a single case gives no idea of the work and anxiety spent in a single investigation, its unpleasant features, its correspondence, its drain on the sympathies and the patience of the worker.

Children Committed. Only four children have been committed to the Society's care by the courts this year. Three of these have been infants

and illegitimates, two belonged to the south of the county, and one to this town. But for the interference of the Society one of these would have been born in jail, its mother not sixteen years of age. All three of the mothers were indigents, and one of them a cripple. In each case it was absolutely necessary to take care of the children. The Society does not take such children because of the misfortune of their birth, but when the child is neglected, and is dependent it becomes necessary to step in and save it. One of these unfortunate infants was sent from a distant municipality in a very diseased condition, and has been in the hospital ever since.

Police Court Cases.—I have been in the courts ten times during the year, in the interests of fifteen children and young people, indecent assault, carnal knowledge, illegitimacy, theft and incorrigibility were the causes. As a result, two men are serving terms in prison, and one has left the country.

Homes Found. The number of homes found this year are few, because there are few children to fill them. This Society has placed and replaced only ten this year. The number of homes offered and the applications being made are very far beyond the ability of the Society to supply. For children from eight years old and upward, I have scores of applications, but younger children and infants are not in such demand. There are three infants now in the Shelter awaiting homes.

On Behalf of Young People. A much larger work than usual has been done in this field. By young people, I mean boys and girls from twelve to seventeen or eighteen years of age. This somewhat new feature of your agents' work grows out of two things. First, many of our wards are now longer children, but have become young people, and many of them very promising young people too, but they have their troubles, and the restlessness which belongs to that age, and it is no small matter, I can assure you to so advise and influence these young people, and so adjust the little frictions that arise in their homes, as to secure the best results. Then, second, there is, I regret to say, a good many calls made on me by parents, whose young people are getting wayward and self-willed and sometimes falling into bad habits, they are much on the streets in the evenings, often out much too late, and in very undesirable company, giving their parents uneasiness and exposing themselves to danger. It is a painful thing to record, but these complaints are oftener about young girls than about boys. Not because the boys are any better than the girls, but because their much tried mothers fear the worst for these girls. And so they come to me, and tell me of their fears, and ask my interest in their wayward ones. There are not a few young people out of good homes, and of good parentage, whose acquaintance I have made, and in some cases, whose confidence I have gained, and by advice and friendliness and sometimes by the threat of sterner measures I have been able to help and to save and in other cases the very fact that they knew I was acquainted with their companions and haunts and habits has proved a help in the time of temptation. Twenty young people have been helped in this and similar ways. A young man given to dishonesty, two young girls infatuated with very fast young men, three English boys who had ignorantly got themselves into trouble over wages, and some other matters, and three cases of young girls who had fallen into evil ways, and others who needed advice and encouragement make up this group of young people helped.

Interference in Behalf of Children. I have also interfered in behalf of no less than forty children during the year, whose homes or parents or surroundings were from one cause or another very undesirable, among them the following:

Three cases of desertion by one of the parents embracing thirteen children. In one of these cases the father taking everything with him, even the little food there was in the house. In three other cases drunken fathers, the mother doing her best with the little she had, this represented nine children. Immoral conduct of a shocking character with a number of little girls, several children living with a dissolute mother. Two girls out of a filthy home constantly begging, several cases of children dirty and insufficiently clothed, because parents were idle or careless or drunken, and finally, several cases of truancy. In all these cases I visited the homes and by counsel and encouragement or threatening I sought to make the homes better and secure better treatment for the children. I expect to have to deal more sternly with several of these cases at an early date unless there is immediate improvement.

Visiting Foster Homes. I have done more visiting than usual this year both amongst our own and other children. At the request of the Provincial Superintendent I have visited one hundred children in the counties of Grey and Bruce and up the lakes. This is always a pleasant part of my work, children and foster parents give me a warm welcome, and it is rare to find a child's condition that is not satisfactory. There are no cases of hard or cruel treatment, but in many a home the best is not thought too good for our children, occasionally school may be neglected by the child, or the parents, and this we tried to remedy. It is an astonishment to me how good the homes are and how happy the children are, and what progress they make. "I am just twelve years old and have passed the entrance with the highest marks in the township," said one of my girls to me this past summer, and she was a proud and pleased girl, and so were the foster parents. "I have the highest diploma in the gift of a Presbyterian Church for learning Scripture verses," said another child of twelve years. I earned one hundred dollars last year reported a boy of sixteen, and Mr. Lediard I put seventy-five in the bank, and spent twenty-five on clothes. I am married to a good man and going to the west to a farm, is the joyful song of a third party. These are the compensations which are yours as friends, and ours as workers in this great field of Christian benevolence.

During the past summer I aided the Provincial Superintendent by addressing public meetings in various parts of the Province, and organized several societies, also conducted several police court cases in other towns. Addresses were delivered or sermons preached in Guelph, Hespeler, London, Woodstock, Paris, Ingersoll, Oshawa and Bowmanville. I also addressed the County of Grey Presbytery, and the county and town councils. The Shelter has been the home of twenty-two children during the year, and it is with pleasure I testify to the continued faithfulness and care exercised by Mrs. Campbell, the Matron. No children in the Province are better cared for or more wisely trained; her hands are full just now caring for three infants.

General.- The continued confidence and help of our friends is worthy to be again placed on record. Owen Sound's response is, as always, a generous one. The county and town councils gave their usual grants, Meaford, Hanover and Durham sent in substantial sums. A children's concert given by Principal Shaw's class, in the Hill street school, brought us nearly thirty dollars, and after providing a Merry Christmas for seventy-five children who would otherwise have had no "Christmas," and sending a well filled bag of candies and fruit to each prisoner in the gaol, left fifteen dollars for the funds of the Society. Contributions of useful things other than money were also numerous, and a statement of these will be found in the annual report.

The officers are:

Honorary President: Jno. Armstrong, Crown-Attorney, Owen Sound.

President: R. B. Miller, Owen Sound.

Vice-Presidents: M. Forham, H. H. Burgess, Dr. A. Cameron, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, M.P., Hanover; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; N. W. Campbell, Durham.

Treasurer: C. H. Moore, Sheriff County of Grey.

Secretary: Jas. Shaw, Owen Sound.

Honorary Solicitor: J. W. Frost.

Agent: Rev. Jas. Lediard.

Executive: Jas Cleland, Meaford; Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyan, Brookholm; Mrs. M. McArthur, Durham; A. E. Trout, J. C. Ryan, Rev. Father Buckley, Mrs. M. Galbraith, Mrs. Bridgewater, Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound.

Corresponding Members: Rev. Dr. McRobbie and Mrs. Gardiner, Kemble; Mrs. Jas. Cleland and Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs. M. McArthur and Jas. Carson, Durham; D. Knechtel, Hanover; Miss Stevenson, Thornbury; Mrs. Hartman, Clarksburg; Mrs. Pickle, Markdale; Rev. J. Wellwood, Dundalk, Ont.

Chatham.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Chatham and Kent County was held on the evening of November 30th, 1905, and the large attendance was indicative of the widespread public interest in the good work the Society has on hand. Rev. Dr. Battisby opened the proceedings with prayer and Mr. D. S. Patterson, on behalf of the Society, thanked those present for their attendance and spoke of the work being done throughout the Province.

The Secretary, Mrs. Fraser, presented her report, outlining the good work done during the year and showing a larger membership than ever before.

The report of the Treasurer, Fred. F. Stone, showed the Society's financial condition was the most encouraging in its history. The cash on hand at the beginning of the year, $305.20, was now increased to $423.30, the receipts during the year being $357.45, and the expenditure $239.35. He suggested that a sum be set apart for work along permanent lines and the chairman stated with reference to this suggestion that a local shelter had been talked of and for that purpose these sums were being reserved. At present, however, the number of children requiring it, did not justify the maintenance of a shelter.

The Executive Officer, D. R. V. Bray, reported that during the past year he had made eighty-four visits, the distance traversed totalling a great many miles. He had written 160 letters as compared with 89 last year. There had been 24 cases of neglect reported, embracing 39 children, 28 from the city and the balance from outside points. In the Juvenile Court 19 offenders had come up for various offences. He had been interviewed 107 times and received eleven applications for children. He had attended the Conference of Charities and Corrections in Toronto on November 14th to 17th when the matter of revising the Children's Aid Act was taken up. In September a new Society had been organized in Ridgetown with 192 members and later one in Thamesville with present membership of about 110. A branch committee was organized in Leamington and the Windsor Society

had been reorganized. The report concluded by emphasizing the value of the Society's work and urging the earnest co-operation of all members.

Mrs. Sheldon presented a verbal report of the committee in charge of the distribution of old clothing, showing 116 pieces received and 217 distributed.

Mrs. Harvie, the Provincial Visitor, gave an inspiring address and ex-Mayor, G. W. Sulman, exalted ruler of the Elks, tendered a cheque for ten dollars from that order and expressed their sympathy for the Society.

The present board of officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year with power to add to their numbers.

President: D. S. Paterson, B. A.

Vice-Presidents: Mesdames W. D. Sheldon and W. Young, Messrs. W. R. Baxter and H. Macaulay.

Executive Officer: Dr. R. V. Bray.

Secretary: Mrs. Annie Fraser.

Treasurer: F. Stone.

Hononary Solicitor: Thos. Scullard.

Auditor: C. E. Beeston.

Advisory Board: Miss Esther Abram, Mesdames J. L. Bray, Mrs. Brady, W. M. Drader, S. M. Glenn, Goodland, Waddell, Malcolmson, W. E. McKeough, A. E. Pilkey, H. D. Smith, S. Stephenson, Jos. Taffs, D. S. Paterson, H. J. Stevens, J. E. Oldershaw, and F. E. Malott, Rev. W. H. G. Colles, Messrs. J. W. Humphrey, Robert Park and J. W. Plewes.

City Council: Mayor McKeough and Ald. Scullard.

County Council: Thos. Robinson and Clerk Gosnell.

Harwich C. E. Union: George W. Riseborough.

Correspondence Members: All Public School teachers of the County.

Children's Committee: East Kent—Mrs. W. C. Sifton, Palmira; John Vester, Fayo; J. G. Little, Ridgetown; Mrs. John Porter, Ridgetown; Harry J. French, Dresden; Arthur Leverton, Bothwell; Mrs. W. H. Jamieson, Blenheim; Mrs. Wm. Laughton, Bothwell. West Kent Dr. Mitchell, Wallaceburg; Mrs. A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg; W. C. Estabrook, Glenwood; Mrs. John Ferguson, Tilbury; Mrs. John Shanks, Port Alma; Mrs. J. N. Halliday, Merlin; Robert Smith (Dover), Chatham.

Dresden.

The Children's Aid Society of Dresden had a quiet year, about all that has been done was to provide some clothing for children, and also in a few cases wood and other necessaries for those who were unable to earn for themselves, owing to the infirmities of age. We have a membership of 38 to report, and have held six meetings during the year. We held a concert in January to provide a charity fund, the proceeds amounting to fifty-three dollars. Mrs. P. C. Blackburn, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa is entitled to a high place among the organizations of the Province owing largely to the efficiency of its Secretary and the strong Board of Management directing and advancing this movement. At the annual meeting held on October 12th last the

reports presented were all of an interesting and practical character. The President, Mr. W. L. Scott, addressed the meeting at length on the work undertaken by the Society during the year. He advocated strongly the claims of dependent and neglected children on the public and the vast amount of good that was being done and that the Society had a right to the sympathy and the wider support of the public, both financially and otherwise. He pointed out the large and important work that was being done for the young people at very small expenditure and advocated strongly that men like Mr. Keane who were accomplishing so much in the prevention of crime and the relief of the community from the burden of pauperism should be more fairly remunerated.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Armstrong, then presented the financial statement for the year, showing receipts from all sources $504.48, balance from last year $353.27, making a total of $857.75. The expenditure for the year was $455.10, leaving a balance of $402.65. He suggested that some means be taken to increase the Society's income so that the efficiency of the Society may be promoted.

The Secretary, Mr. John Keane, in his report pointed out that with probably the exception of the City of Toronto, no Society in the Province has had a more active record than that of the one operating in Ottawa. Since its organization 431 children and young persons have been brought directly under the direction and control of the Society. A large number of these have of course passed out of its jurdisdiction by reason of age, going back to their parents, removing to other localities, by marriage and a few by deaths.

During the year just closed there had been placed under the Society's direction and control, 79 children and younger persons who required to be dealt with either in the direction of getting foster homes or being placed in some of the numerous training institutions. Domestic homes were found for 58 children and young persons. Of these, 14 were replacings. The latter is a work which is exceedingly trying and difficult, as after a boy or girl has been once in a domestic home and either returned as unsuitable or taken away, it is much more difficult to find another suitable home for them. Owing to waywardness of disposition, 14 required to be sent to Industrial Schools or other training institutions. Twelve are awaiting homes. Six have been placed with the parents during good behaviour of the latter, three have been placed with the parents during the good behaviour of the child, making nine altogether.

Several speakers pointed out that the legal status of adopted children had not been satisfactorily defined, and urged that there should be some legislation on this subject.

The officers for the year 1905-6 are:

President: Mr. Wm. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Louis H. Davies, Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. Father Whelan, Mrs. John Thornburn, Mdme. Lamothe, Mr. John Gorman.

Council: Mrs. A. Bond, Miss M. Cassaday, Mr. P. M. Cote, Mr. W. W. Edgar, Mr. James Foley, Miss Horne, Col. Irwin, C.M.G., Mr. Wm. Kearns, Mdme. Lacas, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, Rev. F. G. Lett, Mr. Auguste Lemieux, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mdme. L. N. Rheaume, Miss Mary McK. Scott, Sheriff Sweetland, Mrs. F. X. Valade, Mr. A. H. Whitcher, Mr. J. C. Young.

Representatives of Institutions: St. Patrick's Asylum—Mr. J. C. Enright; St. Joseph's Home—Mdme. Bauset; Orphans' Home Miss Isabella Stewart, Mrs. H. K. Egan.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. John R. Armstrong.

Secretary: Mr. John Keane.
Honorary Solicitors: Mr. Charles Murphy, Mr. A. J. Forward, Mr. D. J. McDougal, Mr. J. U. Vincent.

GUELPH.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Humane and Children's Aid society, held on October 28th, 1905, was the most successful in the history of the Society, both in the matter of attendance and in the sympathetic interest displayed by those present.

The reports of the executive, the foster home committee, and the treasurer, presented by Mr. F. W. Galbraith, showed that the question of purchasing a permanent shelter for the children had engaged the attention of the Society early in the year, but that, as yet, nothing had been done. Seventeen children had been provided for during the year, and were all doing well. The president appeared at the police court on several occasions in consultation with the magistrate on juvenile cases, and the magistrate was at all times willing to co-operate for the benefit of the young.

The balance on hand at beginning of year was $637.10; receipts during year, $497.44, a total of $1,134.54. After meeting all liabilities there was a balance on hand of $680.98.

Mrs. Stewart Houston, of Toronto, gave a very interesting address, in which she made a strong appeal on behalf of the dumb animals.

Mr. Kelso followed with an illustrated address on the value of a child, from the economic, moral and religious standpoint.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President: Sheriff Allan.
1st Vice-President: Mrs. Thos. Goldie.
2nd Vice-President: T. J. Day.
Treasurer: Dr. Brock.
Secretary: Miss Janet C. Melvin.
Agent: Rev. P. C. L. Harris.
Hon. Solicitor: W. E. Buckingham.
Executive Committee: The Officers, and Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. Wm. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. W. Hart, Mrs. W. Macdonald, Mrs. H. C. Scholfield, Mrs. J. I. McIntosh; Misses Masters, Robertson, Forbes, Coffee, Girdwood, Howitt; Messrs. Col. Higinbotham, D. Young, Rev. Amos Tovell, Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, F. W. Galbraith.

PETERBOROUGH.

The annual meeing of the Children's Aid Society of Peterborough was held on Thursday afternoon, December 14th, in the council chamber. Mr. J. H. Burnham presided and the attendance was of a representative character.

The Secretary, Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, presented an interesting report, giving a history sketch of the different children under the care of the Society during the year. Speaking of the children who got into the police court, he was able to make the following satisfactory statement:

All cases in which boys under fourteen years of age were concerned, and all cases affecting girls under sixteen years of age have been watched in the

police court by an officer of the Society. Children on remand have been committed to the Shelter instead of to the gaol as formerly, and the children's court has been held in private instead of before a gaping public as in former years. No child under the ages mentioned has been sent to gaol, though it has been necessary to send two to the Industrial School.

The report of the Agent, Mr. George Cochrane, called attention to the fact that the Shelter work had been carefully conducted during the year by Mr. and Mrs. Henry. There being very few complaints and very little sickness. During the year he had travelled over a thousand miles and had investigated 74 complaints in different parts of the county. Information as to neglected children was gladly welcomed and parties giving such information need not appear in the matter. About fifty children had been dealt with in addition to a large amount of prevention, caused by the fact of the Society always being on the alert.

The Treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand from last year to $86.52, while $780.85 was received during the year, and $862.42 was expended.

The chairman called attention to the excellent services rendered without expense by Mr. Dennistoun and said it was a matter for congratulation that a man of his position and influence was willing to take the oversight of the work. He also advocated a petition to the Government for a grant toward the extension of the Society's efforts.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following being the result:

Hon. President: Hon. J. R. Stratton.
President: Mr. J. H. Burnham.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Birdsall, Mr. K. Eardley Wilmot.
Secretary and Solicitor: Mr. R. M. Dennistoun.
Treasurer: Mr. Peter Campbell.
Agent: Mr. Geo. Cochrane.
Representative on Charity Board: Mr. Geo. Cochrane.
Board of Management: Mesdames Best, Peck, Garvin, Davis, Wood, O'Sullivan, Montgomery, Potter, Eardley-Wilmot, Harding, Jessie Bernie, Miss Gow, Miss Dixon, Miss Boucher, Miss Barlee, Rev. Father McColl, Rev. Dr. Torrance, Rev. J. G. Potter, Rev. E. A. Langfelt, Dev. J. C. Davidson, Rev. Dr. Crothers, Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Rev. W. Major, Rev. F. J. Scott, Rev. A. H. Brace, Mayor Best, Dr. Geo. Burnham, Mr. D. Hughes Charles, Mr. John Butcher and Mrs. Lloyd.

St. Thomas.

The Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas and Elgin County, has closed another year of work on behalf of poor, neglected and abused children, and has the satisfaction that comes from the accomplishment of something for the good of those who cannot help themselves. During the year several cases of neglect or worse on the part of parents and guardians were dealt with. A family of three young children were taken before the police magistrate, and were by him given over to the care of the Society because of the cruelty of a brutal father. These children were all placed in good foster homes in a short time and they are now all getting along well. In some

cases of neglect or bad treatment the parents have been warned with good effect. This is a branch of the work which does not show in published reports, and the results of which cannot be calculated. The Secretary of the Society has been consulted during the year by F. Hunt, Esq., County Police Magistrate, respecting all cases of children which came before him for disposal, and was appointed to act as propbation officer in a couple of such cases. The secretary visited also several children, who have been placed out in foster homes and in nearly all cases found a very satisfactory state of affairs. The reports from the office of Mr. Kelso of visits made by Mrs. Harvie and Mr. Lediard, to nearly forty children who are wards of this society and their foster parents are all except two of a very gratifying character. The usual Christmas treat was held, and over one hundred children were provided with dolls, skates, sleighs and other things which help to make a pleasant Christmas time for children. The Society is deeply grateful to "Onlooker" of the Times and "Bohemian" of the Journal, and to the many other friends who, by their contributions assisted in making the Christmas treat a success, and to the Times and Journal, for the help given by publishing notices of meetings and other matters of interest throughout the year. The Shelter building fund, which was started a year ago with twenty-five dollars to its credit, has grown without solicitation, until now it amounts to nearly six hundred dollars. To the many friends, who have by their contribution helped to build up the fund, the Society is also under obligation.

The officers elected for the year are:—

President: F. W. Wright.
First Vice-President: Geo. K. Crocker.
Second Vice-President: J. A. Kilpatrick.
Secretary: W. J. Shaw.
Treasurer: Miss A. King.
Agents: Wm. Fairbrother and W. E. Nichol, constables.

Sarnia.

The annual meeting of the Sarnia Society, was held on Friday evening, October 13th, in the school room of St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. Mr. Cockburn, who occupied the chair in the absence of the President, spoke briefly on the work and objects of the Society.

The Secretary reported the steady progress and growth of the society's work since its organization and increased usefulness during the year. Seventeen new children had come under the protection of the Society, and seven transfers to new homes had been made, making in all twenty-four new homes. There was some difficulty in securing temporary shelter for these children but the Society have now a very satisfactory home, where several children can be accommodated at the same time. All save one of the children provided for are doing well; this exception was a boy of thirteen, who ran away from his home and has not been heard of again. Since its organization, the society have cared for forty-nine children and during the year a large number of reports were received from the Provincial Superintendent of the official visits of Mrs. Harvie, to the society's wards, advising them of their progress and any attention needed.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the bank of $74.68.

Rev. Mr. Oliver gave a short address, and Dr. R. V. Bray of Chatham, spoke very interestingly of the work which was being done by the Chatham

Society with which he is specially connected. He also commented favorably upon the large work which had been done by the Sarnia Society.

The following officers were elected:—

President: R. G. McArthur.
Vice-President: G. L. Phillips.
Secretary: J. Wilkinson.
Treasurer: H. Ingram.
Agent: D. Stokes.
Solicitor: R. V. LeSueur.
Foster Home Committee: The President, D. Stokes, T. F. Towers, H. Ingram, W. F. Lawrence, Dr. McLean, J. Wilkinson.
Advisory Board: Gentlemen, C. L. Crassweller, G. L. Phillips, T. F. Towers, W. F. Lawrence, D. Stokes, A. McLean, H. Ingram, D. D. Moshier. Ladies, Mesdames, G. L. Phillips, W. F. Lawrence, H. Ingram, W. Ellis, D. Clark, G. S. Samis, T. F. Towers, D. Stokes, J. Dyble.

ARMENIANS.
Starting Life in the New Land.

BRANTFORD.

Greater interest has been shown in the Children's Aid work of Brantford, and the county and district than every before. This is perhaps due to the fact that the Secretary, Mr. S. M. Thomson, has given a greater part of his time to the work, and has shown an earnestness and zeal, that has had a contagious effect throughout the district in which he labors. An arrangement is now being considered whereby Mr. Thomson will devote himself entirely to the work in view of the very special qualifications he possesses.

The annual meeting presided over by Mr. J. Stanley, was attended by nearly all of the leading citizens of Brantford. Quite a number took part in addition to a few remarks from Mr. Kelso, and an excellent and convincing address from Dr. Gilmour, Warden of the Central Prison.

In his report Mr. Thomson stated that the results of the twelve years' work of the Society were becoming apparnet in the fine young men and women whom he was constantly meeting, and who as young children had been started in life, through the Society's intervention. There was the heartiest co-operation on the part of all officials, and Chief Constable Slemin was particularly willing at any time to give his assistance for the proper protection of children.

The officers of the Society are:—

President: Jos. Stanley.

Vice-Presidents: T. H. Preston, M.P.P., Dr. Nichol.

Secretary and Superintendent: S. M. Thomson.

Minute Secretary: Mrs. A. Elliott.

Treasurer: C. Cook.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs, Harley & Sweet and Brewster.

Executive Committee: W. B. Wood, Harry Cockshutt, J. F. McLaren, J. T. Ham, Mrs. R. W. Robertson, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Wheeland, Miss Witty, John Mann, Rev. Father Lennon, B Hunn, Frank M. Foster, Mrs. Savage.

Defective Home Training.

At the meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brantford, held on January 8th, 1906, a discussion arose as to the causes of the wrecking of so many young lives. As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to as containing the opinion of the members of the Society:—

"Whereas the experience of the Children's Aid Society proves, that most of the children who are brought within its supervision are the victims of evil home influences and defective home training.

"And whereas much of the dishonesty and other forms of criminality now too common amongst the young can be traced to the same cause.

"And whereas is it believed, that extending far beyond the classes who come under the care of philanthropy, or the ban of law, there are vast numbers of those who will soon be the men and women who will control the destinies of Canada, whose lives are blighted and powers of future usefulness lessened, by defective parental training.

"Be it therefore resolved, that this Society, being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and desiring to awaken the public conscience in this community to the need of a higher sense of parental responsibility, which will induce those intrusted with children to faithfully teach in the home, the divine principles of morality and religion and thus safeguard the future life of the young and save them to the country and humanity, hereby requests the clergy of all religious bodies to urge upon their people with ever increasing earnestness and persistence, the duty of all parents to teach the children in the home, the high standard of divine righteousness, and not to throw this duty upon the schools alone.

Napanee.

Although the necessity for any large and vigorous work has not been felt at Napanee still the Children's Aid Society has not been entirely inactive. There has been a good deal of correspondence with the Secretary, Mr. F. L. Hooper, and the magistrate has also shown a deep interest in this work and a willingness to assist when opportunity offered.

The officers are as follows:
President: Mr. Stephen Gibson.
First Vice-President: Mrs. E. McGurn.
Second Vice-President: Dr. C. H. Wartman.
Secretary: Fred L. Hooper.
Treasurer: Miss M. Shirley.
Agent: Chief Creen.
Committee of Management: Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. J. R. Defoe, Mrs. F. A. Ruttan, Mr. I. J. Lockwood, Mrs. James Gault, Dr. M. A. Symington, Mr. A. E. Paul, Mrs. Freeman Lane, Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss Cartwright, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Thomas Jamieson, Mr. Checkley, Mr. F. W. Burrows, Rev. A. McDonald, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, Mr. E. W. Scott, Mr. V. Kouber.

Barrie.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Barrie, the chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. McLeod, in the absence of the President. The report of the Secretary, Rev. James Chapman, gave particulars of several cases where the Society had interfered with beneficial effect. The election of officers resulted as follows:—
President: H. H. Strathy, Esq., K.C.
Secretary: Rev. James Chapman.
Treasurer: Mrs. M. Burton.
Vice-President: Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Executive Officer: Chief of Police King.
Visitor: Mrs. T. McKee.
Hon. Solicitor: Mr. Donald Ross, Mr. C. W. Plaxton.
District Representatives: Mr. J. A. Mather, New Lowell; Mr. R. Graham, Saurin; Mr. C. S. Wright, Penetanguishene; Dr. McCullough, Alliston.

Berlin.

Although no regular report has been received from the Children's Aid Society of Berlin, there has been correspondence from time to time with Mr. F. Colquhoun, Secretary, who, as is very often the case, is given the privilege of doing almost all the work of the organization.
The officers of the Society are as follows.—
President: Rev Mr. Wagner.
Vice-President: Rev. Mr. Boese.
Treasurer: Mrs. Lackner.
Secretary: F. Colquhoun.
Committee: Mrs. Kaufman, Mrs. Janzen, Mrs. W. H. Bowley, Mrs. J. B. Snider, Mrs. Roat, Mrs. Catherine Breithaupt, Mrs. H. Brown, Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Bradley, Rev. Mr. Snider, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Rev. Mr. Lavell, Rev. Mr. Achulz, Rev. Mr. H. S. Hallman, Rev. Mr. Haunch, Mr. Cook, Mr. Clement, K.C., Mr. Millar, K.C., Mr. H. J. Bowman, Mr. Fennell, Sheriff Motz, Dr. Honsberger, Dr. Biehn and Dr. Hilliard.

Cobourg.

The Children's Aid work in Cobourg and vicinity, has been of small proportions, owing to improved conditions in this district. In the pasty year two boys and two girls have been committed to us. The boys were taken, charge of, by Mr. Kelso. One of them, a wild and troublesome boy, has given a good deal of trouble, but Mr. Kelso hopes yet to be able to gain his confidence and induce, him to content himself within the limits of ordinary good behaviour. The other boy has been placed in a good home and is doing well. One of the girls is in a home where, we think, she will be a fixture, and the other will no doubt be soon provided for.

Officers and Board for 1905:

President: A. O'Dill.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. H. F. Holland, Rev. Jas. Grant.

Secretary and Treasurer: John W. Bickle.

Hon. Solicitor: H. F. Holland.

Agent: J. C. Ruse.

Board: Mrs. W. Hopper, Mrs. Rd. Wilson, Mrs. W. F. MacNachtan, Mrs. W. Doheny, Mrs. D. McNaughton, Rev A. W. Spragge, Rev. H. T. Lewis, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. E. H. Murray, Rev. A. Margrett.

Goderich.

The Children's Aid Society of Goderich and Huron County, held its annual meeting January 20th, 1906. The President, James Mitchell, in his report of the year's work, referred to several cases that had been successfully dealt with through the co-operation of the London Society. On the delinquent problem, he said:

Several cases have arisen during the year where young lads were before the court charged with offences, and your President has always been invited by the Crown Attorney to be present to advise, or, if the circumstances permit, take part in the proceedings. None of these cases call for special mention here, as they have already been disposed of.

A County Agent Needed.

Your executive are of opinion that our County Council should appoint a county officer who would have direct charge and supervision of child rescue work in the whole county. The history of our efforts for the past few years has shown that there are always cases requiring attention in various parts of the county, and on the now well established maxim that it is easier to save a child than to reform and care for a criminal, it would pay our county authorities to set aside a small amount annually as recompense to some one who would make this work his special charge and would attend to cases all over the county wherever arising. Even in so prosperous a county as Huron there are many cases, if only looked up, where great good could be done, and the mental, moral and spiritual life of children be saved, where otherwise they are in danger of growing up into idle and dissolute, if not positively, criminal lives. This is the view being acted on in an increasing number of counties, and we earnestly hope that Huron may soon join the progressive counties who are working on these lines.

The Treasurer's statement showed $1.50 received from fees, and $50 from the county council. The expenditure was $34, leaving on hand $27.

Officers:—
President: Jas. Mitchell.
Vice-President: R. S. Williams.
Secretary-Treasurer: A. Bissett Thom.
Executive Committee: Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mrs. C. Beck, Mrs. M. C. Swanson, Mrs. S. Clark.

St. Catharines.

The Children's Aid Society of St. Catharines, report that during the year they appeared before the police commission, regarding illegal sale of cigarettes and other matters which have to do with the boy. The result has been that all sellers of tobacco have been warned, also hotel-keepers have notified that they must keep within the bounds of the law regarding children.

A twelve years' old boy, without a home, both parents being dead, was taken charge of by the society, and sent to the Industrial School. A boy of six and a girl of five, who were being neglected, were placed in the Orphan's Home. The mother was afterwards sent to the asylum. Another little boy of five was placed in the home. His mother was dead and his father a drunkard. A boy of eleven, whose mother was married again and did not get on well with his step-father, was sent to the Industrial School for discipline, as he was much in need of training, and could not be placed at once in a home.

The agent also called on many homes where the children were thought to be neglected, and the warning had good effect.

The following are the officers of the Society:—
President: Rev. N. I. Perry.
First Vice-President: M. J. McCarron.
Second Vice-President: A. H. Malcomson.
Secretary: Miss E. M. Stevens.
Treasurer: E. Poole.
Honorary Solicitor: J. S. Campbell.

Kingston.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Kingston has not yet been held but will be arranged for shortly. Last summer the President, Rev. C. E. Cartwright removed to the Pacific coast. His interest in the work of the Children's Aid Society will likely find full scope in that part of our wide Dominion. During the the year six meetings of the society were held at which the work of the agent was fully reported and discussed. Thirty-eight families for various reasons were dealt with, it is believed not a little benefit. There were not as many young lads before the police magistrate, as in some former years, and therefore did not require the attendance of the agent, but four times and once at Judge Price's Court. The allowing of young boys and girls to be on the streets of night is a source of much evil, and parents are much to blame for this. By the grant which was allowed by the Government, the agent was permitted to visit all the children which have been placed in foster homes and they were found in a very satisfactory condition. Eight children were placed in foster homes during the year, and

two of our wards were placed in homes by the Roman Catholic authorities. We have had several other applications for children, but could not supply them. The following are the officers and committee: —

President: Rev. A. Laird.
Vice-President: Rev. Dr. Macmorine.
Solicitor: G. M. Macdonell, K.C.
Treasurer: Dr. S. W. Dyde.
Secretary and Agent: Rev. D. Macallum.
Committee: Mesdames, Mowat, Ross, Aird, Ward, Misses Ronan, Machor, Veale. Reverends Dr. M. MacGillivray, Laing, Boyd, Starr, Sparling and Dr. Goodwin.

Stratford.

The annual meeting of the County of Perth Humane and Children's Aid Society, was held in the board room of the City Hall, Stratford, on Monday afternoon, December 18th, 1905. Mr. George Durst, Agent of the Society, reported that during the year three children were taken as wards of the Society and placed in foster homes, and one young girl was taken to the Alexandra School for girls at East Toronto. There were nine cases of cruelty to animals reported, mostly all for overdriving horses by delivery boys, and two for neglect, not giving the animals proper food or care. The sum of twenty-five dollars of the funds of the Society was used for charitable purposes and a committee appointed to investigate any case of distress reported and through their efforts a number of children were properly clothed last winter. Mr. Reid, Treasurer, handed in the books for audit, which showed a balance on hand of $66 and a $500 city debenture, which bears five per cent. interest.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mayor W. J. Ferguson.
Vice-President: Mrs. D. M. Fraser.
Treasurer: John Reid.
Solicitor: J. J. Coughlin.
Secretary: Mrs. Foley.
Convener of Children's Aid Committee: Mrs. Megan.

Walkerton.

The following is the report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Bruce County for 1906.

We are glad to report that considerable work has been done during the past year by our Society. Several meetings of the Board were held and these were well attended.

At the annual meeting, held on October 6th, Mr. Shaw, the President of the Society, gave a summary of the year's work. This showed that the Society had been instrumental in placing four children in homes, and in aiding in the transfer of six children to charitable institutions. Further, clothing was provided for needy children, and their condition otherwise much improved; the credit for this branch of the work being largely due to the ladies on the board.

Most of the cases requiring attention belong to the northern part of the county. Much consideration was given to the condition of children of several families in this district; and, in regard to most of them, we hope to be able, in the near future, to make a satisfactory arrangement.

Walkerton, February 1, 1906.

The officers of Society are:

President: A. Shaw, K.C.

Vice-Presidents: M. McNamara, Esq., Mrs. J. S. Collins, Miss S. Roether.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. Morgan.

Board of Management: The officers and Miss D. Robertson, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Benton, Miss Annie Robertson, Mrs. E. Briggs.

Galt.

There have been no regular meetings of the Society at Galt held during the year. Two neglected girls, thirteen and fifteen years of age, were taken in charge and sent to the Industrial School, and another girl placed in the care of the Society was committed to an orphanage, as she was not considered eligible for a foster home on account physical disability. Any pressing case is attended to by Messrs. J. R. Cavers and James E. Kerr, who have always shown a deep interest in this work.

Woodstock.

The Children's Aid Society of Woodstock has been in a rather languishing condition for some years and when the annual meeting was called in December, there were only four persons put in an appearance. Mr. D. Larke has been doing a good useful work, but the society as an organization is practically non-existent. This is much to be regretted as Woodstock is the centre of a splendid agricultural district where much good work could be done in the finding of homes, etc., and there are certainly cases of neglected children that are not at present attended to. It is very desirable that the work should be taken up in a more systematic and agressive manner. An effort should be made by the Woodstock friends of this work to have the Society re-organized.

Windsor.

The Children's Aid Society of Windsor was duly incorporated April 19th, 1899, under the Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other Societies, R.S.O., cap. 211, 1897, and was officially recognized by an Order in Council approved by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, on July 28th, 1899.

The Society after the above date and during a few years following, received some neglected and dependent children and had them placed in foster homes. After being dormant for some years, the Provincial Superintendent urged reorganization, and appointed Dr. R. V. Bray, Executive officer, Chatham, and Mr. S. M. Thomson, Secretary, Children's Aid Society,

In Need of the Society's Care.

Brantford, to visit Windsor and interview leading citizens. As a result, a small meeting was held at the Manning House, September, 1905. On November 9th, 1905, a meeting was held in the council chamber of the City Hall. Dr. R. V. Bray of Chatham was present and gave a very good address on the aims and objects of the Society.

The week following this meeting, four children were left orphans, their mother dying of typhoid fever, their father died at sea. Three of the children had the fever very bad, all recovered. Two boys and two girls, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. On December 5th, 1905, meeting was called for the disposition of said children. Several applications were received. Two children (a boy and a girl) were placed with a family in the country, the other two with two families here in the city. They all have good homes and will be well taken care of. They are nice children and seem very happy in their new homes. As yet this has been the only work taken up.

The officers of the Society are:—

President: Mr. Francis Cleary.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. W. Joyce, Mr. J. E. D'Avignon.

Treasurer: Mr. J. Crampton.

Secretary: Miss L. Bamford.

Agent: Sergeant A. R. Nash.

Committee: Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Miss A. Holton, Mrs. George Bartlet, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Rosalie Langlois, Miss Kilroy, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. J. W. Drake, Mrs. George Smith. Messrs. R. S. Foster, Alex. Moir, John M. Duck, William Edgar A. J. E. Bellepachi, M. J. Brian, N. J. Clinton, A. D. Bowlby, Arch, McNeil, Alex. Minto.

Ingersoll.

At a well attended meeting in Ingersoll on May 19th, which was addressed by Rev. James Lediard, Secretary of the Owen Sound Society, and Mr. S. M. Thomson of the Brantford Society, an Ingersoll branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized. The annual meeting was held on November 28th, at which Mrs. Harvie, the Provincial Visitor, in an interesting lecture, fully explained the work of the society. Its history was taken up from the passage of the Children's Act, giving a graphic description of the methods adopted and the results of the work done by the department with the assistance of the local branches. Mr. Joseph Gibson, in a few well chosen remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker which was enthusiastically accorded.

The officers of the Society are:

President: T. R. Mayberry.

Vice-President: H. E. Robinson.

Secretary: J. F. Morrey.

Treasurer: W. B. Nelles.

Hon. Solicitor: J. L. Patterson.

Committee: Mesdames Seldon, Canfield, Menhennick, Tait, Myers, Nelles and Smith and A. W. Taylor, A. Macauley and Jos. Gibson.

Oshawa.

At a public meeting held at Oshawa in June last, Rev. James Lediard represented this office in delivering a number of addresses and interesting

the people in the forming of a branch society. A great deal of useful work has been done since that time, and the conditions of home surroundings of a number of children vastly improved. Any success attended has been due chiefly to the earnest efforts of Mrs. Bailes, who has for many years been a most active philanthropic worker.

Officers of the Society are as follows:—

President: Mayor Fowke.
Vice-President: James Storey, Esq.
Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. W. T. Roberts.
Agent: Mrs. John Bailes.
Hon. Solicitor: Mr. C. M. Jones.
Committee: Capt. Dillon, Mr. C. W. Scott, Mr. Geo. McLaughlin, Mr. Wm. Purves, Mr. S. H. Graham, Mrs. A. E. Annis, Moss. Mothersil, Mrs. J. W. Borsberry, Mrs. E. I. Rowse, Miss Jones, Mrs. Jos. Craig, Mrs. S. Hopkins and Mrs. J. D. Storey.

This Society will be known as the Children's Aid Society of the town of Oshawa and the township of East Whitby.

Bowmanville.

At a meeting of citizens held in Bowmanville on June 6, 1906, Rev. James Lediard of Owen Sound was present and gave an address an earnest appeal on behalf of neglected and destitute children. As a result of this meeting a Children's Aid Society was organized and the following officers were appointed:—

President: P. C. Trebilcock.
First Vice-President: Rev. E. Carroll.
Second Vice-President: H. C. Hoar, Hampton.
Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. W. Cadman.
Honorary Solicitor: A. McLaughlin.
Agent: Chief Jarvis.

Ridgetown.

At the instigation of Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford and Dr. R. V. Bray of Chatham, a branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized in Ridgetown with a membership of two hundred. The agent of the Society has investigated several cases which were reported, but action was not deemed necessary. Notices were put in the local papers of several of the Brantford Society children requiring homes. The officers of the Society fully realize the importance of the work and are ready and willing to look after the children whenever opportunity offers.

The following officers were elected:

President: H. A. Thomson.
First Vice-President: P. H. Bowyer, M.P.P.
Second Vice-President: J. C. Little.
Secretary: W. B. Graham.
Treasurer: R. B. Hunter.

Essex.

At a public meeting held in Essex on December 1st, 1905, in the interests of neglected and dependent children, Mrs. Harvie and Mr. Thomson of Brantford were present and gave addresses. As a result of the meeting it was decided to go on with the organization of a Children's Aid Society and the following account of a subsequent meeting is taken from the Essex "Free Press":—

"The first meeting, after organization, of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Sabbath school room of the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, C. E. Naylor, President, in the chair. Rev. J. A. Ross opened with prayer, after which the minutes of meeting in connection with organization were read and adopted. The constitution was read, considered and with some few modifications, adopted. The Secretary was instructed to make application to County Judge McHugh for incorporation. The officers of the society are as follows:—President, C. E. Naylor; First Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Brien; Second Vice-President, Rev. J. E. Ford; Treasurer, R. J. Shaw; Secretary, Rev. J. A. Ross. The objects of the Society, as defined in the constitution, are: (1) To care for and protect neglected, abandoned and orphan children; (2) to provide such children with suitable homes in private families, to watch over and guard their interests and promote their happiness and well-being. It was decided that the Society shall have an oversight in the work above described in the Town of Essex, Townships of Maidstone, Sandwich South, North Gosfield, and North Colchester, and shall meet quarterly on the first Tuesday in April, July, October and January. A committee of ladies was appointed and also the following Committee on Finance and Audit, W. R. Richardson and J. E. Stone; Temporary Home Committee, Dr. J. W. Brien and John Laing; Foster Home Committee, President, Second Vice-President, and Secretary. The fourth and last commitee, consisting of nine names, three in each ward, was appointed to look out for and after such children as have already been described, said committee consisting of Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Mrs. Brady, and Mr. Daykin; Mrs. Hannan, Mrs. Walter Laing and C. E. Naylor; Mrs. Church, Mrs. Beaman and Mr. Stone. The Secretary and President were asked to appear before the Council and ask that a truant officer be appointed. The meeting then adjourned."

Waterford.

On November 21st, 1905, a Children's Aid Society was organized in Waterford. A large meeting was held in the Baptist Church and Mr. Thomson, Secretary of the Brantford Society, in an illustrated address, explained very fully the aims and objects of the Society and the help needed by destitute and neglected children of Ontario. His talk was an inspiration for active work on the part of the Waterford Society.

The following officers were elected:—

President: Rev. Thomas Boyd.
First Vice-President: Mr. S. L. Squire.
Second Vice-President: Rev. F. C. Elliott.
Secretary: Mr. T. C. Savage.
Treasurer: Mr. W. C. Lundy.
Solicitors: Mr. T. R. Slaght, K.C., Simcoe; Mr. T. R. Slaght.

Executive: Mrs. Charles Kitchen, Miss Betchel, Mrs. D. A. Marlatt, Mrs. F. C. Elliott, Mrs. J. B. Clifford, Miss Cowdry, R. D. Gibson, H. R. Smale, E. E. McMichael, Nelson Clark, J. H. Mills, M.A., Col. York and P. George Pearce.

Simcoe and Norfolk County.

A largely attended public meeting was held on the evening of Jan. 25th, 1906, at which it was unanimously decided to organize a Children's Aid Society for the County of Norfolk. An illustrated address was given by the Provincial Superintendent, and Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, also took an active part. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to secure incorporation at once, and the following officers were elected:

President: Frank Reid.
First Vice-President: Rev. Richard Hicks.
Second Vice-President: H. S. McPherson.
Secretary: Tom. J. Agar.
Treasurer: I. S. Rowat.

The following form the committee:—Gentlemen—J. D. Christie, Lyias Boughner, R. J. Elliott, J. Dayfoot, C. Mason, W. J. Dey, Rev. Father Martin, H. Carter, Dr. Smith, Mr. Challen, T. R. Nelles, Mayor Gunton, Dr. McIntosh. *Ladies* Miss Langtry, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Mary Davis, Miss Wells, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Annie Edmonds, Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Mrs. Annie MacKay, Mrs. Chas. Eaid, Mrs. Herb. Wood, Mrs. F. Goold, Mrs. Lydia Culver.

Petrolea.

At a meeting held in the Methodist Church, Petrolea, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. S. M. Thomson, Secretary of the Brantford Society, was present and gave a short address, stating the objects aimed at, and also the results of the work in some cases undertaken by his own Society. The motion made to form a Society in Petrolea was carried unanimously, and the following officers were elected:

Hon. President: Mayor Noble.
President: Ex-Mayor English.
1st Vice-President: Rev. Canon Craig.
2nd Vice-President: Mr. R. S. Ford.
Secretary: Rev. Geo. T. Arnold.
Treasurer: Wm. Pratt.
Agents: Thos. Kelly and Dr. C. O. Fairbanks.
Visiting Committee: Mesdames J. D. Noble, W. Pratt, H. Simpson, J. McHattie, Wm. McIntosh.

Norwich.

At a meeting held in Norwich on October 13th, 1905, in the interests of child saving, Mr. Thomson of Brantford was present and explained the work of the Children's Aid Societies. As a result of this meeting it was decided to organize a branch society and the following officers were elected:

President: Mr. J. C. Shaw.
Vice-Presidents: Dr. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Hogarth.
Secretary: Mr. S. Trowhill.
Treasurer: Mr. H. Webster.
Agent: Wm. Fairley.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Other Societies regarding which brief mention might be made are: — Brockville Society—Mr. W. A. Osborne, President; Mr. Jno. A. Derbyshire, Agent. Orillia Society—Mr. Wm. Grant, Secretary. Colborne Society — Mr. James McLennon, President. Mr. W. W. Southon, Secretary-Treasurer. Sault Ste. Marie—John Dawson, President. Dunnville Society—Mr. R. A. Harrison, Secretary. Uxbridge Mr. T. C. Nicholls, President. There is also a branch at Paris.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE four Industrial Schools continue to do a useful and indispensable work in discipling and training the delinquent children who have been brought before the courts for various offences. The total population of these Institutions is about 350, a number that would be much larger were it not for the policy of finding foster homes and situations as speedily as possible for those lacking in proper home surroundings of their own. Possibly there is the danger of going too far in the work of home-finding but in view of past experience one can hardly resist the conviction that many more of these lads would be far better off and have greater scope for their activities, in the farm homes of the Province. During the year 1906, fully three thousand English children will be colonized in Ontario, and this should stimulate us to still further aid our own children of the same class who remain under institutional restraint and expense. The Schools are well officered, and so far as possible there is every effort and desire to graduate the young people as worthy members of society. A lamentable occurrence was the burning of the Assembly Hall at the Victoria School by one of the youths, who claimed he was detained unjustly. To replace this and also to make other needed improvements a Government grant is asked. The Alexandra School for Girls also seeks a grant to provide better accommodation. This financial assistance is recommended, for these institutions should be made thoroughly efficient so that the best possible work can be done. While believing in and urging a rapid placing out of delinquent children in country homes there should also be open-handed generosity where child-training is concerned.

The following are the amounts paid the Schools on account of the Government grant for 1905. This is on the basis of twenty-five cents per day for each pupil:

Victoria School, 200 pupils	$18,356 20
St. John's School, 90 pupils	8,008 25
Alexandra School, 35 pupils	2,591 37
St. Mary's School, 25 pupils	2,012 45
Total	$30,968 27

In addition to this the municipalities contribute $1.25 per week for each pupil, totalling $22,425. This would make the total amount paid the four schools during the past year, $53,393.27.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MIMICO, January 25th, 1906.

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario:

SIR,—The year 1905 closes with 190 boys in the Victoria Industrial School, representing 41 municipalities in the Province of Ontario. These are distributed as follows: City of Toronto, 87; City of Hamilton, 17; City of Guelph, 2; City of St. Thomas, 2; City of London, 5; City of Stratford, 3; City of St Catharines, 3; City of Brantford, 3; City of Ottawa, 4; County of Welland, 2; County of Ontario, 4; County of Elgin, 2; County of Dufferin, 2; County of Hastings, 2; County of Simcoe, 4; County of Brant, 3; County of Essex, 2; Counties of Northumberland and Durham, 2; County of Kent, 2; Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 4; County of York, 5 County of Lambton, 3; County of Grey, 4; County of Haldimand, 2; Town of Niagara Falls, 3; Penetang Reformatory, 3; one from each of the following: Counties of Norfolk, Bruce, Peel, Renfrew, Peterboro', Middlesex, Leeds and Grenville, Wentworth, Huron, Waterloo, Victoria, Carleton, Towns of St. Mary's, Wallaceburg and Peterboro'. The average number during the year was 202. The highest number in any one month was 208, the lowest 187. Two hundred is about as many as we can, under present conditions, handle efficiently. Our new cottage will be ready for occupancy in early spring and will afford accommodation for thirty or thirty-five of the largest boys.

During the year there have been 80 committed, 12 returned, 79 paroled, 4 transferred to St. John's School, Blantyre, 6 escaped, two were drowned and one died. Of those returned, 4 were escapes during the previous year; the rest were either returned for breaking their parole or for proving unsatisfactory. The sad fatality which resulted in the death of two of the boys through drowning emphasizes the great need of a swimming-bath, where all the boys could be taught to swim, for the inference is these lads lost their

lives from not being able to swim. A sum of ten thousand dollars would be required to erect a swimming bath in connection with our gymnasium and put in an adequate water service. As soon as the Board see their way clear to a realization of this sum, steps will be taken for the erection of this long-felt addition to our school.

We have also to regret the loss by fire of our school building. This will greatly inconvenience us in our educational work for some time. The original cost of the building was $11,000. It will approximate $15,000 to replace it; of this amount we have $8,000 insurance. The work of re-building will be commenced at once. In the meantime the Board of Education of Toronto have come to our assistance with an additional teacher and all needed supplies. Three class rooms have been fitted up in the reading-rooms of three of the cottages, where the teaching will be carried on until more suitable accommodation can be secured.

We have added considerable to our plant during the year. A new laundry on the ground floor of our trades building has been fitted up with modern laundry appliances at a cost of $800.00. These will greatly facilitate our work in this department. A second boiler has been added to our heating plant. We have also added a new heater and a tank with traps to receive the returns from our steam plant. We have now a heating plant adequate for all our present needs. The total cost of these changes and additions is $3,000. We have also enlarged our printing, shoemaking and tailoring departments. In the latter the boys receive training in the making of civilian clothing. All the "going-out" suits of the boys are now made by our young tailors.

The work in all departments has been unusually good during the year. We trust the changes indicated will result in still better work during the ensuing year. The school is in a better position for effective work than it has been at any time during its history. The main purpose of the school is to give the boys a careful training in some branch of industry, to give him a fairly good education in the important subjects of the Public School curriculum and such moral and religious training as will develop the best in them.

Of those committed during the year 1905, 4 were 8 years of age, 4 were 9 years of age, 3 were 10 years of age, 11 were 11 years of age, 15 were 12 years of age, 8 were 13 years of age, 12 were 14 years of age, 21 were 15 years of age, 2 were 16 years of age.

Cause of Committal: 3 were committed for burglary, 40 were committed for stealing, 23 were committed for incorrigibility, 12 were committed for vagrancy, 1 was committed for assault, 1 was committed for forgery.

Education: 18 read in the Junior First Book, 6 read in the Senior First Book, 27 read in the Second Book, 25 read in the Third Book, 4 read in the Fourth Book.

Handsome bronze medals were given by a number of well-known gentlemen in Toronto to those who made the best progress in composition, writing, arithmetic and spelling. Competition for these medals was keen and resulted in increased interest in these important subjects of the school curriculum. Medals will be awarded in these or other subjects during the ensuing year.

Our teachers have done good work. Theirs is a difficult task. Interest has to be aroused in boys, many of whom have been out of school for considerable time. Owing to their continued habits of truancy, their training has been very defective. With another teacher added to our staff, much better work may be looked for, as a smaller number of boys will be under the care of each teacher than formerly; this will afford opportunity for more individual teaching; a more thorough classification will also be possible.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year:

Receipts.

Municipalities	$14,597 60	
Government	18,332 00	
Boys' Band	187 20	
Printing	155 45	
		$33,272 25

Expenditure.

Maintenance	$23,603 98	
Salaries	8,824 99	
		$32,428 97

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. Ferrier,
Superintendent.

Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children:

Sir, I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Alexandra Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1905:—

The number of girls in attendance in the school on December 31st, 1905, was 37; number placed out in homes was 12; escaped, 3; total, 52. Number admitted during the year, 28; recommitted, 2; returned, 2.

Of those in the school, 21 are from Toronto; 3 from Ottawa; 2 from each of the following: Simcoe County, Waterloo County, London, Newmarket; one

from each of the following: Port Arthur, Stratford, Wentworth County, Wellington County, Muskoka.

The ages of those received during the year: 2 were 10, 1 was 11, 5 were 13, 6 were 14, 6 were 15, 8 were 16; average age at entrance, 14.

The former Superintendent, Miss C. P. Lugsdin, resigned through ill-health, May, 1905. I assumed charge September 1st, 1905. Only since then can I report of the work of the school, which I will do in a cursory manner owing to the short time I have been here. The system is the cottage plan. The girls are classified into two families, each of which having a matron whose constant endeavor is to train the girls into seeing life in its true meaning and teaching them all the duties involved in keeping a good home; a taxing task, indeed, from the predisposition of the members of the family and her many varied duties. One other officer takes charge of the laundry, younger, and one who enters enthusiastically into the girls' spirits and amusements.

The work accomplished by the girls is incidental to clothing and boarding themselves and maintaining the home clean, neat, comfortable and tasteful.

Keen interest is taken by the girls in their day school, the teacher of which is provided by the Public School Board of Toronto. A great majority of the girls are either perfectly illiterate or in the first or second books, on entering; these attend school all day, whereas the more advanced only in the afternoon. In spite of this class of girls being below the average Public School girl in intelligence and proficiency, they are aroused to the degree of mental activity as to keep abreast with the city schools in as many branches as is possible.

The daily religious instruction is supplemented by attendance at divine service every Sabbath morning in the Protestant churches in East Toronto; Sunday school in the afternoon in the Assembly Hall, conducted alternately by Messrs. Fenton and Goodall; a week-night service on Friday evening, conducted by the different Protestant ministers of East Toronto.

Their recreation and evening hours are occupied in as varied way possible, games, home study, literary class, calisthenic class, singing, which are much appreciated and welcomed by all. The health of the school is excellent and a happy spirit pervades the whole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE PARROTT,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The Treasurer submits the following memo. of receipts and expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1905:—

Receipts—To Ontario Government grant, $2,492.45; municipalities, $1,415.62; parents and friends, $343.20; Victoria Industrial School, $100.00; total, $4,351.27.

Expenditure—By Provisions, $760.72; clothing, $248.90; fuel and light, $866.28; salaries, $1,529.51; general furnishings, $305.80; miscellaneous (including insurance, repairs, care of garden, horse and cows, etc.), $752.50; interest on bonk overdrafts, $8.85; total, $4,472.56. Deficit (excess of expenditure over receipts), $121.29.

St. John's Industrial School.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Sir, —I have the honor of submitting to you the report of this School for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

There were in the School Dec. 31, 1904	74 boys
Received during present year, 1905	38 boys
Sent out 23, and one absconded	24 boys
In School at date, Dec. 31st, 1905	88 boys

Three of those sent out were sent to homes in the country, average ages of those now in the School is 13 years.

The City of Toronto sent 14 boys during year; Hamilton sent 9 boys during year; Ottawa sent 6 boys during year; Simcoe County sent 3 boys during year; Victoria County sent 1 boy during year; Peterboro' City sent 1 boy during year; Sault Ste. Marie sent 2 boys during year; Lanark County sent 1 boy during year; Renfrew County sent 1 boy during year, total 38.

The health of the boys during the year was quite satisfactory, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred.

One pupil sent to his home last March was returned in May, having become incorrigible. Boys are taught carpentering, shoe-making, tailoring and gardening with farm-work. The junior pupils are kept in the schoolrooms all day, less recreation time, the seniors work at the trades during half the day, they make and repair all their clothing and boots and do all

the carpentering required around the premises, night-school is taught during the winter months. The new extension made to the house affords ample convenience for the increased numbers. A considerable number will be sent out during the spring and summer.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

B. ORBANNS.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Following is the Financial Statement St. John's Industrial School for 1905. Rev. Francis F. Rohleder, Treasurer:

Receipts -Municipalities, $5,096.20; Government Grant, $7,762.20; Other Resources, $359.46; Hugh Ryan Bequest, $100.00, total $13,217.86.

Received during year balance of grant by Government of Ontario of total, $7,500; for new building, $1,500.00.

Expenses -Wages $1,155.75; House provisions, etc., $6,999.14; paid on account of new building, $5,887.25.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Parliament Buildings.

DEAR SIR,- There are at present 25 pupils in the Industrial School, as shown on enclosed report. Our primary efforts in the reformation of these children are directed towards eradicating from their minds the memories of their past lives, and to implant in their hearts the desire for a better future. This is effected chiefly by means of religious influences. They are under the constant instruction of a thoroughly trained musician, a professionally trained teacher, and mistress in plain, fine and fancy needle-work. Particular attention is given to their instruction in household duties. We would wish to make them good, clean, practical housekeepers.

We have had but one case of infectious disease during the last five years, and we think that in itself is sufficient evidence of the care given their health.

We are unable to furnish you with an exact account of receipts and expenditures, as all moneys received for our Institution go into the common fund.

Of the 25 pupils, 14 were committed from Toronto; 2 from Ottawa; 2 from Penetanguishene, and one each from Hamilton, Vanleek Hill, Ridgetown, Sudbury, Brantford and Mitchell.

Very respectfully,

SISTER MARY OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,

Superior.

APPENDIX.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

THERE has been quite an enlargement in the work of placing out British children in the rural districts of Ontario there being about 600 more brought out from the old land last year than in 1904. There has been an increase in the figures of all the Homes engaged in the work. As will be seen by Mr. Byrne's report there were 1,630 boys and 675 girls from Britain started on their careers in this Province, a total of 2,305, as against 1,740 in 1904. A Government Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the Smyly Homes of Dublin, Ireland, to open an agency at Hespeler, and bring selected parties of Irish children for colonization in Ontario. This new agency, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tebbs, is being established on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, and there is every indication that the children brought out will be a credit to the Home and will also be well looked after in this Province. Several conferences have been held with the officials of the Salvation Army and the likelihood is that a child immigration bureau will be opened in the near future in connection with this organization. There continues to be a large demand for the services of these boys and girls; their interests are well looked after by the Societies interested, and there have been few complaints of wrong-doing on the part of the children or ill-treatment on the part of those taking them.

INSPECTOR BYRNE'S REPORT.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY, 7 JAMES STREET,
LIVERPOOL, November 23rd, 1905.

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report that in my capacity of Examiner of child emigrants, I have officially inspected during the past season 35 parties who were sent out for settlement in Ontario by the following training Homes in this country, namely:—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex.
Catholic Emigration Society's Home, Birmingham, and branches.
Manchester Orphan Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Bonner Road, London.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss MacPherson's Home, London.
Miss Smyley's Home, Dublin.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
Mr. Galloway's Home, Ardrossan, Scotland.
"Waifs and Strays" Society's Home, London.
The Quarrier Home, Bridge of Weir, Scotland.

The total number of children in the several parties was 2,305, against 1,740 last year. The boys numbered 1,630 and the girls 675. Increase in boys over last year, 460; increase in girls, 105.

I am pleased to be able to state that the number presented for examination who were rejected as ineligible, was very small; and that the general condition of the children as regards physique, intelligence, deportment and training was quite equal to the standard attained by those of previous years.

I may add, that after seeing and talking with the various parties of children it was impossible to resist the conviction that the transfer of so much youthful energy and vigor cannot fail to be as advantageous to the Province as to the children themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. Byrne.

Were Desirable Children.

As is probably fully understood by those interested in this class of work, all parties of children intended for Ontario are carefully inspected before departure by Mr. Peter Byrne, the Ontario Government Agent at Liverpool. Referring to a party sent on April 20th last, Mr. Byrne says: "I found all the children very suitable for emigration, being apparently in sound health, mental and physical, and bright and cheerful in manner and appearance. I made careful inquiry as to their conduct and character while in the Homes and found the reports regarding them in every way satisfactory."

On May 5th, referring to another party, he says: "All the children proved on examination to be quite suitable for emigration, being apparently healthy, mentally and physically. A considerable proportion of both sexes were of an age to be useful on the farm or in the household, and all were favorably spoken of as to character and conduct by those responsible for their training."

On May 26th, concerning another party: "I found them in all respects eligible for emigration, being evidently in good health, bodily and mentally, and showing by their general appearance and behaviour as well as by the answers they gave to the questions I put to them, that they had been well disciplined in habits of order, neatness and industry."

Children Received During the Year.

The following table gives the number of children as received by the Ontario distributing homes during the year:

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Marchmont Home, Belleville	80	36	116
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	53		53
Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton	4	86	90
The Macpherson Home, Stratford	137	65	202
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto	805		805
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Peterborough		46	450
Church of England Society, Niagara		150	46
Catholic Emigration Association	278	66	344
Quarrier Home, Brockville	102	84	186
Smyly Home, Hespeler	10	5	15
Total	1,469	838	2,307

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

A great and irreparable loss was sustained in child-saving work in England, through the death in September last of Dr. Barnardo. He was the inspiration of a great movement that rescued young people from lives of misery and despair and transplanted them to the better environment and more hopeful surroundings of Canada.

Knowing for a considerable time previously that his health was in a precarious condition, he had made careful provision for the continuance of his rescue work, so that there has been no appreciable difference in methods since his decease. The Canadian distributive work continues under the management of Mr. A. B. Owen, and during the past season 1,147 children were brought to Ontario. Of this number, 342 girls went to Peterboro, the remaining 805 boys being placed out from the Toronto Home. This is the largest record of children handled in any one year by a receiving agency. The children varied in age from seven to seventeen, the average age being eleven. Quite a large number have been boarded out in foster homes, and the tendency is to send children to Canada at an earlier age than formerly, and to board them out in the country districts of Ontario, as an alternative method of training to their remaining in Institutions in England.

There are now 1,100 children in the Province of Ontario whose maintenance is being paid for from the funds of this organization.

How far this branch of work will conflict with local interests remains to be seen.

The majority of these children are placed in Western Ontario, but almost every township and county has its quota. Careful provision is made for the supervision of this large and ever increasing number of children. Thirty persons are employed in the Canadian work, of whom seven

are exclusively engaged in personally visiting the children in their situations or foster homes. My observations lead me to believe that the one aim of the management is to conduct the work with the highest possible degree of efficiency.

Hazelbrae, Peterborough.

There were three parties of girls received at Dr. Barnardo's Receiving Home for Girls at Peterborough, the total number being 450. Of this, about 150 under twelve years of age are boarded out in order to insure regular school attendance. In addition to the office staff, there are three visitors engaged in looking after the welfare of these young people. As in the case of the other Homes, many more applications are received than can be filled.

The Fegan Home, Toronto.

This distributing Home, at 295 George St., Toronto, acts as the Ontario Agency of the Southwark Boys' Home, London, England, conducted under the direction of Mr. J. W. C. Fegan. Mr. George Greenway is the Canadian agent, and he with Mr. Morrison, as visitor, takes a deep personal interest in the lads sent to Canada. There was but one party of boys during the year, numbering 53, compared with 49 last year. Their ages ranged from 10 to 18. They have been placed within a radius of about 100 miles from Toronto. Mr. Morrison spent the whole summer in visiting and his reports were very satisfactory. Complaints were few, and mostly trivial. The demand for boys continues, and no difficulty was experienced in placing in good situations all the boys available. The boys have added over $5,000 to their savings account the year and have very substantially aided the work in England by their contributions.

The Stephenson Home, Hamilton.

The Hamilton Receiving Home of the Methodist Orphanages of Great Britain, brought out during the year 86 girls and four boys, an increase over the numbers received during the past three years. No difficulty was experienced in providing all with good homes, and there were about 430 additional applications. The prosperous condition of the country is reflected in the higher wages paid to these boys, and the prompt manner in which payments are made. These children are placed mostly in the central counties of the Province. Mr. Frank Hills continues at the head of the work and sees that every child is visited at least once each year, and some oftener, as necessity demands. The Rev. Dr. Gregory, Principal of the English Homes, visited Ontario during the past summer and was favorably impressed with the conditions surrounding the children emigrated.

Marchmont Home, Belleville.

The work of the Marchmont Home, Belleville, continues to be under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Wallace, who has had a great deal of experience in placing English children. During the past year there were 116 children brought to Ontario, as compared with 94 the previous year. The children came in two parties composed of 80 boys and 36 girls. They came chiefly from the Manchester Refuges, but a number were brought this year from the Orphans' Home, Douglas, Isle of Man. The children are visited and looked after until of age and few complaints were received during the year of ill-treatment or over-work. In addition to the homes found for the two parties, there were 620 applications received, 342 families asking for girls and 206 for boys. Mr. Wallace states that a special feature of the year's work was the large number of applications received from boys and girls brought out in past years who are now married and comfortably situated in homes of their own. This indicates that the children have done well, and that they are not unmindful of the kindness shown themselves when they first arrived in Canada in thus desiring to aid a friendless boy or girl.

The Macpherson Home, Stratford.

During the past twelve months 202 young people have been received at the Macpherson Home, Stratford, this number being twenty-one more than was received during the year 1904; of this total number 137 were boys and 65 were girls, the large majority being between the ages of ten and fifteen years. A small party of young men, sixteen in number, came out in the early summer and each found employment without any loss of time on their arrival here. They were from eighteen to twenty-one years of age and several of them related to young people previously emigrated. The visitors report that the large majority of the children are doing well. A lady who is deeply interested in a large number of children emigrated and placed out by this institution spent some months at Stratford and visited a large number of children, and with one exception spoke well of the homes in which she found them, and on her return to the Old Land she expressed herself as delighted with her visit, and the prospects of the children. As in former years, the children have been placed in those counties which border on the County of Perth, and so are in reach of the Home. A special feature of the work has been the large number of those emigrated in previous years who, having saved enough money, have gone west and are taking up land for themselves. There were no special cases of sickness to report, but three children were returned to England. W. H. Merry continues in charge of this work, which is in every way admirably conducted.

Quarrier Receiving Home, Brockville.

During the year the number of children received at "Fairknowe," the Brockville receiving agency of the Quarrier Orphanages of Scotland, was

186, consisting of two parties, boys 102, girls 84. These children, of all ages from eight to eighteen, were soon provided for, and are under the careful supervision of Mr. Alex. Burges, who, in addition to personal visitation, conducts a large correspondence with and about the children. Mr. D. J. Findlay, one of the trustees, came out with one of the parties and visited a number of the foster homes. As a result he was so favorably impressed that he has become a strong advocate of emigration. Already there are homes in readiness for the 1906 party, the demand being always in excess of the supply.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.

This Home has had placed in its charge from the Emigration Training Home of the Waifs and Strays Society at Peckham, London, Eng., forty-six girls, coming out in three parties on the 4th of May, 29th of June and 3rd of August respectively. These children were all healthy, bright and happy looking, and of the following ages: 4 years, 1; 5 years, 1; 6 years, 1; 7 years, 2; 8 years, 2; 9 years, 5; 10 years, 5; 11 years, 7; 12 years, 6; 13 years, 5; 14 years, 4; 15 years, 2; 16 years, 4; 17 years, 1. Of these, 32 quickly found homes, and with others placed out are reported doing well. Twelve have been returned, some as unsuitable to the home in which they were placed and others from conditions beyond the control of the child. Four have been returned to England, one of which was sent for by her parents. Several marriages have taken place, and visits have been received from some of these, now grown up and settled in life.

Catholic Emigration Association.

The Secretary of the Catholic Emigration Association reports as follows:

During the year we received from England 344 children, viz., 278 boys and 66 girls; of these 142 boys and 32 girls were placed in the Province of Quebec, 125 boys and 29 girls in the Province of Ontario, 1 boy in the Province of New Brunswick, 2 boys in the Province of Nova Scotia, 2 boys and 4 girls were sent to Manitoba, 1 boy was deported at Quebec and returned to England suffering from trachoma, and on the 31st December there were in the Home unplaced 5 boys and 1 girl.

We have received applications throughout the year for 425 boys and 388 girls, a total of 813 in all, viz., from the Province of Quebec 244 boys and 266 girls, Ontario 176 boys and 121 girls, Nova Scotia 4 boys, New Brunswick 1 boy and 1 girl. During the year 1,182 official visits were paid to the children, viz., 847 to boys and 335 to girls.

The condition of the children has been very satisfactory. Only 1 case of cruelty has occurred to our knowledge during the year. A boy was returned to the Home bearing marks of very cruel treatment which he stated were inflicted by his employer. Proceedings were instituted, but the case was thrown out as there was not sufficient evidence. Four deaths occurred during the year, one being the result of an accident, 2 from consumption, and 1 during an operation at the General Hospital, Montreal.

On the 1st of May our headquarters were transferred from Montreal to St. George's Home, Hintonburgh (late New Orpington Lodge), a change which has proved most satisfactory in every way. The Home has been retained in Montreal, to which the children of that district can be returned and which also serves as a meeting place for the old boys and girls.

We had on our books at the beginning of the year 1906, 1,210 children under the age of 18 years, viz., 898 boys and 312 girls, against 573 boys and 292 girls in the beginning of 1905, being an increase of 345 children, viz., 325 boys and 20 girls.

Smyly Homes of Dublin.

For a number of years the Smyly Orphan Homes of Dublin, Ireland, have been colonizing small parties of children in Ontario through the agency of the Macpherson Home in Stratford. The good progress made by the children convinced the authorities that an extension of the work would be desirable and application was made to the Ontario Government for permission to open up a special agency. This was granted by an Order-in-Council in June last and a fine residential property at Hespeler has been purchased as the Ontario distributing centre. The children will be brought from the following Dublin institutions: The Girls' Home and the Elliott Home, on Townsend street; the Boys' Home on Canal street, the Coombe Boys' Home and the Birds' Nest at Kingstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Tebbs, who will be in charge, took possession during the summer and brought with them a party of fifteen young people to get the house and grounds in good condition. The formal opening of the new building took place on the evening of December 12th, 1905, the following account of the proceedings being taken from the Guelph "Mercury":—

"An event of great interest to the people of Hespeler took place last night, when the Ontario receiving home of the Smyly Orphans' Homes of Dublin, Ireland, was formally opened. The building is the old Jacob Hespeler residence, so well known in this part of the country, and under the direction of Superintendent George S. Tibbs, it has been improved and renovated for the work of receiving and placing Irish Protestant boys on the farms of Ontario. The gathering took the form of a house warming, and all the leading citizens of Hespeler were present to show their interest in this philanthropic movement. Mr. J. J. Kelso of Toronto, presided, and formally dedicated the building. They were met together, he said, in the interests of a great work for orphan and destitute children that was broadly philanthropic, Christian and imperialistic. The children were greatly benefited and their prospects in life enhanced by transportation to Ontario, while at the same time this country was enriched with a valuable addition to its population. The children were the most valuable asset of any country, and while we ought to fully protect and care for our native born boys and girls, there was also room for the overplus of the Old Land. He explained the care taken by the Ontario Government to see that only the best class of children

were brought to this country, and the precautions taken to ensure good homes and treatment after their arrival. Many striking instances were related of prominent and successful Canadians who came as poor boys from Great Britain and by industry and thrift had advanced to positions of high honor.

"After a number of musical selections, Mr. Tebbs gave an illustrated address on the work of the Smyly Homes in Dublin. Views were shown of the children in the Elliott in Townsend street, the Boys' Home in Canal street, the Coombe Boys' Home and the Bird's Nest at Kingstown. Heretofore, a number of the children have been placed out in Ontario homes through Mr. W. H. Merry of Stratford, and the excellent success that had attended the experiment led to the purchase of the Hespeler homestead. I will be known as "The Coombes," and every spring a party of trained boys and girls will be received from Dublin to be brought up as Canadian citizens.

"Short addresses were given by Rev. W. N. Duthie, Rev. F. W. Cook and Rev. Jas. Lediard. At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served and the house thrown open for inspection."

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